

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.
G. D. BRADON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other Particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE SUGAR BEET:

VARIETIES—MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR, &c.

PLEASE inform me what kind of beet is raised in Illinois for sugar. Also, the process of making them into sugar.—O. B. Canada West.

The White Silesian beet is probably the hardest and best sugar beet for this country. We learn that there is a quantity of the seed in possession of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Such of our readers, therefore, as may want to experiment, should write to ISAAC NEWTON for it. The White Silesian is the standard beet. There are other varieties that have been produced from it, with a view to increase the saccharine contained in it. A white beet is regarded best for manufacture.

The process of manufacture is not complex, and yet the conditions attending its successful manufacture are such that we are not disposed to flatter every man who grows beets that he may make his own sugar. And yet he may, if he extracts the juice, properly clarifies it, and concentrates it by evaporation as he does maple or cane juice.

The first work is to cleanse the roots, by washing them, before extracting the juice. This is done by revolving them rapidly in a cylinder made with lath one inch apart, revolving in a box filled with water. Then the roots must be reduced to pulp—grated or ground. Some have tried to do this with an ordinary cider mill; but it does not do the work well; does not reduce the roots to a fine enough pulp. Mr. KLIPFART says Mr. MOR uses a cylindrical grater, operated by an ordinary threshing machine horse-power. This rasp or grater is made to revolve 250 times a minute. The construction of this machine is not given. Reduced to a pulp, the juice must be extracted. In large establishments it is done by hydrostatic pressure, and by centrifugal force. In this country, where experiments have been made, it is done by a hand press, some making a cheese like that made in extracting cider; others, by putting the pulp in gunny bags, in the form of mats, and subjecting to pressure. An ingenious man will devise a mode adapted to the magnitude of the experiment.

From a pamphlet just published by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, we extract the following on the subject of clarification:—"It requires two implements—a kettle and a filter; the latter may be a barrel or a box. The juice running out of the press is directed into the kettle; fire is kindled; when the liquid is at the temperature of 160 deg. Fah., lime is applied in the proportion of one quart to one hundred quarts of juice; the lime may be dry or diluted. When the liquid reaches the boiling point the fire must be removed; some time is allowed for the scum to rise, and for the sediment to settle. These being carefully separated, the liquid is poured into the filter, which must contain three per cent. of fresh animal charcoal at each operation, or ten per cent. for three operations. Coarse animal charcoal is always used for filtering the 'juice'; fine charcoal is used for 'sirups.' Clarified, the juice is ready to be concentrated. It should be evaporated as rapidly as possible. With a vacuum pan it is done at a comparatively low temperature; but in an open pan greater heat is required. Shallow pans should be used in concentrating, after the juice has been defe-

ated. Deep kettles will answer well for this last-named process, but the shallow pan must be used after the clarification is complete. When the juice is reduced to the density of 25 degrees Beaume's Saccharometer, it must again be filtered; but the filtering will do no good unless the animal charcoal be of fine grain. After filtering the sirup is replaced upon a brisk fire to undergo rapid concentration to 45 degrees Beaume. The sirup is then allowed to cool, is placed in a warm room, where it soon crystallizes; the molasses is drained off, the crystals are left to become dry, and thus sugar is made."

We have answered our correspondent as briefly, and yet as comprehensively, as possible. From time to time we shall give our readers the benefit of such new facts as we may obtain bearing on this new branch of husbandry.

ABOUT BEANS.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS AS TO VARIETIES, &c.

FRIEND B.—I am very anxious for a little information, and I know of no one better calculated to impart it than yourself.

- 1st. Which kind of beans will be best for me to plant on a good piece of sandy flats?
 - 2d. How many bushels, or pecks, will it take per acre?
 - 3d. How far apart should they be planted?
 - 4th. When is the best time to plant?
- Please answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige a brother farmer. Yours truly,
Geneseo, N. Y., March, 1863. CHAS. JONES.

CHAS. JONES, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in answering your inquiries about beans.

1st. THE BEST BEANS FOR PLANTING ON SANDY FLATS, where beans are extensively grown, the "Marrow" is generally preferred to any other. It is white, roundish, early, cooks quick, sells high, and yields well. Its chief competitor, the "Medium," or "Ship bean," is smaller, not so round, does not cook so soon, being firmer and more suitable for a sea voyage, is white, and now sells about one shilling per bushel less than the marrow. Formerly, when the medium sold for a dollar, the marrow sold for a dollar and a half; this caused the medium generally to be abandoned in this quarter. But learning that the medium was preferred for shipping long distances, and believing it would relatively advance in price, in consequence of its diminished cultivation, I continued to raise it, as it ripens a week or ten days earlier than the marrow, a very material advantage when we have early frosts, or when we wish to follow with winter wheat or rye. According to my experience, the medium yields decidedly the best, especially if the land is rather poor; it shells worse when you are harvesting, but makes it up by shelling better when you are threshing. The marrow pulls the easiest, having larger vines and fewer stalks. It comes up large enough to hoe several days earlier than the medium, a very great advantage if your land is weedy and you wish to economize by hoeing in time! I would advise to try both, but would not continue more than one kind, unless on different farms, or where there was no difficulty in keeping them apart.

2d. How much Seed to the Acre?—The rule here is one bushel of mediums, and a bushel and a peck of marrows. The marrows being larger have not so many beans to the bushel, but they do not regain as many, as they make a good deal more vines, being essentially a "bush bean." Last year, owing probably to an early drouth, beans were generally small, and I think less seed would answer, especially on rich, well prepared land, where they run more to vines.

Thick planting, whether of corn or beans, is generally deceptive, not furnishing grain according to the promise of the stalks, the kernels being fewer and smaller, and of course the yield less. Four marrow beans in a hill, the land being rich and well prepared, will spread over a large space. That number should never be exceeded. I have seen two stalks bush out and bear as many pods and beans as we ordinarily get from half a dozen. Where we use little seed, we must see to it, whatever the crop is, that none is left to "struggle and die" amid lumps and stones. Beans are often too thin, but it is generally owing to poor seed, poor planting, or poor preparation. I believe that less than a bushel, of either mediums or marrows, if they were all put in the right place, would seed an acre sufficiently.

3d. How far apart should they be Planted?—Two feet four inches in the row, is as near as will allow the cultivator to run without inconvenience. We must depend mainly on that to loosen the soil and keep it clean; otherwise the rows of mediums might be nearer together. It will not

do to let the land get hard, or weeds and grass to grow among the beans.

A good bean drill is the proper instrument to plant with. Mr. PRINDLE, of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., (the inventor of the world renowned agricultural steamer), furnished me last year with a drill of great excellence of his own invention, which had the remarkable faculty of planting in hills. An excellent drill is also manufactured in Brockport, N. Y. Try your drill in the road, and graduate it so as to let out four good medium beans every twelve inches, or four marrow beans every sixteen inches.

4th. When is the Best Time to Plant?—As soon as the spring frosts are over, if you can tell when that is. It is desirable to escape the fall rains and frosts—early beans, with proper care, are almost always secured in good order, but late, when the sun loses its power, and the rains become frequent, beans are gathered through much tribulation.

Once in four or five years, beans planted the last of May are killed, or partially killed, by June frosts. When seed is low, it don't cost much to plant over again, but when beans crowd hard upon \$3 a bushel, it is a serious matter. I would advise to plant from the fifth to the tenth of June. If well hoed, they are an excellent preparation for winter wheat, and if so followed, I would, for the sake of the wheat, plant by the first of June, frost or no frost. They ripen in less or more than three months, according to the warmth of the soil, and the variety planted.

I will volunteer a few remarks. Prepare your land thoroughly by deep plowing, cultivating, dragging, and rolling, if at all lumpy. Hard, lumpy, grassy, or sterile land is not, depend upon it, "fit for white beans." Avoid cold, wet, or clay soil, and put them on good gravelly or loamy land, rich enough for a good crop of wheat or corn;—your dry river bottom is, I think, just right. Cultivate and hoe them well, and they will pod better, and the beans be of good size. Pull them as soon as three-fourths of the pods are ripe, and the balance, with good management, will ripen and be bright also; your warmest, driest land will ripen first and should be pulled first.

If I had but a few, and could not see them every day, I would carefully stack them round a stake, roots in and tops out, on stones or sticks at the bottom, and bound and capped with grass or straw, at the top; but with several acres I would lay them on the ground in convenient rows, say four rows in one, and turn them immediately after every shower, and every two or three days in any weather, till they were sufficiently cured. By putting them in sheds, or on scaffolds or mows, they may be taken in before they are thoroughly cured, which saves, in a bad time, much loss and expense.

We thresh beans with horses, flails, and threshing machines, some of the teeth being removed to let the stiff stalks go through. Messrs. CHILSON & DONNOR, of Covington, threshed four hundred bushels of medium beans for me last fall, in six hours running time. Who ever beat that?

At the present prices, (\$2.75 has just been paid here for marrows,) there is a strong inducement to "go into" beans. We should bear in mind, however, that they will suffer more than most crops when the war closes, and when corn brings a dollar, beans ought to bring over two dollars, as you will get fifty bushels of corn to the acre, about as often as you get twenty bushels of beans. This year beans will not average over fourteen bushels to the acre, which is a pretty good reason for their being high. It is a great advantage, however, that beans can be planted after the hurry of spring work is passed, are harvested at a convenient season, and require less labor than a crop of corn.—H. T. B.

SHEEP AND COWS:

DAIRY AND WOOL-GROWING.

THERE has been at different times in the last few years a good deal of discussion as to the relative value of sheep and cows, and of the profits of the dairy and wool-growing—the successful wool-grower asserting the superiority of his branch, while the successful dairyman is equally positive that his is the most profitable business.

Each may be right, and both may be wrong. Both must be governed by the condition of their surroundings—by the soil, its nearness or remoteness from markets, as well as the topography of his locality. These, and the condition of his family, must all enter into the discussion. In our State, owing to the peculiarities of its soil and

HANNUM'S PATENT BEE-HIVE.

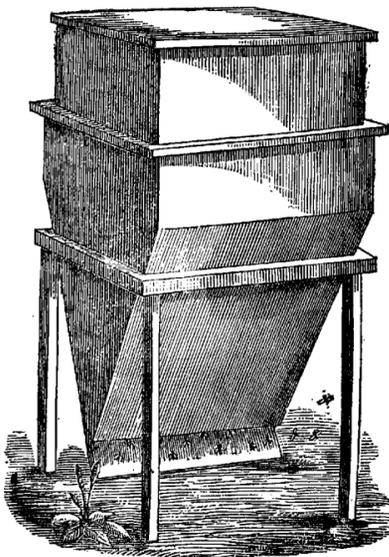


FIG. 1.

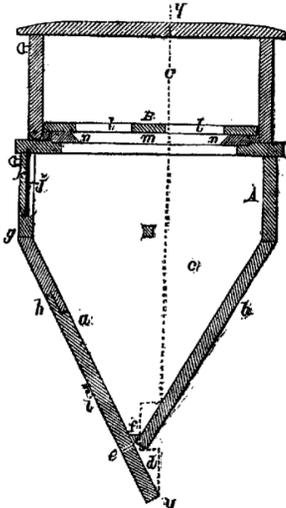


FIG. 2.

The accompanying engravings, with the subjoined description, will give our readers a pretty clear conception as to the construction and advantages of a novel Bee-Hive invented and patented by Mr. HANNUM, of Brockport, N. Y. An examination of a model of this hive has induced us to form a favorable opinion in regard to the merits of the improvement. The hive is strongly recommended by several practical bee-keepers who used it the past season. Mr. HANNUM furnishes the following succinct description of his invention:

"Fig. 1 represents the hive in perspective; Fig. 2, in section A, is the main part of the hive, the upper part of which is square; and the lower part is provided with a back (a) and a front (b), inclined at an angle of 60 or 65 degrees with the horizon, so that moth-worms, dead bees and all foul matters falling upon them shall at once make their final exit through the entrance below. The right and left sides, marked c, in Fig. 2, are vertical, as shown in Fig. 1. The inclined back, a, is made in two pieces united by a lap-joint at h, (which the artist has lapped the wrong way,) and extends a little further down than the front, b, to form an alighting board, d, a space, e, being allowed between a and b for an entrance to the hive. This entrance, when necessary, can be closed wholly or in part by the triangular strip, f. The greater part of the inclined back, a, is attached to the sides, c, c, by the lap-joint, properly arranged, and two screws, one of which is shown at i; it can be taken off to remove old or brood combs, when necessary. In the back (g) of the square part of the hive is inserted a glass, j, provided with a cover, k.

"B represents the board which covers the main part (A) of the hive. This board or cover has four oblong slots, through which the bees have access to the honey drawers above; to its undersurface there are attached a series of parallel bars, (n, n), which are of triangular form in this cross section. The ends of the bars, m, are beveled to fit the beveled edges of two strips or

cleats, n, n. These bars and cleats form a frame, to which the combs are attached; they are thus independent of the cover, (B,) which can be detached from the frame by removing two little screws which hold them together. C represents the cap which covers the honey drawers, and its side can be turned down to inspect the drawers, when that is necessary.

"By removing the cover, B, and leaving the cap, C, off, or simply open at the back, ventilation is easily secured and regulated in winter, without 'inverting the hive,' while dead bees and excremental matters drop from the hive as in summer. Bees are readily hived by taking off the cap, C, the board B, with the bars (m) attached, and inverting the part A, so that it will cover the bees. When they have entered the hive, it should be gently turned to an upright position; the cover, B, replaced, with its slots closed. The hive may then be suspended in the desired place by any suitable fixture, and when the bees have become reconciled to their new abode, in B may be opened, and the cap, C, with the honey drawers, placed in position. The peculiar form and position of the entrance enables the bees to attack and expel a bee-moth or any similar enemy, and in case they are attacked by an other swarm, let the entrance be partly closed by the rod f, and the occupants can easily repulse their invaders.

"The intelligent apiarian who has combined much reading with his observation, will readily see other points of excellence in this hive, besides those which have been incidentally mentioned in the description, by which he will be able to carry into practice the suggestions of his favorite authors. Those who are partial to movable comb-guides can easily adapt them to this hive, but we are confident they will find the necessity for them obviated by the peculiar arrangement of the hive itself."

For further information relative to this invention, address Mr. HANNUM, as above; also, see his announcement in our advertising department.

topography, farming may be divided in two systems—one where winter wheat is made the leading and staple crop, the other where grass or hay is the main crop. That is, all farming in the one culminates in wheat, and in the other, in food for animals. The one is the system adopted upon calcareous soils, the other upon silicious, and in mountainous and hilly regions.

As in our State we have but about three millions of acres of real wheat land, or a calcareous soil, it would seem that there need not be any great trouble relative to the best modes of managing it; nor need there be any controversy as to the other, and by far the largest portion of the cultivated lands of the State. This I take to be the true rule in regard to the proper mode of farming.—If a man have a good wheat farm, which he plows often and seeds to clover, and makes more or less straw each year, sheep are the most profitable. But where a man wishes to avoid plowing as much as possible, and depends upon his pastures and meadows for his profits, then no stock pays so well as cows. Judging from the general appearance of the country in the two

sections, the farmers are gradually adapting their practice to one or the other of these systems, according as their locality may make the necessity.

My attention has lately been drawn to this subject by the rather extravagant claims of some enthusiastic wool-growers that the profits from sheep largely exceeded those from cows, and from many dairymen becoming infected with the sheep mania to such an extent as to propose changing their cows for sheep; indeed some have done so already, where, from the condition of their locality, a failure is almost inevitable.

But whether sheep are more profitable than cows is a question which I propose to discuss very briefly, with a few figures, for I have not time to go into a minute detail. I assume then, that one cow is equal to seven sheep, in capital invested, and in expense of keeping. I will also assume that milk is worth, on an average, eight cents per gallon, and that wool is worth, upon an average, 40 cts. per pound. A cow (I speak of the average,) will yield 550 gallons of milk in a year, which, at 8 cts. per gallon, will be, for her use, \$44.00. A sheep will yield, on the average,

5 lbs. of wool, and one-half the flock a lamb, or one lamb to two sheep, which is worth \$1.50. We have then the produce of 7 sheep \$14.00; value of lambs \$5.25; total for use of sheep \$19.25. Use of cow \$44.00; use of sheep \$19.25; balance in favor of cow, \$24.75.

But it will cost for extra labor in preparing the products of the cow for market. Grants, and we will allow that it costs \$5 00, a liberal allowance. Then we state the account thus:—Balance in favor of cow \$24.75; deduct for extra labor over sheep \$5.00; and still we have a profit of \$19.75 over the sheep, equal to their whole product. Will somebody tell me where I have made a mistake?—T. C. P.

ABOUT FLAX.—NO. II.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In my communication to you I proposed to substantiate certain propositions there laid down, with regard to the cultivation and manufacture of flax in the United States.

As I have not been a contributor to your paper, and unknown to most of the readers of your journal, and in pursuing the objects proposed shall advance positions founded on my own observations, many may wish to know what opportunities I have had for making such observations, or whether I have borrowed my ideas from books, without the advantage of a practical education. I was born in the State of Connecticut, and my father was what was called in those days a substantial farmer, who kept his youngest son, myself, at home, in order to make a farmer of me. In the year 1800 he purchased a farm in Western New York, and the winter following moved on to it. Among crops cultivated by my father on his farm, he was careful to sow flax enough for the use of the family and some for sale. I have at this time distinct recollection of the crop of three acres, raised by him in 1797, which produced over 600 pounds to the acre. This, I think, was as fine a crop as he ever raised during my minority.

As early as 1821-2 I engaged in my experiments in rotting, dressing, and bleaching flax, and during those experiments I produced some as fine flax-cotton, as it is now called, as I have ever seen. This was accidental, as I was trying different methods to bleach the raw material before it was spun. I had soaked some flax for several days in a strong solution of super-carbonate of potash, then passed it into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, and you may judge of my disappointment, when I found my fine, straight fiber converted into a mass of tow. I considered this a perfect failure; and the cause, the fibers, which are minute hollow tubes, having become filled with the solution of super-carbonate of potash, which, coming in contact with the solution of sulphuric acid, was decomposed, and carbonic acid set at liberty in such quantities as to burst the fibers all to pieces, and, as I then supposed, rendering it perfectly worthless.

After pursuing experiments for a couple of years, and not satisfied with what information I could get in this country, I concluded to visit Ireland, which I then supposed was fifty years in advance of us in the manufacture of flax. Having learned that the British Government had established a Linen and Hempen Board in Ireland, for the encouragement of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Flax, through which Board they distributed annually about \$100,000 as premiums for any improvements made in the cultivation or manufacture of flax or hemp, I thought that was the place to get information. In 1823, having procured letters of introduction to the Officers of this Board, I proceeded to Dublin, and to the Linen Hall, where they held their meetings. I was politely received by the Officers of the Board, who offered to give me any information they possessed on this subject, and kindly tendered me the free use of their Library and papers, to make such extracts from as I might wish.

On my arrival in Ireland I found the cultivation of flax in what may be called a transition state. It appeared that the officers of this Board had become convinced of the superiority of the Dutch method of preparing flax over their own, and in 1822 they sent PETER BERNARD, Esq., Inspector General for Leicester, Munster, and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to ascertain the reasons for the superiority of Dutch flax. Previous to this time the same prejudice had prevailed in Ireland that had in this country, viz., that flax, which had produced seed, could not be manufactured into fine linen.

In Mr. BERNARD'S report he says:—"Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture."

Again, speaking of an establishment at Antwerp, he says:—"I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of yarn for the inspection of the Honorable Board, and which is sold at the rate of \$47,786, 13s. 4d. per tun. I was presented with two skeins of yarn which I brought home with me, the finest of which I was told was worth \$108 per pound in the market at Antwerp." All these yarns, Mr. BERNARD assured me were from flax which had produced seed.

After the Linen and Hempen Board had received Mr. BERNARD'S Report, they issued circulars offering liberal premiums for every acre of flax that should be allowed to ripen its seed. This put an end to our market for flax seed for Ireland, which, under the erroneous prejudice that flax producing seed was not capable of being manufactured into fine fabrics, had grown into an extensive trade.

Now, as regards my first proposition, viz., "that the soil and climate in many parts of the United States are favorable for producing a good growth of flax." From my own observations I can say that I have seen as fine flax grown in the States as I saw in Ireland. As regards the quantity of flax produced, per acre, in Ireland, MARSHALL,

in his Report to the Linen and Hempen Board in 1817, gives the average quantity per acre, in Ireland, at 500 pounds. If your readers will examine the Reports of our Agricultural Societies, for the last thirty years, and add to these reports twenty-five per cent. for the difference between dew-rotted and water-rotted flax, it would give at least fifty per cent. in our favor in the growth of flax. So much for my first proposition. My second in your next. N. GOODSSELL, New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

GRUBS IN THE HEADS OF SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue of January 10th, I noticed an article from the pen of the learned Dr. DADD, saying that sheep will never be troubled with the grub in the head, if they have plenty of grub in the belly. Now, I must differ with the learned doctor, for my own observation and experience have convinced me that this is an error. In the winter of 1861-62 I began the winter with sixty choice ewes of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds, all in fine order. I fed them good timothy and clover hay until about the 1st of March, when I began to feed the sixty 12 quarts of oats per day. In about two weeks one of them was taken sick. It would eat nothing, had no use of its legs, and was blind as a stone. It lingered along for a few days and died. Soon another went the same way, and then another, until five or six had died. I could find no one who knew anything about what ailed them, but by examining the head I found out what was the matter. In the cavity directly over the eye I found the grub—some of them an inch long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Also in among the bones of the nose I found them from 1/2 to 3/4 an inch long.

Having found the disease, the next thing to find was a remedy. I inquired of every one around who kept sheep, and no one knew of anything to kill them with. In looking over some old Cultivators we found the following remedy: Take the sheep and set him up the same as to shear about the head and neck; then pour into each nostril about half or two-thirds of a table-spoonful of linseed oil—holding the head back for a short time to let the oil run well up into the nose and head—and repeat the operation again in about 24 hours. I lost none that I tried this on, if I tried it as soon as I saw they were affected. M. M. Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1863.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The article in No. 5, current volume of RURAL, referred to by O. P. FORD, in No. 10, was worth to me four and a half dollars—three subscriptions for the RURAL, under present war pressure; so if I do not enable you to keep my name booked two years longer, you will be justified in putting a black mark opposite.

I moved into a house last fall, after the ground froze, the cellar of which was not properly secured. When No. 5 came to hand, we were having some very cold weather, and my potatoes froze, my best endeavors to the contrary notwithstanding. I had given up in despair, and sat down to enjoy (?) a momentary spasm of the blues when my gaze was arrested by the RURAL, and with a vague feeling that it would afford relief, I put forth my hand and raised it from the table. The first article which met my eye was the one referred to, and subsequently condemned by Mr. FORD. Armed with its wisdom I immediately sallied forth, and though the weather had already begun to moderate, procured fine, dry sawdust, and covered them to the depth of three inches. Those covered by the dust are still very mealy when cooked, while the few scattering ones which were neglected, and also a few which lay under some carrots in the same bin, were entirely spoiled. If O. P. FORD will be careful to observe that thin place in the straw which admitted the water, the next time he sees an unfortunate hole of potatoes opened, he will then have his finger upon the rent in his pocket through which he lost the dime. And if those who bury potatoes will put plenty of straight, dry straw upon them, with dirt enough to keep it in place, and let it remain unmolested till spring, I venture the supply of potatoes at "two cents a bushel" will be very small. Clymer, Chau. Co., N. Y., March, 1863. J. J. UFFON.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.

FRIEND RURAL:—The above churn appears in figure in your columns. I think it differs but little from the SEELY churn. The chief merits of either appears in the extreme velocity of the flutter-wheel; certainly, there can be no other magic about them, and that, even, may be a great improvement on the old dash churn.

It is well known that cream in producing butter requires to be agitated to that degree that the particles are finely comminuted, or to use another form of words, it must be thoroughly pulverized, by which the atoms of butter become a mass. Now, the question is, what form of apparatus shall be adopted to produce the change with the least labor?

I have made some experiments in the process of churning. I took one of KENDALL'S churns, (a wheel churn,) and adapting a frame to the shaft, using the same irons, and instead of using slats I nailed on wire cloth of meshes of 20 to the inch. On using it, I found, as I anticipated, that the crank turned much easier with the same rotation, as to time, than the wooden floats. In short, it was a rapid mode of sifting the cream. By turning rapidly the cream became a circular column, winding over the shaft. During the process of churning the cover was removed, attended with but a slight splashing of the cream. I could witness all the changes in the cream from its lumpy condition until it formed pellets of butter. The mass when gathered was like a conglomerate of hail stones. I had

no method of determining the difference in labor from that of the wooden floats; but it being an experiment, I imagined the labor was much less, and that the butter was more thoroughly separated from the butter-milk. After churning several times with this wire float, I laid it aside and re-placed the wooden wheel. Why was this? Aye! there's the kink in the rope. The butter stuck to the wire cloth like a rebel to his nigger.

To an amateur I should advise the experiment. The cost is but a trifle. The wire cloth itself will make no splashing, and may be used in any churn that beats the cream. Let the frame cleave the cream and then he can see how butter is made. Any cloth from 12 to 20 will answer, only the coarser the more rapid will be the turns. Albany, N. Y., March, 1863. A. OSBORN.

ABOUT FLAX CULTURE.

I UNDERSTAND the Editor of the RURAL to ask flax-growers to give the best mode of culture. Now, I cannot say mine is the best, but such as it is I will try to give in my imperfect style. I have had experience for more than forty years, and for the last twenty have raised from two to five acres, (generally about three, that being enough for my use,) and in good seasons have pretty good crops—last summer full as good as any. The weather was wet just in the right time for it to grow. It gets its growth in the shortest time of any crop that I know of. It might be called a ninety-day's crop, for from the time it is sown it will do to harvest in that time. But we will let that go, we won't harvest yet.

Now for soil and seed, and the way to fit the soil. I think any land that will grow a good crop of any kind of grain will grow a good crop of flax. If too rich the flax will be apt to fall down and spoil, if not pulled soon; and if too poor it will be short and not fit to pull; but it can be cut with scythe, cradle or machine. I sow one bushel of seed to the acre. If the ground is plowed in the fall as soon as it is dry enough, in I spring harrow until it is mellow and fine, then sow on the seed as even as possible; then harrow very lightly, or if very mellow take a light bush so, as not to bury deep.

I get from eight to sixteen bushels of seed, and from 200 to 450 pounds of dressed flax, dressed by hand. The acre that will produce the most flax does not always produce the most seed. Sometimes, if it grows very large, it will fall down on account of wind and rain, which will lessen the yield of seed more than it will the fibre.

If the ground is plowed in the spring, harrow, roll and harrow until it is in fine condition; then sow as before. Any farmer will know when the work is well done. Some tell of plowing very deep and sub-soiling, so that roots can grow half as deep in the ground as the length of the straw, (or stalk, as I call it.) Well, you may mellow the ground as deep as you please, the flax roots won't grow any deeper than they please, which will be about three inches, and the flax grows three feet, which was about the length of mine last year. I think I will say no more upon the matter now, but before time to harvest I will give you my experience in that, which has been something, and the way I think the best. Darien, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1863. S. EBBON.

STANCHIONS, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a late issue of the RURAL E. M. says that "after tying his cattle with ropes a number of years he put in stanchions which please him much. I have used stanchions, and they are handy; keep the cattle in their places and they cannot waste their fodder; but I think they confine the cattle too much, as they have no liberty with their heads while lying down.

The best way, in my opinion, to fasten cattle with bows or chains. In the first place make a tight manger, by setting a 3 or 4 inch plank, 13 inches wide, edgewise; make the bottom 2 inches higher than the floor where the cows' fore-feet stand. Then make a partition for each creature 4 feet high, extending back one foot from the manger between the cows, allowing about 3 feet for each common-sized cow. Bore a hole in the edge of the plank one foot from the partition, and put in a round, smooth standard, on which put a ring 4 inches in diameter, with a smaller ring connected to it by a swivel. Put the bow through the small ring and you have a place to fasten and feed your cattle as you please, and no one can steal his neighbor's share or disturb his repose. In regard to cows getting their respective places, I open the door and drive them all in, and they know their places as well as my children do at table. J. M. STILSON, Alden, N. Y., March, 1863.

HOW TO SOW PLASTER AND CLOVER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As I notice that TYRO LINGO, of Columbiana Co., Ohio, asks how to sow plaster and make it go where he wants it, I will give our Michigan method.

When ready to sow, dampen the plaster with water sufficient to make it so heavy that little or no dust will raise from it when shoveled over, and you can sow it where you want it and keep your eyes open beside.

I will also give our method of sowing clover seed. We generally sow it on ground sowed to wheat the previous fall. If the ground is not so rich as to throw too much straw, when treated with so much plaster, wet the seed and thoroughly mix it with dampened plaster to the amount of half a bushel to the acre. A much smaller amount of plaster will insure a good growth of clover for the first season, but the first named amount will generally be sufficient for two years. By mixing the seed and plaster there is a saving of time and labor in sowing; and an even distribution of the seed is more likely to be secured. I never expect to have better clover than I

have raised on a field seeded for the first time with but six pounds to the acre. I do not design to sow more than eight pounds to the acre. Clover does not behave out on our lands; its greatest enemies are the June and Blue grasses. MARK H. RAY, Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., March, 1863.

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

REMOVING ROCKS.—An article from "G. P." under this head in the RURAL of Jan. 13, is practical and very good, but I have a much cheaper way of disposing of rocks by sinking them in the earth. Dig by the side of the rock a hole large enough and deep enough to receive the stone and put it below the plow. When you have dug to the lower side of the rock, place a prop against it and the bank so as to hold it firm, and then dig under it a short distance to ascertain its size, then shape the hole to receive it. When all ready take out the tools and pull out the prop and if the rock does not drop, a pry on the opposite side will soon drop it, then cover it over. It requires much less hard work to let a rock down, then to raise it out of its bed, and the labor of drawing it away is a clear gain. The thing is out of the way, and an eye-sore no longer.—EDWIN REYNOLDS, Melomona, Wis., Feb. 4, 1863.

THE LAMB EPIZOOTIC OF 1862.—In your paper of March 28th, there is a sort of review of Mr. RANDALL'S article in the Country Gentleman on the "Lamb Epizootic of 1862," by DANIEL KELLY, Jr., of Wheaton, Illinois. Unfortunately, Mr. K. sets out misunderstanding what particular disease Mr. RANDALL described, and obviously under the impression that he described goitre or swelled neck, which, it seems, is termed "diphtheria" in "the West," though there is no analogy between the two diseases. Mr. RANDALL, in describing the epizootic of 1862, alludes to swelled neck, and, if I remember right, says it accompanied the epizootic in an occasional instance, but expressly declares that generally it did not; and he regarded it as a wholly independent malady. Having given the world a "sure cure" for goitre, suppose Mr. KELLY now turns his attention to the epizootic of 1862?—S. A. G., New York, March 29, 1863.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Time to Cut Timber. On this subject, WM. BECK, a farmer and mechanic who "has made observations the last twenty years," says in the Boston Cultivator:

Most kinds of timber cut and saved in the months of January, February, March, September and October, are more durable than when cut at any other season of the year. Walnut, if cut in June, will not become worm-eaten. There is a difference in the same species of trees; those that grow on high, stony land are more durable and harder than those that grow on low land.

The Fate of Horses in Australia.

The Illawarra (Australian) Express tells us of the "base uses" to which horses are put in that far-off land, as follows:—Talk of the nobility of the horse! Why, we learn from reliable authority, that Mr. Atkinson, of Sophienburg, has taken a contract to boil down two thousand horses. There is no sale for these animals; and the owner wants to sell their oil, hides, and hoofs, and thus get as much for them as possible. The fate of Dibdin's high-mettled racer was illustrious compared with the ignoble doom which awaits the horse stock of the interior. The wild charger of Australia's burning plains may well envy the European donkey his thistle.

Dairying in Michigan.

MR. RUFUS BAKER communicates to the Michigan Farmer the results of his labors in cheese dairying. Mr. B. began the business in 1860, and though he has been engaged in it but three seasons, yet by application and perseverance, he has brought his dairy to the front rank, as the following table will show:

Table with 5 columns: Commenced, No. of cows, No. lbs. cheese, Av. per month, day. Rows for April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Closed Jan. 8th.

Feed for Milch Cows.

JONATHAN TALCOTT, of Rome, N. Y., writes to the Country Gentleman, in regard to feeding cows, as follows:

Apples I consider as good as any of the root crops, if properly saved, and fed to milch cows, say a peck or a half bushel per day, or more if they are plenty. Also I am much in favor of giving a little corn meal with them, say from two to four quarts per day; it not only increases the milk but makes it of good quality and the butter of fine quality and flavor. In fact, I think corn meal the best of any meal or bran for the purpose of giving to a milch cow whose quality of milk or butter is an object. I would also include rowen, or the second crop of hay, whether clover or other grasses, as a first-quality feed for milch cows in the winter, which in some moist seasons can be cut to a profit, if the first crop is sown early; then both crops are excellent for that purpose. Also I have found, by experiment, that cabbage is a good article of food for dairy cows in fall and early winter, and a large amount of them can be raised on an acre. Cows fed on them will give an ample supply of milk of good quality.

Rural Notes and Items.

N. Y. STATE FAIR FOR 1863.—Utica has at last been designated as the place in which the N. Y. State Ag. Society will hold their next exhibition—time Sept. 16-18.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—The wool growers of Ohio are to hold a Convention in Cleveland on the 15th inst., for mutual consultation upon the propriety of concerted action on the question of Shearing Sheep Without Washing, and to adopt a self-protective policy to secure uniformity in the contracting and selling of wool, in the present condition of the wool market.

TOBACCO SALES IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal says that tobacco is coming forward in quantities unprecedentedly large—the sales at four warehouses in that city since Nov. 1, amounting to 14,646 hogheads, and enthusiastic people anticipate the arrival of enough more to make the sales of the season aggregate 20,000 hogheads.

BAINBRIDGE TOWN AG. SOCIETY.—The following board of officers has been elected for 1863:—President—NISON IRELAND. Vice-President—John Banks. Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Julland, 2d. Managers—Marcus T. Johnson, Jerome B. Sands.

NAPLES TOWN AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for the current year: Pres.—FRANKLIN SEAMANS. Vice Pres.—Wm. W. Tyler, John Lacy. Treas.—Jas. L. Monier. Secy.—D. Dana Luther.

NEW QUARTER.—Back Numbers.—Agents and others interested are reminded that the second quarter of this volume begins with present issue. See notice on next page. As our edition of back numbers of this volume is nearly exhausted, we do not furnish them unless specially ordered. We now have no more than we wish to save for binding. Agents or others having extra copies of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them, will oblige us by returning the same.

Inquiries and Answers.

SHEEP SHEDDING THEIR WOOL.—Our sheep are sorely afflicted, and I, as their shepherd, cry to you, or some of your readers, for help. During the summer they had poor pasture and became poor. Now they are losing their wool and continually dig and bite themselves. What can be done to prevent this? We have fed them pretty freely of grain and sulphur, but if there is anything else that will help them, you will oblige several of the readers of your paper by giving the remedy. This is only my second year of reading the RURAL, but it will not be my last. I have sent the last volume to be bound, for I think it worthy of many perusals.—MORGAN, Flat Hill, Wayne County, N. Y.

When sheep are allowed to get poor, and are suddenly raised in condition by better feed, they are very apt to shed their fleeces. When this commences there is no way to arrest it. But this shedding is not, as we understand it, usually attended by sufficient irritation of the skin to cause much "digging and biting" of themselves. When the latter symptom appears, we should look carefully to the condition of the skin to see if it exhibits any soreness, and particularly anything resembling scab. If not, local and incidental circumstances should be investigated. It is barely possible that a too free use of sulphur has produced it. We understand that this substance, though valuable itself as a cure for several cutaneous diseases, occasions a specific eruption on a healthy skin, if frequently administered.

HOW TO GET RID OF STUMPS.—In your paper of the 14th inst. I saw an inquiry for the best method of getting rid of pine stumps. I would just say to "Subscriber," that my farm was nearly covered with those plow breakers, and a year ago last fall I got a man with a stump machine to pull them out of two of my worst lots. I took the stumps off and made fence of them. I was so well pleased with my land being clear from stumps, together with the excellent fence which they made, that I went last fall and got up a stump machine of my own, and now I can pull out my own stumps, and also those of my neighbors, for from 12 1/2 to 25 cents a stump. And here let me say to the subscriber that made that inquiry, "Go then and do likewise." Why, sir, I would as soon throw away half a dollar as to burn up or destroy in any manner a good pine stump. They make a fence that will never rot, and I can assure you the "top rails will never fall off."—W. A. SLUTTER, North Tawanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

SMALL POTATOES FOR SEED.—I wish to inquire about small potatoes for seed. We have usually sorted them out when digging, and fed them to stock through the winter. But now, when potatoes are worth a dollar and ten cents per bushel, we think it pretty costly feed. If the small potatoes can be profitably used for seed, and the large ones sold at present prices, it is an item worth knowing. Any information from those who have had experience will be gladly received.—A. D. F., Bloomington, Ill., 1863.

We have repeatedly used small potatoes for seed, and the eyes of small potatoes and of large ones. If we could sell the large ones at \$1.10 per bushel, we should certainly plant small ones and save the eyes of the large ones (as we cooked them) for planting. This subject of the relative profit of planting large and small potatoes has been largely discussed, and it will puzzle us to tell whether the large or the small ones have the balance of testimony.

TO HEAD SHEEP TICKS.—Having a small flock of sheep this winter, I have noticed they are very much troubled with the Sheep Tick. Not knowing what was good to kill them, I thought I would inquire. Information will be thankfully received through the RURAL.—A SUBSCRIBER, Elmira, N. Y.

It is difficult to kill ticks when the wool is long, but it can be done by opening the fleeces and sprinkling in snuff—particularly about the neck and brisket. The lambs should all be dipped in strong tobacco water about ten days after the flock is sheared. The ticks will then be all on the lambs, and will be killed. An ounce of prevention is here worth a pound and a half of cure.

SHEEP PULLING THEIR WOOL.—Will you or some of your subscribers inform me, in the columns of the RURAL, what causes sheep to pull out their wool, and if there is any way of preventing it? Now don't all speak at once.—READER, Adamsville, Mich.

The causes of sheep's pulling out their wool have not escaped detection, though the thing is common, especially among housed and high kept flocks. Various means have been resorted to to stop it, but none, so far as we know, have yet proved effective. When a sheep pulls the wool from others, it should be separated from the flock.

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES.—A good recipe is to take 1 lb. hog's lard, 4 oz. white lead, 2 oz. powdered alum, 1 oz. white vitriol, 1/2 oz. sugar of lead, 3 oz. olive oil. Pulverize all but the lard in a mortar; then add the lard and work the whole together until united. A small quantity, night and morning, will soon effect a cure. Wash the parts affected with weak soap-suds before applying the ointment.—E. S. B.

LICE ON COLTS.—Will not some of your readers tell me the best way to rid colts of lice? I have great trouble with them, but it is not because my colts are not well fed.—R. W. SLOPER.

We gave a remedy—tobacco water—in a late number.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Will some of your readers inform me through the columns of the RURAL how I may best preserve eggs in spring and summer for fall and winter use? and oblige—J. W. ROWE, West Winsted, Conn.

Horticultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSOURI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met in St. Louis January 13th. The first topic discussed was the apple varieties. W. C. FLAGG, of Moro, Ill., read a paper on the apple, from which I copy his recommendations of a

LIST OF APPLES FOR PROFIT.

Mr. FLAGG says:—"In the selection of market fruits, we must regard—1. The demands of the market; 2. The means of transportation; 3. The competition to be met.

"Considering the matter more in detail, we must look for good qualities for market purposes in the trees and in the fruit. The trees should be—1. Hardy; 2. Early in coming into bearing; 3. Productive; 4. Of good shape for packing.

"The fruit should be—1. Bright in color; 2. Of good size; 3. Of fair quality; 4. Even in ripening; 5. Hanging well to the tree; 6. Firm for carriage.

"These ten good qualities of the tree and fruit are difficult to find in one variety. We can at most approximate by choosing as many good qualities as possible. Supposing each of these qualities to be equally valuable, a perfect apple on this scale would be marked ten. I think Raules' Janet could be almost placed there. The Winesap falls only in size, and might be marked ten. The Red June falls in size and ripens unevenly, and might be marked eight. The Gilpin falls in size, the shape of the tree, and perhaps, in quality, which would reduce it to seven.

"This method of selecting varieties, when you have sufficient reliable data, is necessarily the best. If you know what qualities are wanted, and what apples have them, the question is settled.

"In want of sufficient data, a good method is to collect the suffrages of fruit-growers of experience. Get A to make out a list that he believes best; also B and C. With care in the selection of your admirers, you can make out a very good list. I have here the suffrages of fifteen fruit-growers. I give the result of the vote, premising that two are from St. Louis, six from the region of Alton, Ill., two from Central Illinois, three from North Illinois, one from Cincinnati, and one from Indianapolis.

"Of these fifteen, eleven vote for the Early Harvest and Raules' Janet; nine for the Winesap; seven for the Carolina Red June, Maiden's Blush and Rambo; six for the Keswick Codlin, Red Astrachan, Willow Twig and Gilpin.

"An orchard, therefore, selected on strictly mathematical principles, (multiplying the rates on each apple by ten) would contain, of Early Harvests, 110; Carolina Red June, 70; Red Astrachan, 60; Keswick Codlin, 60; total of Summer, 300. Maiden's Blush, 70; Rambo, 70; total of Autumn, 140. Winesap, 90; Raules' Janet, 110; Willow Twig, 60; Gilpin, 60; total of Winter, 320. Total number of trees in the orchard, 760.

"In my own experience, I have found the following apples good for market:

"1. The Early Harvest, which, though a shy bearer and not a healthy tree, will always sell, by virtue of its earliness, at remunerative prices. It has been ready for market with me at the following dates:—In 1857, July 15th; 1858, June 26th; 1859, July 2d; 1860, June 23th; 1861, July 12th; 1862, July 8th. Another peculiar virtue is its evenness in ripening. Nearly all the apples I am acquainted with, will fall in this respect. This apple has about eight points in its favor.

"2. The Carolina Red June, which succeeds the Early Harvest and extends through the season of the two succeeding—an apple of fine color and of good quality for an early apple, but rather small, and of late years in this region, not so fair as it used to be. I rate this fruit at eight.

"3. The Early Strawberry—a fine-colored fruit, a most vigorous tree, with long, slender branches, which are quite inconvenient to pick from, and very productive. The fruit does not hang well to the tree. Would rank about seven on the scale.

"4. The Sine-qua-non has proved with me a good market fruit. It excels other early apples in size, although not in color; is productive, a healthy tree, and fair fruit. It is rather too tender for shipping, and not of good color at the time it must be packed. Would rate it about eight in the scale of ten.

"5. The Kirkbridge White is notable as a very early bearer, and very hardy and productive tree. Its size and color are against it as a market fruit; but it covers a few sines by its productiveness. It is a summer 'Dollars and Cents.' It has seven of the ten good points.

"6. The Summer Queen, which I find recommended by nearly every one as a market fruit, has not proved a hardy tree with me. It bears well and produces very beautiful and showy fruit, of a flavor too coarse and rank for my own liking. Would give it about eight points. After the Summer Queen comes a void in my list of market apples, which I have not yet seen satisfactorily filled. I am trying the American Summer Pearmain, the Porter and the Benoni. Dr. WARDER recommends the Trenton Early and Maiden's Blush. I think it should be the aim of the owner of a commercial orchard to furnish a succession of fruit through the season. This keeps him before the public without a break—which is quite a consideration with the business man, and keeps the labor and utensils invested in constant or partial employment.

"7. The Rambo is the next apple I have to notice. My own experience has not led me to rate it very high as a market fruit. It is not hardy, nor of good shape for picking. Its productiveness and size are not first-rate. I would not rate it higher than six or seven.

"8. The Wine, Hay's Winter, or, as I best know it, Pennsylvania Red Streak, is a most productive tree, and bears fine fruit. The tree is not so hardy as I could wish, and the fruit is a little tender for shipping. Would rate it eight on the market scale.

"9. The Yellow Belleflower, with me, has been late in bearing, and drops its fruit unless picked early. It is a little tender for carriage. I would mark it eight on my soil.

"10. The Pryor's Red I have seen a good deal of. It is rather too upright a growth for good picking. The fruit does not hang well on the tree, and is not very productive. I mark it seven as a market fruit, although to my own taste, it is perhaps the best apple in my knowledge.

"11. The Newtown Pippin I have tried extensively. It is late in coming into bearing, not very productive, much of the fruit is small, and it drops unless picked early. Perhaps it may rate seven as a market apple, though six is nearer my convictions.

"12. Raules' Janet has no positive faults, and many virtues. It makes one of the best shaped trees I know of. It will not blossom until the late frosts are over. It bears large crops year after year. In 1856 I gathered 600 bushels of salable apples from an acre containing fifty trees. It will freeze on the tree, thaw out, and be rather improved than otherwise by the operation. It will not taste badly in early winter, or even in the fall, as an eating apple, and will keep until June.

"13. The Gilpin is strong in its hardness, productiveness, and in the firmness of its fruit. The tree is of bad shape for picking, and the fruit is decidedly too small. It will rate about eight upon my list."

LIST OF APPLES FOR FLAVOR.

Mr. FLAGG recommends the following list of apples, covering the season, "which," he says, "in my own experience, which is limited in varieties, I have found best:—1. Early Harvest; 2. Large Yellow Bough; 3. Carolina Red June; 4. American Summer Pearmain; 5. Porter; 6. Fall Wine; 7. Rambo; 8. Yellow Belleflower; 9. Pryor's Red; 10. Winesap; 11. Newtown Pippin; 12. Raules' Janet.

"I name the last because I know of no better late keeper, not because I reckon it a first class apple."

The Society recommended the following list: Kirkbridge White, American Summer Pearmain, Yellow Belleflower, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Large Yellowbough.

LIST FOR PROFIT RECOMMENDED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Society discussed varieties of the apple at great length. We have a full report of this discussion before us, from our Western Editor, but have only space for the list recommended by the Society. It is as follows:

Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, High Top Sweet, Fall Queen, Rambo, Wine, Newtown, Spitzenberg, Fallenwalder, Rome Beauty, Pryor's Red, Michael Henry Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, New York Pippin, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Raules' Janet, Willow Twig, Gilpin.

PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—From my boyhood I have been extravagantly fond of a good garden, fond of working in it, and fond of most of the vegetables produced; yet in my early days I imbibed an unconquerable dislike to certain tasks, imposed upon me by my father, which I have never been able to overcome. The first was *bushing the peas*. To accomplish this I was ordered to take an ax and go to the nearest woods, there cut a suitable quantity of bushes of suitable length for the variety planted, say from four to eight feet long, back them to the garden, get a crowbar or sharpened stick, make holes, and stick down the brush, making an unsightly hedge across the garden, and when this hedge was covered with the vines, shading a goodly strip upon the north side, on which nothing could grow, and after the peas were gathered there lay the bushes, and pea haulm, more unsightly still.

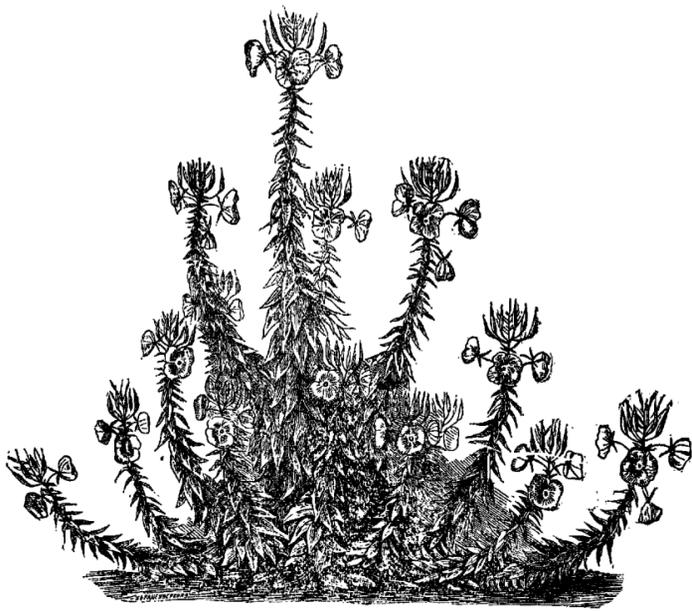
Next came the *poling of the beans*. Away to the woods, ax in hand, I was sent, to cut bean-poles, and back them to the garden, make the holes, and put down the poles, and after the beans began to grow I was sent with a pocketful of strings, ordered to first wind the young vines around the pole, and tie them to keep them in "the way they should go." I will not tell how long it took me to perform these tasks, but this I am sure of, that my father put but a slight value upon my time, or else his peas and beans cost him very dear.

Since I have had direction of my own time and gardens, I have avoided these two offensive tasks, and I would now sooner see a pig in the garden than pea bushes or bean-poles. I am as fond of green peas with a quarter of lamb as most people, but I find I can have them without those offensive hedges so generally seen in gardens, and I am also truly fond of string beans, and that renowned dish, "corn and beans," of which every Yankee housewife may justly be proud, but I find I can have these without converting my garden into an unsightly slash.

When BISHOP, of England, first came out with his Dwarf Prolific Pea, I procured some of them, and have since continued to raise them in preference to all others, for several reasons.

First—I can raise any quantity sufficient for a family in a small garden, without interfering with other crops.

Secondly—I do not like peas when too young or too old, and by planting a short row of these every week from the time the frost is out of the ground until the last of July, a family may have peas from June until frost comes. As these peas do not grow more than about eight inches high they make fine borders for walks. I generally commence planting by staking them into the



THE EVENING PRIMROSE—(Oenothera Lamarkiana.)

The Evening Primroses are a very interesting and showy class of flowers, and are beginning to attract a good deal of attention. The best variety that we have ever grown is *Oenothera Lamarkiana*, which we flowered for the first time last season. So well pleased were we with its fine, strong habit, and the abundance of very large and beautiful flowers that it produces through the whole season, that we had a drawing taken of the plant in flower which we intended to present our readers; but a few days since we received an engraving of this flower in a French journal which is so truthful and life-like in all respects that we determined to adopt it in preference to our own. *Lamarkiana* is a vigorous growing *Oenothera*, branching very freely, as may be seen by the engraving, and reaches a height of about three feet. The flowers are very abundant, bright yellow, and from three to four inches in diameter, and often more. In the heat of summer it does not open its flowers till quite late in the evening, often not until quite dark, and then it is really a morning flower, as the blossoms remain expanded until nearly noon, but towards autumn, when the weather becomes cooler, the flowers expand late in the afternoon, and the plant is in full flower at all times except a few hours at mid-day.

The seed, is a light, rich, loamy soil. As soon as the plants are up, the ground must be well worked. Asparagus may be grown in almost any soil, if well drained, yet the most suitable is a light, deep, sandy loam. This should be dug deeply, about two feet, and plenty of manure incorporated with the soil. A piece of ground fifteen feet by twenty, will produce enough for almost any family. This should be divided into three beds, four feet wide, leaving an alley 18 inches wide between each bed, and making three beds 4 feet wide and 20 feet long. Two such beds will be ample for a small family. At this stage it would be well to sow on the beds about half an inch of salt, and rake it in. The Asparagus is naturally a marine plant, and is very fond of salt. Now draw a line lengthwise along one of the beds, nine inches from the edge, and cut a trench on the outside of the line, six inches deep, and in this trench set the plants, nine or ten inches apart, and so deep that when the trench is covered, the crowns of the plants will be about two inches below the surface of the bed. As the plants are put in, draw a little earth over them, so as to secure them in their places. Having finished one row, cover them and rake off evenly, and proceed to make another furrow one foot from the first, and plant as before. This plan will give four rows to the bed. The beds will require no care the first summer, but simply to destroy the weeds, and this must be done carefully, so as not to injure the plants. If salt was sown pretty freely before planting, the weeds will not be troublesome; if not, salt can be sown over the beds any time during the summer. Enough salt to kill every weed will be only a nice relish to the Asparagus. In November cover the beds with three inches of rotted manure. In the spring this may be lightly dug in with a fork, care being had not to go deep enough to injure the crowns.

The second spring, if the cultivator is very anxious for Asparagus, the strongest can be cut, though most gardeners recommend leaving them untouched until the third year. We should not hesitate, however, to cut moderately the second season, if we had no other way to get this delicious vegetable. All the care the beds will require after this, is to cut down the old stalks, pull up the weeds and cover with manure every fall, which should be forked in in the spring. After the manure is forked in, rake all loose stones, rough manure, &c., into the alleys. Give every season, in the spring, a dressing of salt. An Asparagus bed, if properly treated, will keep in good condition a long time. We have seen them fourteen or fifteen years old, producing bountifully. It should be cut close to the ground, before the head becomes loose, and will generally be about six inches high.

I wish to inquire of yourself, or some of your numerous correspondents, concerning the best method of preparing an Asparagus bed? Is it best to procure roots or seeds for planting?—J. T.

One or two years are gained by obtaining plants of the nurseries. To raise plants from seed, sow quite early in the spring, in drills, about an inch deep, and the rows 18 inches apart. The soil should be rather light. As soon as the plants are above ground keep the soil well worked.

DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY.—C. W., a subscriber, asks me where Downing's black ever-bearing mulberry trees can be bought, and what is the price? Any information about the cultivation of this tree will be thankfully received.—O. B.

Trees of this fruit can be obtained of Dr. GRANT, of Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y., and perhaps of other nurserymen. It is rather tender, and will freeze down to the ground every winter, as far north as Rochester—at least, that is our experience.

Horticultural Notes.

DEPTH TO SOW PEAS.—F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland, gives his experience in sowing peas at different depths as follows:—"Some years since, I commenced sowing peas, and covering them at different depths, varying from one inch to one foot. I found those buried eight inches deep appeared above the ground only one day later than those buried only two inches; while those that were covered 12 inches deep were a little over two days behind. As they grew, no perceptible difference was noticed, until they commenced blossoming and setting, then the advantage of the deep planting exhibited itself; for those that were eight and ten inches deep continued to grow, blossom, and set pods long after those only two or four inches covered ripened and decaying. If the soil is light and loamy, I will hereafter plant my peas eight inches deep; if the soil is clayey, I would plant six inches. I never earth up, but leave the ground as level as possible."

NAPLES HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Officers elected for 1863: President—ARNER P. LYON. Vice-Prest.—C. W. FOX. Treasurer—J. B. JOHNSON. Secy.—B. H. SUTTON.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO SWEEP A CARPET.

LET me tell RURAL readers a good mode of sweeping carpets. Take a common wash-tub, or some vessel large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more. Then take a broom, (one partly worn so as to be a little stiff is the best,) dip it in six inches or so, and hold over the tub, or go out of doors, and knock off all the drops of water. This can be done most effectually by holding it in one hand, and rapping it with the other on the broom corn above where it is wet. Commence brushing lightly at first, going over with it the second time, or more, and if your carpet is very dusty, do not sweep more than a square yard or two before dipping your broom into the water again; this will rinse off all the particles of dust adhering to the broom. Rap off the drops of water, as before, and begin again, continuing to do so till the whole is cleaned. Should the water get very dirty before completing the room, it can be changed. One who has never tried the experiment, will probably be surprised at the quantity of dirt which will be washed from the broom into the water. A carpet can be cleaned more effectually in this way than it can possibly be done with a dry broom, as the particles of dust adhere to the broom instead of rising to fall back on the carpet. I have dusted my table and chairs before sweeping in this way, and could discover but a mere trifle of dust on them after getting through. There is no danger of injuring even a fancy carpet, if the drops of water are thoroughly removed from the broom. Let no one try it who has not time and patience.

River Falls, Wis., 1863.

A DELICATE DESSERT.—Lay half a dozen crackers in a tureen, pour on enough boiling water to cover them. In a few minutes they will be swollen to three or four times their original size. Now grate loaf sugar and a little nutmeg over them, and dip on enough sweet cream to make a nice sauce, and you will have a simple and delicious dessert that will rest lightly on the stomach—and it is easily prepared. Leave out the cream, and it is a valuable recipe for "sick room cookery."

LIGHT.—The ordinary flat kerosene lampwick is usually trimmed so as to take the convex form. This causes the flame to assume the shape of a cone. It has been demonstrated that if the wick is made concave, or lowest at the center, the flame will take a forked shape, similar to that produced by gas, and the amount of light is nearly doubled by the same quantity of kerosene.—*Suff. Democrat.*

PREPARING RENNET FOR CHEESE.—Take a good rennet and put it in a gallon jar, fill it with water, put in a half pint of salt, and let it stand one week before use. Use a tablespoonful to one gallon of milk, and keep filling up the jar.—A RURAL READER, Ohio, 1863.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Will some of the RURAL's readers please inform the public through its columns how to make tip-top Johnny cake, and oblige—A SUBSCRIBER.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

TAXES ARE HIGH.—Taxes are high on Saleratus as well as on every other article that a family consumes, but they are not as high on the *Chemical Saleratus*, as the Saleratus will raise your biscuit, etc. If you don't believe us try it. It is put up in bright red papers, called "Chemical Saleratus, or Housewife's Favorite."

The Publisher to the Public.

NEW QUARTER—PLEASE NOTICE!

THE Second Quarter of present Volume of the RURAL will commence April 4. Now, therefore, is the time to form new clubs to commence with the Quarter, or add to those formed. Additions to clubs can be made for one year from April, at the same price as one year from January—or we will send from April to January next for \$1.12½ per copy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume.

—Thanks to Agents and others for continued efforts in behalf of RURAL. This morning's mail (6th) brought us clubs from Canada, California, Missouri, and several of the Eastern, Middle and Western States—and the remittances were accompanied with very encouraging remarks in a number of instances. For all which we bend in grateful acknowledgment, and shall endeavor to render the RURAL more and more worthy its wide and increasing popularity.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, &c. But in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1.50) for a single copy the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of Volume XIII, for 1862, are now ready for delivery—price, \$3. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each—or if several are taken, at \$2.50 each. The only volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60, '61 and '62—price, \$2 each.

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express,) in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
SCHOOL TEACHING AND TEACHERS.

THE occupation of the teacher is a noble, a beneficent one. This results from the character of the material upon which he works—immortal minds, upon which he is to make impressions that are to tell for good or evil on the actions of his pupils through time—yea, for eternity! How important, then, that the teacher should possess such qualifications of head and heart as will enable him to set such an example, and to inculcate such principles, as will conduce to the future moral well-being of his pupils. In this lies the beneficence of his vocation.

The teacher must not only possess perseverance, skill, tact, energy, and knowledge of the subjects to be taught, but also a certain enthusiasm for his work. His heart must be in it. A sculptor, whose heart is in his work, who finds in it his chief source of enjoyment, and derives from it his purest pleasure, can make the "dull, cold marble speak;" but, if he finds the work irksome, utterly repugnant to his tastes, inclinations and feelings, he cannot succeed; his statue will be full of imperfections and deformities. So, if the teacher is enthusiastic and throws his whole heart into the work, he will succeed; and can hardly fail to make right impressions. But if, on the contrary, like the sculptor, the work is repugnant to his tastes, he will surely fail.

Now, there is a large class of teachers who have no just conception of their vocation, its responsibilities and duties, whose tastes are at variance with it, and whose hearts are not enlisted in the work before them. A portion of these are urged into the business by the ill-advised kindness and unwise solicitations; nay, even commands, of parents! Do not urge your children to accept an occupation into which they cannot enter with all their hearts, and which is repugnant to their tastes, inclinations, aspirations and feelings; for if they do not completely fall, they will fall very, very short of success. Besides, is it more than just that they should have the liberty of choosing their own occupation? Certainly not.

The other portion are more numerous and far more reprehensible. They take upon themselves the responsibility and duty of teachers because they think it the easiest way of gaining a livelihood. To such I would say, keep out of the school-room, as teachers. It is not your place. You are sculptors engaged to work upon the most lasting of all material; your hearts are not in the work, and you will make wrong impressions, bring out horrid deformities instead of radiant beauties, degrading and defacing rather than improving and beautifying the fair material God never designed you to be a worker upon!

Antwerp, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LAST SCHOOL DAY OF THE TERM.

How anxiously we all await it, with the expectancy of having a pleasant terminus to many arduous labors! Time goes hastily on; the sun shines warmly down, sending fertility into the cold, damp earth; birds begin to sing sweetly in the trees, and the last day of the long winter term arrives. Joy to the truant and the careless urchin! for that "abominably particular" personage, the teacher, "will not trouble them any longer."

There are some faces which are not pleased, and some are even sad. A few of the scholars conclude that they are "not much glad that the school is out," while most of them declare that they would rather not have vacation than to miss all the pleasures of the school for so long a time. But the parting time has come, and it is now realized that the associations formed cannot be broken without.

Reader, life is a school, in which, if we are not tardy or indolent in the performance of our duty, though at its closing day we may look back longingly upon its well-spent moments, after vacation we shall meet again in that great High School which never shall come to a close.

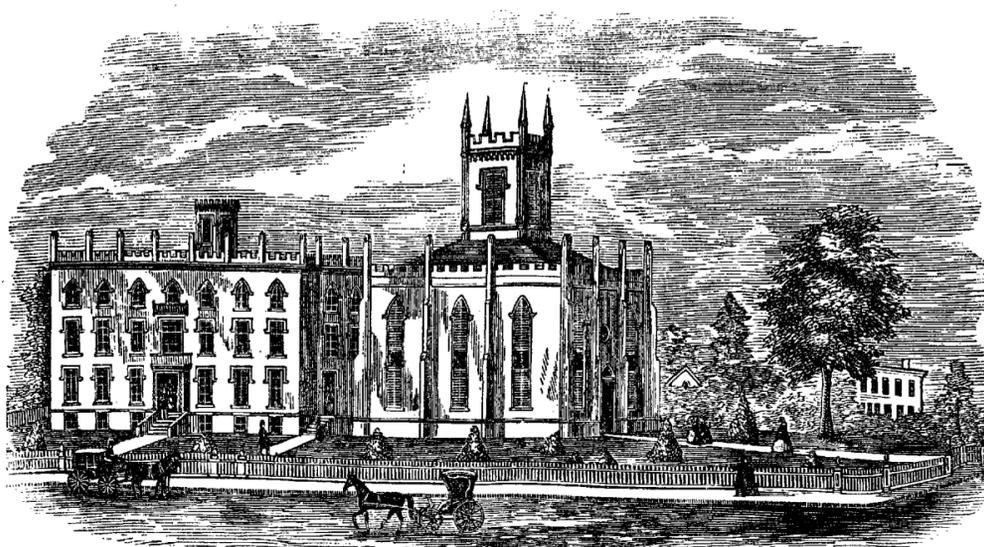
West Milton, Ohio, March, 1863. A TEACHER.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

WE know a man who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, etc.; he himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when the dry season came on he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied.

This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross-roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an outhouse or shade-tree in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill health, etc.

We wish to state one fact only. This owner of those colts, and the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health or mental food daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask "Who teaches your school?" His reply was that "he did not know; he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters!"—*American Agriculturist.*



ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

OUR city has many excellent Educational Institutions, from the primary school to the University and Theological Seminary; but probably no one among them is doing better service in the mental and moral training of the young, than the ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. From its first establishment, some eight years ago, it has enjoyed a high reputation and large patronage; yet its condition and arrangements, as well as its prospects of permanence and eminent usefulness, were never better than since it

came under the sole direction of its present competent and gentlemanly Proprietor and Principal—Prof. L. R. SATTERLEE.

The Institute provides instruction, under able teachers, for pupils of both sexes, and the course of study, as we have occasion to know, is thorough and comprehensive. For young men the course embraces all the branches essential to a good English and Commercial education, and thorough preparation for College. The Female Department, limited to fifty pupils, shares all the

best advantages of the most approved Female Seminaries. The Boarding Department is exclusively for young ladies, who, in addition to the higher facilities for literary discipline, here enjoy the comforts and kindness of a well-ordered and pleasant home—a feature too often lacking in schools of great pretensions.

Our engraving represents the Institute Building, a commodious and well-arranged edifice, pleasantly situated on the corner of Atwater and Oregon streets.

The Traveler.

CALIFORNIA SOCIAL LIFE.

IN no place is society more free and cordial, and ready to give a friendly reception to a stranger, than in California. The new-comer is looked upon with favor; nobody cares whether he belongs to a distinguished family, has moved in fashionable circle, or possesses wealthy or influential friends or relatives. The great question is, "is he or she well educated, polished and entertaining?" Of course, Californians are not entirely above such considerations as govern society elsewhere, but they are influenced by them far less than people in other States. The course of business is such that no profession has all the wealth. There are rich men of all occupations, and some of the mechanical trades are now as profitable, on the average, to those engaged in them, as are the learned professions. Those who were rich in the older States, and received a thorough education and a polished training, may here be poor, while those who came hither poor and ignorant may now be rich. Besides, the changes are so rapid that our neighbor who is poor to day may be rich to-morrow, and the neighbor who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow. Again, California is pre-eminently a country of business. People came here to make money, and everybody tries to make it; and in a State where wages are high and profits large, a man's business depends to a considerable extent on the multitude of his friends, so everybody wishes to make a friend of everybody else. The millionaire in Europe may treat his tenant as an inferior; in California the wealthiest land-owner is expected to treat his tenant as an equal. All these things have their influence in preventing the separation of our society into those classes which prevail elsewhere.

In no part of the world is the individual more free from restraint. Men, women and children are permitted to do nearly as they please. High wages, migratory habits and bachelor life are not favorable to the maintenance of stiff social rules among men, and the tone of society among women must partake, to a considerable extent, of that among men, especially in a country where the women are a small minority, and therefore are much courted. Public opinion, which, as a guardian of public morals, is more powerful than the forms of law, loses much of its power in a community where the inhabitants are not permanent residents. A large portion of the men in California live alone, either in cabins or in hotels, remote from women relatives, and therefore uninfluenced by the powers of a "home." It is not uncommon for married women to go to parties and balls in company with young bachelor friends. The girls commence going into "society" about fifteen, and then receive company alone, and go out alone with young men to dances and other places of amusement. In this there is a great error; too much liberty is allowed to the girls in the States on the Atlantic slope, and still greater liberty is given here, where, as they ripen earlier, they should be more guarded.—*Life on the Pacific.*

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL IN PALESTINE.

By starlight we wandered to the high ground behind Talibeyeh; we could see watchfires on many of the hills around and on the Bethlehem plain, and heard in the still night air echoes of the clear shrill voices of far off shepherds who were "watching their flocks by night," and giving signals, perhaps, to their fellow watchers. * * * We were walking toward the sands, through the the burying ground; the sun had set. We had left behind us at some distance all the evening loungers about the town gate, and all the smokers by the well-side and the garden, when we saw advancing toward us in the twilight, a powerful-looking black man girdled with sackcloth, carrying a staff, or rather the trunk of a slender tree, which still retained two or three of its fork-

ed branches. The man was tall, but his staff was high above him; he walked an unseemly gait, and we soon recognized him as an African maniac, of whom some of the Europeans of Haifa had complained to the governor because he walked in the streets quite naked; in consequence of this he had been turned out of the town. We passed him, and then he followed close behind us, muttering and making strange noises. It was not very pleasant to have such an attendant.

We turned sharply round and faced him, and then walked toward the town: he turned also, and preceded us. We were still among the tombs; and, in the rapidly increasing darkness, it appeared the darkest place imaginable—rocky and desolate, with tombs of all periods, some in the last stages of decay, falling and crumbling into strange shapes and heaps, others partially concealed by small dark evergreen oaks, and here and there was a newly whitened sepulchre, which seemed to shine with a light of its own. The black man did not accompany us beyond this domain of death; and when I looked back and saw him standing there among the tombs, swaying himself and his sceptre to and fro, I could not help thinking of the description, in the Gospel narrative, of that man who met Christ on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and "which had devils a long time and wore no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs." I did not suppose the poor African maniac was possessed of devils, but I thought he might very likely be seized with the spirit of revenge; so I was glad to be out of his reach, and safe within the gates of the town.—*Domestic Life in Palestine.*

THE POPE AT HOME.

His Holiness rises about six. At seven he says mass in a room adjoining his bed-room. Almost all the Cardinals and the Roman Bishops follow the same custom. When a prelate at Rome hires a furnished apartment, he brings with him a small portable altar and says mass at home; and it does not unfrequently happen that a foreigner who hires an apartment which has been previously occupied by a prelate, finds some of the remnants of these altars. The Pope is served by a camerieri, and by a prelate, priest or deacon. There are at the Vatican ten secret camerieri, more or less, closely attached to the Pope, according to their age. At the head of them are Mgrs Stella, De Merode, Talbot and Ricci, who are always near His Holiness. They keep him company, amuse him, and make him laugh, which is not very difficult; for in private life Pius IX is smiling and happy. At 8 o'clock His Holiness takes his coffee and some trifling refreshment; Mgrs Stella alone is present at that meal, as he opens the letters which have arrived, and reads them to the Pope. At nine, when the repast is over and the letters read, Cardinal Antonelli makes his appearance from the floor above. He is always gentle and mild—"Holy Father" here; "Happy Father" there; he praises the genius of the Pope, his knowledge of affairs, &c. That is the way in which the Cardinal always addresses Pius IX. Cardinal Antonelli consults him on everything, and is his most humble servant. The political conversation and business of the Sovereign Pontiff with the Minister lasts for an hour or two. About half past ten or eleven the audiences commence. The Pope, dressed in white, is seated in a large arm-chair with a table before him. He says two or three words to all the persons who are presented to him in the language which they speak—French, Italian, or Spanish; but if English or German be spoken an interpreter becomes necessary. Sometimes during the audience he signs applications for indulgences which have been made to him in writing. The Pope willingly signs those applications, writing at the bottom of them, "Fiat Plo Nono." At two o'clock the Pontifical dinner takes place. From three to four the Pope takes his siesta, as every one does at Rome. If you call at the house of a Cardinal at that hour, the answer invariably is, "His Eminence is reposing." The Pope does neither more nor

less than others. At five o'clock His Holiness takes a drive in his carriage, escorted by guards, camerieri, and monsignori. At seven the Pope sups, and afterwards plays a game at billiards. At ten all the lights at the Vatican are extinguished.

Reading for the Young.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

FATHER! now the day is past,
On thy child thy blessing cast;
Near my pillow, hand to hand,
Keep thy guardian angel band,
And throughout the darkling night
Bless us with a cheerful light.
Let me rise at morn again,
Free from every thought of pain;
Thus, my Father, day by day,
Keep me through life's thorny way.

WORDS FOR THE BRIGHT ONES.

DULL boys and girls are not expected to read these words. They would not understand them, perhaps, but you can do so; you who are at the head of your class in school, you who take the lead on the play ground, you who read better and speak more correctly than many fathers and mothers. You are very quick to catch an idea, and some persons think that you know a great deal already. Well, let us talk about that. There are a number of things that every young person ought to know. Are you sure that you know them all? You can speak very fluently, and you are proud of it. You know that true words and kind words have a great deal of power in this world, but do you know how much power there is in silence? It is a great thing to know when to be silent, to know when to stop. Did you ever think that there are kind ears, as well as a kind tongue? You can make people very happy by just simply listening while they talk. It is a proper and graceful thing for you to do. I do not know a more beautiful sight than that of a young, bright face listening quietly and respectfully to older speakers. You have two ears and they are very quick and keen, and they ought to be as full as your pockets. A time will perhaps come when your ears will be dull and satisfied with hearing; now, "he that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

There is another thing. You are very prompt and active, and have talents for command. Perhaps you may become a judge or a professor, a general or a president, or if you are a girl, you may be the wife of one of these officials, and I cannot tell which position will give you the greatest power. But if you are likely to command others you ought to know how to obey. Do you know this perfectly? When your parents or teachers point out your duty, do you just go straight on and do it? Do you know all about a prompt and cheerful obedience, just how it feels, as well as how it looks? Prompt and cheerful obedience! It is very beautiful. Do you know that it is pleasant, too, that it will make you happy as well as admirable? If you can govern yourself now, I have no doubt you will be able to govern other people by-and-by; but if you cannot be strictly responsible for one pair of arms and legs, how can you ever manage a thousand?—*Springfield Republican.*

A LESSON IN A PICTURE.

Do you know Jennie Lee? I think you would like to know her. She is a bright young girl, with a very expressive face. I used to think it was just like a window, with her soul looking through. Perhaps you will ask if it was a good-looking soul. Sometimes it was beautiful, but not always; it changed as often as the sky. Sometimes it smiled like the sun when it makes rosebuds open and strawberries turn red; sometimes it frowned like the black clouds that come up so fast in summer, when the wind gets angry and breaks things. In short, there were two Jen-

nies, one good and pretty, the other ugly in every sense of the word. Jennie's are not the only pair of eyes I know out of which two different people look. If you could see your own face when you are vexed, you would be surprised, perhaps frightened. Jennie saw hers once. I will tell you how it happened.

She had been up very late at night, reading a story that was written by one foolish person, and read by a great many others. She had not learned yet that we are likely to become like the people whose books we read. She came down late in the morning, with a severe headache; how could a head help aching that was filled with absurd thoughts, so full, indeed, that there was not room enough left for errands or lessons? Her mother charged her to mail an important letter at the post-office, on her way to school, and she remembered it when the last bell was ringing and she was almost there. Her home was half a mile behind her, and a recitation just before her for which she was not half prepared. Must she go back? She certainly had not time to go, and it was very perverse in her to stop a full minute to be angry and pout in the street. Then she went back for the letter, was late at school, had more than one imperfect lesson, and cried from the pain in her head.

The next morning she came down the street fresh and happy, with the good Jennie looking out of her eyes. She passed a picture gallery at the very place where she had stopped in vexation the day before, and there was the bad Jennie looking down upon her from the top of the showcase, a hateful face under a neat little hat, a face that looked as if it ached. "Is it possible!" thought Jennie, in surprise. "I will never look like that again." And she ran up stairs to the artist, who was her cousin. "Will you take down the picture?" she asked eagerly. "Yes, on two conditions;—that you will redeem your standing at school, and that you will rub out the bad marks ill-temper is making on your character."

"I will do both," replied Jennie, and she kept her word. At the end of the term not one of her schoolmates could show a fairer record than hers; as for the picture, she keeps it in a private drawer which she opens when she is disposed to be idle or impatient, and her friends all say she resembles it less and less as the days go by.—*Springfield Republican.*

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

"It is strange, isn't it," said aunt Alice, "that whatever we may dress ourselves in, it is only second-hand clothing, after all?" "Why, aunt Alice," said Minnie, with much earnestness, "I never wore second-hand clothing in my life. We give away all my old clothes to the poor. I would not go to a party in old clothes, above all things."

"And yet, my dear, everything you have on comes to you second-hand. Indeed you would not permit the creatures who first wore them to enter your parlor. You would quite likely shrink away if they came near you. Yet you do not scruple to take their old garments, and even take much pride in wearing them."

"I cannot understand you at all, aunty." "Well, dear Minnie, you know the silk of which that bright tissue was made spun by a crawling worm. He made it for his shroud, and when he was quite done wearing it, the silk makers spun and made it over into this fabric. Those white gloves were once the clothing of a poor little animal, whose life had to be taken before his skin could be made over for you. Then another animal must be sacrificed to make even the soles of your satin slippers. Even the pearl ornament you wear was once the property of an oyster. The patient sheep must give his fleece to make a mantle to throw about you. So you see, dear, that it is a hard matter to lay first claim to anything we wear, and this reflection may be very useful to us when we are tempted to pride ourselves on our fine raiment. God looks at the heart, Minnie, and is more pleased with the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit than all the gems in the world."—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

"SHALL I LEARN TO DANCE?"—Asks a young reader. Certainly, by all means. Commence with the "Quickstep" out of bed in the morning, keep it up till the "choreas" are finished. The boys will of course have a "cow drill" at the barn, while the girls are engaged in a "country dance" in the kitchen. After this, all hands "change," and promenade to school, keeping step to merry laughter. Repeat the same on the way home at night, with an occasional variation in winter by "tripping the toe" and having a "break down" in the snow bank. A "reel" now and then will be quite in place for the girls who have learned to spin, but the boys should never think of it. If these and kindred dances are thoroughly practiced they will leave little time and no necessity for the polkas, schottisches, and other immodest fooleries of the ball room.—*American Agriculturist.*

A TOUCHING GIFT.—In a bale of promiscuous clothing lately received in Manchester for distribution among the distressed operatives, from some place, the name of which is not given, there was found a boy's Scotch cap. In the cap was a letter addressed, "For an orphan or motherless boy." On opening the letter a shilling was found inclosed, and the following touching epistle:—"May the youthful wearer of this cap meet its late owner in Heaven. He was beautiful and good, and was removed by an accident from this world to a better. A weeping mother's blessing be on the future wearer of her bright boy's cap."

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. Indeed, character consists in little acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily life being the quarry from which we build it up, and rough-hew the habits from it.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



LEAVES fall, but lo, the young buds peep!
Flowers die, but still their seed shall bloom!
From death the quick young life will leap,
When spring shall come and touch the tomb.
The splendid shiver of brave blood
Is thrilling through our country now,
And she who in old times withstood
The tyrant, lifts again her brow.
God's precious charge we sternly keep
Unto the final victory;
With freedom we will live, or sleep
With our great dead who set us free,
God forget us when we forget
To keep the old flag flying yet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 4, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

The rebels attacked Williamsburg on the 29th with cavalry and infantry, and were repulsed by the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Col. Lewis. At noon the enemy had retreated, and Col. Lewis had re-established his pickets. The loss is not yet ascertained.

The enemy also attacked Winfield, on the Chowan river, and were repulsed. The enemy consisted of the 42d North Carolina regiment and guerrillas under Gen. Brown. Lieut. McLane, with part of a company of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, took refuge in a blockhouse, where they defended themselves successfully, and after a fight of an hour and a half beat the enemy off. Col. Foster came up from Plymouth with three companies, and four companies of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry were sent from Suffolk by Gen. Peck. Gen. Brown succeeded in re-crossing the Chowan river with a part of his force. The remainder were attacked near Edenton, and dispersed after a short resistance. Our troops are hunting them up in the swamps.

Last Sabbath several clergymen in Norfolk gave notice that churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for services, in conformity with Jeff. Davis' proclamation. The churches were accordingly opened, but as the worshippers began to congregate they found a guard of Union soldiers at the doors, and consequently no services were allowed.

Richmond papers say that Judge Meredith, of the Rebel Circuit Court, has decided that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner who ever enlisted in the rebel army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a domicile, and was, therefore, liable to conscription, if between the age of 18 and 45 years.

Col. Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with the rebel commissioner Ould, for the exchange of all United States officers held by the rebel government.

The steamer State of Maine left Fortress Monroe on the 28th, for City Point, under a flag of truce. She took out for exchange 280 prisoners of war, including 16 officers, and 325 citizen prisoners.

An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks was arrested in Norfolk, on the 29th. He reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac shows that it is in splendid physical and moral condition. Officers of the army who some time ago regretted the symptoms of demoralization exhibited, now speak enthusiastically of the high state of discipline and excellent condition of the entire army. They assert that it was never in better fighting trim nor more completely ready for every emergency.

The outposts of our army are daily approached by numbers of refugees from the South. Many of them come in absolute destitution, half naked and half starved, but under recent orders they are compelled to turn back or await permission from the department to enter our lines. These people all tell the same story of destitution in the South and the impossibility to procure supplies of food.

Department of the South.

INFORMATION has been received by telegraph, dated Fortress Monroe, of the arrival there of the United States supply steamer Massachusetts, from Port Royal the 22d, via Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort. She brings no news excepting to the Navy Department the confirmation of the report of the destruction by our fleet of the rebel steamer Georgiana, off Long Island beach, S. C. Information had previously reached here that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many secessionists were present who waved their handkerchiefs and made many manifestations of delight. It was then supposed that she had arms on board, but this could only positively be known by the manifest. She was not really fitted out in English waters as a privateer, but there seemed to be no doubt that this was to be done. The officers on board wore gold lace. She was a powerful steamer, 470 tons burden and 150 horse power, and it had just been represented to the Navy Department that she was more formidable than the Alabama.

The Richmond Enquirer and Sentinel of the 24th has the following:
The enemy have been shelling the wreck of

the Georgiana, off Long Island beach. Otherwise all is quiet.

The Enquirer says:—By a dispatch from Charleston, we learn that no attack is expected before the highest spring tide, which will be on the 3d of April. The reason is, the enemy cannot venture upon Charleston without being sure of the coming spring tide to float off their ships, in case of any of them coming aground.

The Savannah Republican says many poor women and children in that city are suffering for food, and cannot get enough corn meal because the railroad transportation is monopolized by the Government.

The Revenue steamer Reliance, Capt. Dugan, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 28th, having in tow two brigs captured while attempting to go to Virginia. They had on board a large rebel mail, a file of late papers from Richmond, and a large amount of Confederate bonds, and the Virginia bank notes, medicines, goods, &c., intended for Richmond. One of the prisoners, Ieko, an Austrian, claims to belong to Montgomery, Alabama. Captain Dugan deserves praise.

The steamer Augusta Dinsmore, from Port Royal 20th and Beaufort 24th, arrived at New York on the 27th. The neutral British steamer Nicholas I, with a valuable cargo consisting partly of 16 tons of powder and 170 cases of rifles, had been captured by the Federal steamer Victoria off Wilmington, and arrived at Beaufort in charge of Prize Master Everson.

From the Charleston Courier March 18th:

The British steamer Cyclops, from Nassau, arrived at her wharf in this city, at an early hour yesterday morning. She got in the neighborhood of the bar soon after dark. Between eight and nine o'clock, the night being clear, she was discovered and chased by the Yankee blockaders for about an hour, during which time a large number of shell were fired at her. One of the latter burst over the vessel, and some of the fragments fell on her deck, but inflicted no injury on any one.

In reference to Charleston the Richmond papers say the authorities and citizens are resolved to defend that city under every extremity. In case of a bombardment, places of refuge have been provided for non-combatants. The mere running of the forts by the iron-clads will not amount to much. Unless they could bring their mep in transports, they could at the most do nothing more than shell the city while their ammunition lasted.

It seems to be supposed that the enemy's fleet will, if at all, attack Charleston on the spring tide. They will probably want all the water they can get. They let the new moon tide pass on the 19th. The full moon tide will be on the 3d of April.

Admiral Dupont, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated the 21st, attaches much importance to the destruction of the large English iron steamer Georgiana, which he says was brought over by a retired British officer, and intended to be used in the Confederate navy, and offered in Charleston. On the night of the 18th she attempted to run into Charleston through Maffit's channel. The alarm was given by a yacht attached to the Wabash, which fired into her, and the steamer Wissahickon perceiving her, opened such a heavy fire upon her that her commander hailed to say that he surrendered. Upon this the Wissahickon ceased firing, but the captain of the Georgiana, taking advantage of the cessation of our fire, pointed his vessel toward the shore, which was quite near, and succeeded in running her aground. All on board escaped to the shore. The rebels brought three guns to bear from the beach. Captain Davis being of the opinion that the vessel could not be saved, determined to destroy her, which he did by setting her on fire.

Department of the Gulf.

GEN. BANKS was at New Orleans on the 23d, on the return of the army to Baton Rouge. He issued a general order, announcing that the entire object of the expedition was accomplished; that it was a complete success. The movement is understood to have been a mere diversion to enable Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries, and not the reduction of Port Hudson.

Another account says the army now extends from Baton Rouge a few miles outside. It is said that information was received that the rebels were about to attack Baton Rouge, which rendered a retrograde movement advisable.

The rebel force at Port Hudson is said to number twenty thousand.

A report says the Mississippi, before her destruction, had silenced two rebel batteries which opened upon her, except one gun, and that the Richmond, which had passed Port Hudson, returned, and mistaking her for a rebel gunboat which might have come out of one of the bayous, fired on her so rapidly that she nearly swept her decks.

A semi-official account of the engagements says:—After the arrival of the army from Baton Rouge, and the skirmishes of Saturday P. M., Admiral Farragut's fleet, which was anchored five or six miles below Port Hudson, prepared to pass the batteries. The signal for the advance was made at half-past nine o'clock—a beautiful starlight night. The Hartford, with the Albatross alongside, took the lead, and both successfully passed the batteries. The Richmond and Genesee followed. The Richmond was exposed to the fire of all the batteries, and received a shot through her steam drum, and was obliged to fall back out of range of the batteries. She dropped down the river and anchored. Her loss is eight men killed and seven wounded.

The Monongahela and the Kines went up next in order. Capt. McKinstry, of the Monongahela, was standing on the bridge, when it was shot away from under him, and he was very seriously injured. It is reported that in his case the amputation of one leg will be necessary. The entire loss of the Monongahela was 7 men killed and 21 wounded.

The Kines was under a severe fire. Her rigging was badly cut, her rudder lost, and otherwise damaged, she became unmanageable, and was obliged to drop back out of the fire. The Monongahela also fell back out of range. The loss on board the Kines, if any, is not reported. The side wheel of the gunboat Genesee was somewhat damaged, and she also fell back. The amount of damages on board this boat is not known here at present.

The Mississippi went up last and grounded on the bank in a position which placed her nearly in the center of the entire range of the shore batteries, which extended nearly three and one-half miles. She grounded at twelve o'clock at night, and stood fire forty minutes before she was abandoned. Acting-Master Robt. T. Kelly was killed, and sixty-five men are killed or wounded. When the ship was abandoned, it was set on fire and destroyed. Some of the men took to the boats and pulled for the shore. One boat went to one of the other vessels. Several men jumped into the water, and were picked up by the boats of the fleet of those who landed on shore. Capt. Fontaine, of the marines, with three men, were taken prisoners. The others walked down the levee, and were taken off to the fleet in boats.

The naval engagement lasted from ten o'clock till about one in the morning. The Confederate forces at first fired badly, but after the Mississippi grounded and the range was attained, the firing was very effective.

While the gunboats were under the batteries, the six mortar schooners and the iron-clad Essex lay below the point and fired across, keeping up a continuous shelling of the Confederate batteries during the entire engagement. Of course there are no means at present of learning the amount of the Confederate loss on shore.

Fires were built all along the bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river, and bringing the entire fleet into full view of the batteries during the engagement.

Later intelligence states that a bottle containing a dispatch from Farragut's Secretary, dated above Fort Hudson, on the 15th, had been picked up, stating that all was well. We lost one marine killed. Two of the crew were wounded. The Albatross lost one killed.

The blockade of Galveston is still rigid. The Harriet Lane is still in the harbor, and her being iron cased is mere supposition.

A successful cavalry expedition, under Capt. Perkins, has been made from Brashear City, for a considerable distance into the rebel lines. He engaged the rebel force and brilliantly fought, charging them with the sabre, chasing them eight miles, killing ten, wounding twenty, capturing fourteen horses, without losing a man.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.—In our last issue mention was made of a contemplated invasion of Kentucky, by the rebels. The raid has begun, and the rebel force in Kentucky is believed to be about 6,000, under Gen. Pegram. Telegrams in late rebel papers indicate that Gen. Longstreet, with a large army, is pushing rapidly into the State.

There was considerable skirmishing on the 26th ult., and the day before, between our cavalry and the rebel advance south of the Kentucky river. About fifty prisoners were taken. The rebel advance force is variously estimated at from 3,500 to 10,000. Our troops are concentrating rapidly. Confidence is felt in the ability of our military commanders and the means they have at hand to repel the rebel invasion.

Woodford's cavalry captured 200 rebel's on the 26th, near Danville. Cluke's guerrillas still hover around Mt. Sterling. Over 200 of his men have been captured during the week.

Gen. Gilmore crossed the Kentucky river in force on the 29th, and re-captured Danville, and is arriving in Crab Orchard.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Ohio. Indiana is made a separate military district, under command of Col. Carrington, and reports to Gen. Burnside. One great duty with which General Burnside is charged in his new department, is to defend Kentucky from apprehended rebel invasion. He will be furnished with an ample force for that purpose. Should circumstances favor, he may co-operate with Gen. Rosecrans in liberating Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.—Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee and reports the rebels are concentrating all their infantry, formerly in East Tennessee, at Tullahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion on East Kentucky, hoping to draw a force from Rosecrans, and that re-enforcements are arriving daily from Virginia.

After the Brentwood, Tenn., fight, over fifty rebels were buried by our troops and one hundred were wounded. We also took 115 prisoners. Our loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing, including four officers.

MISSOURI.—Sunday morning, the 22d inst., a scout of 50 men, of the 5th cavalry, came upon Quantrel's guerrillas, 200 or 300 strong, near Blue Springs. A short skirmish ensued. Our forces retreated, losing nine killed and wounded, and five missing. The rebel loss was unknown.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

CAIRO, March 24, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have just received the following communication from Lieut. Com. C. R. Breeze, dated Black Hawk, March 20th:—The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning, en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week to communicate and get back. He says that the Hartford passed the forts, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed. A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

CAIRO, March 24—7:56 P. M.
To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have just received a communication from Lieut. Commander Breeze, dated Black Hawk, March 19th. The Admiral has got through Steele's and Black Bayou, with

five iron clads and the Prince, and is into Deer Creek, making all haste for Yazoo. Doubtless he is there now.

A dispatch was received on the 29th ult., by the Navy Department, from Admiral Farragut, dated below Warrenton, March 19th, in which he says that about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola, on the right bank of the river. She was partially submerged, and her upper works were very much shattered by explosion.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, in a letter to Surgeon-General Hammond, dated headquarters Department of Tennessee, before Vicksburg, which has been received here, says, as to Surgeon J. R. Smith's inquiry into the sanitary condition of the army, for its improvement:

"I know a great deal has been said to impress the public generally, and all officials, particularly, with the idea that this army was in a suffering condition, and mostly from neglect. This is most erroneous. The health of this command will compare favorably with any army in the field. I venture to say that every preparation is made for the sick that could be desired. I venture the assertion that no army ever went into the field with better arranged preparations for receiving sick and wounded soldiers than this. We have hospital boats expressly fitted up with volunteering supplies. It is a great question whether one person in ten could be so well taken care of at home, as in the army here."

Memphis papers of the 27th confirm the telegram that a large force under Sherman passed through Sunflower river and landed near Haines' Bluff. No action occurred up to latest dates.

The N. Y. Mercury has a special Cairo dispatch of the 29th, to the effect that a rise in the Mississippi has flooded the peninsula, and that there is 15 feet of water in the cut off. A fleet of six iron clads and 20 transports passed through carrying 15,000 men. They are to operate with Admiral Farragut, and though the object is secret, it is thought they will attack Port Hudson.

Another dispatch says a report has been received, announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quinby. It is said that Greenwood is captured with all the rebel force. No particulars.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Courier des Etats Unis publishes the following:

"Information received by us from Paris authorizes us to believe that the mails of the Europa have brought to the French Minister at Washington a fresh dispatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in answer to that of Mr. Seward of the 6th of February last.

"The tone of this dispatch is, as we are informed, firm and dignified, while remaining within the limitations of amicable relations. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries expresses its regret that the thought which had dictated its counsels of the 9th of January was not better apprehended and welcomed, and adds that, notwithstanding the arguments adduced by Mr. Seward, the Imperial Government continues to view the matter in the same light. Relieved by the failure of her effort from the obligations of amicable interposition which had entered into her former sympathies for the United States, France resumes with regret the attitude of a simple spectator, foreign to the fight, and will henceforth confine herself to following the course of events."

The War Department is making good progress with the appointments under the National Militia Law. Those for Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, are nearly completed. Those for the other New England States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will next be taken up.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

OUT of two million dollars worth of cotton seized in the South-west during the war, it is said the Government has not benefited to the amount of one dime. It has all been disposed of for the benefit of individuals. The Government, it is reported, is about to call the persons to account. That seized and captured on the Atlantic coast has realized a handsome sum to the treasury.

The Chicago Times says that lake freights will open much lower than last year, and will probably rule low during the season. A large number of vessels are going into the Lake Superior carrying trade, if grain freights do not afford a satisfactory compensation.

"LET every man, woman and child at home," says the Mobile Register, "with a yard square of ground, scratch it and put it in corn. Every grain entrusted to the faithful earth is a mite of contribution to the nation's liberty; every acre of cotton planted is a comfort to our enemies and a nail in the coffin of Confederate independence."

The United States ship Mississippi, whose destruction by order of Com. Farragut is announced, was a side-wheel steamer of 12 guns, and 1,692 tons burthen. She was built in Philadelphia in 1841, and was practically condemned on her first trip. Her rate of speed was slow. She was among the most unseaworthy craft that ever floated. Her destruction is to be regretted, because she counted one in the attacking fleet; but few of our war vessels would be less fitted.

The Geneva Courier learns that a farmer by the name of Van Lew, living near Lodi, in Seneca county, had 129 store sheep killed on Monday night week. The pelts were taken off and the carcasses all piled up in a heap together. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this outrageous act. There is undoubtedly a number of persons who have associated themselves together for the purpose of raising the wind, and this is their first experiment. Farmers should be on the lookout.

It is proposed in the Canadian Parliament to set apart not less than 500,000 acres of the public lands, for settlement by the operatives thrown out of employment in the mother country.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co.
Patent Sewing Machine—J. M. Thorburn & Co.
Farm for Sale—Gen. F. B. Baker
Craig Microscope—Henry Ostrer
The Original Gift-Book Emporium, Philadelphia, Pa.
Choice Nursery Stock for Sale—Cheas-G O Buell
Oakland Institute—Rev A Harvey
New Strawberries—C L Hoag
Trees and Plants—Prince & Co.
Choice Grape Vines—C L Hoag
Garnet Chili Potatoes, and Early Kent Peas—W E P Baylis
Tomato Seed by Mail—J S Cady
Standard Pear Trees, &c.—N B & M D Willson
Triomphe de Gand—H M Kidder & Co.
To Farmers and Gardeners—G J Wolbert
Standard Pear Trees, &c.—N B & M D Willson
Flax Seed for Sale—Wm C Joy
Onion Seed—McElwin Bros.
Cranberry Plants—N Hill
To Canada Purchasers—Prince & Co.
Chester County Bear for Sale—John A More
Pear Stocks—Ellwanger & Barry
Cranberry Plants—F D Chilson
Bookbinders Wanted—Samuel Bowles & Co.

Special Notices.

Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.
Special List of Gifts—E S Brooks
Sardin Farmer—Jas F Lester
Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Taxes are High—D B De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Gold is up to 600 per cent. in Richmond.
- The Mississippi River is now open to Lake Pepin.
- An English footman has just fallen heir to \$325,000.
- Potatoes are selling in Atlanta, Georgia, for \$15 a bushel.
- Ohio has 33 Batteries in the Union service, numbering 206 guns.
- The Senate of Michigan has passed a bill disfranchising deserters.
- The new York city banks now hold near forty millions of gold.
- Five per cent. will be hereafter paid for deposits in the U. S. Treasury.
- Lake Erie is open, and boats are running between Buffalo and Cleveland.
- Ice, it is thought, will be worth two cents a pound in Cincinnati next summer.
- Preparations for the conscription are being rapidly pushed forward in Washington.
- Maj. Gen. Edward Armor, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Carlisle, Pa., last week.
- Water has been let into the Morris Canal, N. J., preparatory to a resumption of Navigation.
- Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield, Missouri, were recently sold for \$6.
- The new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, will cost, when completed, upward of \$2,000,000.
- Nearly 800 packages of vegetables have been shipped from Chicago to Vicksburg within the last ten days.
- A great many Arctic birds have lately been seen on the Lower St. Lawrence—white quails and white owls.
- The entire amount of unclaimed dividends at the Bank of England on the 6th ult., was £968,477 10s. 2d.
- A large and commodious Turkish bath has been fitted up in Cork, Ireland, for the treatment of cattle and dogs.
- Thursday, the 16th inst., has been designated by Governor Berry as a day of public fast in New Hampshire.
- Three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of internal revenue stamps have been sold up to the present time.
- The receipts of the New York Custom House last week amounted to \$1,036,742, of which \$675,000 were in specie.
- Recent new regulations concerning the English navy prohibit the admission of boys under fourteen years of age.
- From the rolls of the entire army of the United States, it appears that there are 120,000 absentees or deserters.
- With a view of checking the growing crime of infanticide, it is proposed to erect an East London Foundling Hospital.
- Photography has recently been employed in Boston with complete success in copying documents necessary in legal cases.
- Several New York capitalists are in Washington selecting a site for the erection of a mammoth hotel on the New York plan.
- The Chicagoans have taken the initiatory steps toward building a splendid Astronomical Observatory in the Garden City.
- Delaware has repudiated lotteries. A bill to legalize a swindle under that name was recently defeated by a decisive majority.
- A soldier was recently discharged from one of the Massachusetts regiments in Louisiana who was seventy-two years of age.
- It is estimated that there will be 40,000,000 feet more lumber cut on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers this year than last.
- A bank of the United States is contemplated in New York, under the recent National Banking act, with a capital of \$20,000,000.
- Mrs. McClellan, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, grandmother of Gen. McClellan, died on March 19th, at the age of 81 years.
- One firm in Troy has issued fifty thousand brass penny tokens, and it is said that the demand for local circulation is immense.
- In Prussia the press censor has a novel way of canceling obnoxious paragraphs. He treats them with a coating of blacking.
- Nearly five thousand new books, including reprints and new editions, were issued by the publishers of Great Britain during 1862.
- Twenty of the American States will be represented at the great German Fair at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, to be opened in May.
- The Hon. John W. Noell, of Missouri, member of the late House of Representatives, died on Saturday week after several weeks decline.
- The Polish revolution is agitating all Europe, and the Great Powers are not unlikely to have enough to occupy their attention at home.
- We understand that in all the navy yards in the Union, save Mare Island and Washington, new wooden steam vessels are to be built.
- There is a soldier on Governor's Island, now in close custody, who is known to have enlisted ten times, and to have received seven bounties.
- It was reported in Washington that General Heintzelman will take General Sumner's place as commander of the Department of the Mississippi.
- The amount of the invoices on goods imported to the United States, from Leeds in England, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1862, was \$2,670,034.
- Some apprehension is felt in private circles for the safety of the U. S. steam frigate Colorado. She sailed from New York some months since.

Special Notices

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

ARE recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of Colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them.

SHEEP FARMERS,

AND all others who have Stock Troubled with VERMIN, Should try the SOUTH DOWN CO.'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

Atlantic Monthly

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is pronounced by the press of America the best magazine of its class ever issued in this country.

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PARTIAL LIST OF GIFTS

given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo Street, Rochester, and at its branch, No. 199 Main Street, Buffalo, during the month of March.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office,

We make quite a number of changes in our "Table of Quotations." FLOUR has fallen off 25 cents per barrel on choice brands; second grades remain as last quoted.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour and Grain, Eggs, Butter, and other goods.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30.—FLOUR—Market more active, and may be quoted 10c higher, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—For Beavers, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drive Yard, corner of Fourth and Broadway streets.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The following are the quotations of wool for the week: Saxony Fines, 70 lbs. 90¢.

Married.

AT AVON, March 24th, by Rev. S. EGGLESTON, Mr. E. I. STEVENS, of Knowltonville, and Miss JULLIA B., daughter of ANDREW DREXING, Esq., of the former place.

Died.

AT HER RESIDENCE, in this city on the 29th ult. of consumption, MISS EMBELINE MOULTON.

New Advertisements.

FOR ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62 1/2 cents per line or space.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—An invoice of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, imported and American, will be peremptorily sold on Saturday, April 4th.

CHOICEST SEED.—The great substitute for coffee. Picked at 15 cts. per lb. Also one strong two year old Log Cabin, very cheap for cash.

TRIMMINGS DE GAND.—For prime plants of this celebrated Strawberry at \$5 per 1000 (in quantities of 2000 and upwards at \$4 per 1000).

TOMATO SEED BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.—French Tomatoes, Extra Early Smooth Red, Letter's Perfect, each 5c, the four for 20c.

20,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 feet. 1000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 2 years, very fine.

GARNET CHILI POTATOES AND EARLY KENT POTATOES.—These are the best of the kind and are not liable to rot.

CHOICE GRAPE VINES.—For \$1 I will send two Concord, two Perkin and one Hartford Prolific, all layered from fruit-bearing vines.

5,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, 2 year old, 4 to 6 feet. 1000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 2 years, very fine.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.—For One Dollar I will send six dozen, one dozen plants of the following choice new strawberries.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.—I offer for sale at low prices for cash, 50,000 to 100,000 choice three and four year old Apple trees.

OKLAHOMA INSTITUTE.—Family and Day School for Young Ladies, 11 miles from Boston, and accessible from New York by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

ORAIQ MICROSCOPE! This is the best and cheapest Microscope in the world for general use.

FARM FOR SALE IN ERIE CO., N. Y.—The one of the best cultivated Farms (including land) in the county, for sale on liberal terms.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE! THE WORLD RENOWNED GIFT-BOOK ESTABLISHMENT! (Instituted by G. G. EVANS, in 1854.)

THE ORIGINAL GIFT-BOOK EMPORIUM. Only Permanently Established Gift-Book Enterprise in Existence.

TO CHEESE DAIRYMEN.—RALPH'S PATENT IMPROVED "ONEIDA CHEESE VAT," was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, after a thorough test.

100,000 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet high, 100,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high.

THE CRANBERRY AND ITS CULTURE.—The Subscriber has issued a Circular from the press treating on the Cranberry and its Culture.

GRAPES AND STRAWBERRIES.—Delaware, Concord, Rebecca, superior plants, layered from strong bearing vines.

TOBACCO SEED.—I have a good lot of Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, which I will send by mail to those who desire it.

ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. E. A. FOSYTH & CO. keep constantly on hand a large assortment.

NEW JERSEY NURSERY AND SEED FARM.—For sale at this Establishment a fine assortment of well-grown and thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Bushes.

FLAX SEED FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a quantity of Flax Seed, suitable for sowing, which he will sell to farmers at reasonable rates.

TREES AND PLANTS, CHEAP AND RELIABLE.—Apples 12¢, Peaches 25¢, Plums 25¢, Cherries 15¢, Peaches 15¢, Apricots 15¢, Nuts, &c.

BOOKBINDERS WANTED.—Two good workmen and one edge glider. Highest wages given. Apply immediately to SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., Springfield, Mass.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! THORBURN'S Descriptive Annual Catalogue OF VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL AND TREE SEEDS FOR 1863.

With directions for their cultivation and management. ALSO Thorburn's Descriptive Annual Catalogue OF FLOWER SEEDS, Containing all the new Floral Gems of the season.

120 Beautiful Varieties of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS. Mailed free of charge on application to J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Buchanan's New Hybrid Blotched Petunia SEED, by Mail, 50 cents per packet. CHOICEST SEED, 5¢ lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb. 50 cents.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! FLOWER SEEDS, CLOVER SEED, HUNGARIAN GRASS, ITALIAN MILLET, ORCHARD GRASS, RED-TOP SEED, DWARF BROOM SEED.

FRUIT TREES, &c. FROST & CO., Genesee Valley Nurseries, OFFER FOR THE SPRING OF 1863, a well grown and large stock of FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS, which includes a fine stock of choice NATIVE GRAPES; ALSO, OF Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

100,000 APPLE TREES, five to seven feet. Also a good stock of Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees.

CHOICEST SEED.—I have a supply of Choicest Seed, and can supply those who wish to test this root as a substitute for coffee.

THE EXCELSION BEE-HIVE.—All who have HANUM'S PATENT BEE-HIVE, agree that it is the best hive ever invented.

PARSELLS' PURCHASING AGENCY, ESTABLISHED 1858. Persons who wish to buy any articles in New York that can be forwarded by mail or express.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This Institution provides the very best facilities for a thorough English and Classical Education.

FARM FOR SALE.—The farm now occupied by the Subscriber, situated in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE! THE WORLD RENOWNED GIFT-BOOK ESTABLISHMENT! (Instituted by G. G. EVANS, in 1854.)

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THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., PIANO FORTES. The subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale and Retail Depot.

At 726 Broadway, New York City, Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to those from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

NEW YORK CITY Purchasing and Information Agency. The subscriber, in connection with the Piano business, has established a GENERAL AGENCY.

For the convenience of persons wanting ARTICLES, or INFORMATION, or having PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, or REAL ESTATE to sell, or buy, or business of any kind attended to in New York City.

Country Merchants' Orders will be promptly attended, but special care. Personal attention will be given to all business sent him, and promptly and on application.

REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER GIVEN. Special Reference to MR. MOORE of the "Rural New-Yorker," 685-lam-St. SIBERIA OTT, 726 Broadway, New York City.

MY NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS is now ready to send out. It contains descriptions of all the FINEST FLOWERS, both old and new.

NOVELTIES FOR 1863! My Seeds are imported from the best Florists and Seed-Growers of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY, and are unsurpassed.

CATALOGUES Sent by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, to all who apply. Send for them at once, and promptly, and on application, to the address of the Proprietor.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.—Having unexpectedly increased my herd by extensive purchases from the celebrated Princess bred, bred by Hon. A. STEVENS, (see Herd Book, Vols 2 to 4.)

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS. The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 1st Edition, 1.00. Do. Domestic and Foreign, 1.00. Do. Chemistry and Geology, 1.00.

Allen's Rural Architecture, 1.25. Allen on the Grape, 1.00. Am. Architect, or Plans and Specifications for Building, 1.00.

Am. Florist's Guide, 0.75. Blake's Fruit Garden, 1.25. Blake's Farm and Home, 1.25. Besting's Rural Economy, 1.25.

Bright on Grape Culture, 1.00. Brown's Bee-keeping, 1.00. Brown's Bird Fancier, 0.50. Do. Poultry Year, 1.00.

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NOTHING IS LOST.

WHERE is the snow? 'Tis not long ago It covered the earth with a veil of white...

[Christian Inquirer.]

The Story-Teller.

A LEAF OF LIFE.

BY E. A. SANDFORD.

THERE are persons who appear to have found their way to Earth by some mistake. Whether they were intended for inhabitants of Venus or Mars, we cannot say...

the strangest productions of a strange world. I sometimes, through curiosity, read a volume of story, but I found few sentiments that affected me with other emotions than those of weariness or wonder.

After spending a year in travel, I returned home to the farm. I could not understand the world of man. It was needless for me to study it. I must deal with matter, instead.

I remember my mother a pale, spiritual woman, who early left us to dwell with the angels. My father, later, rested beside her, beneath the pendant branches of the yew tree which his own hands had planted.

At twenty-five I was regarded a confirmed bachelor. Yet for man I had a reverence more than many have for their Maker, while for woman I felt a worship such as the church pays to the Blessed Virgin.

The old farm, which had now passed into my hands, was large, productive and beautiful—situated, quite to my taste, among the hills of New Hampshire.

I took up my bachelor abode in a Library—a sort of appendage to the dwelling-house, but communicating with it only by a balcony door, leading into the main entrance hall.

Soon after I had become fairly established, a young lady cousin of mine, whom I had seldom met, came from the city to spend the summer with us.

Not many days after her arrival, as I was sitting in after-dinner idleness, I heard a gentle tap at my door.

"Perhaps, then, I ought to let her sing there undisturbed. I may interrupt and annoy you by coming here. But I always feel at home in a library. Pray tell me what you find of interest and occupy you during all the hours of these long summer days?"

"I have been reviewing some of my college studies, and pursuing a course of historical reading. I have just been studying this volume of the 'Philosophy of Mathematics,' and I am now about to take up Analytical Geometry and Calculus, as the college course which I pursued did not embrace a very extensive department of mathematical study.

"You took Geometry and Conic Sections, and Trigonometry with application to Surveying, Navigation, Higher Philosophy and Astronomy."

"Yes. Our course included those."

"So did mine; and I was greatly interested in their pursuit. I would have gone further, but was prohibited by my teachers. They said I had enough of this kind of knowledge to spoil me already. They feared my development would not be symmetrical. But I have read, observed, and lived some since, and I think I may now take another portion of mathematics without seriously disturbing my equilibrium.

"On a warm summer afternoon?" she asked.

"No," said I, "I think it was on a winter evening."

"O, well," said she, "I'll wait until winter. There may be some. I think there are. The books are not all of my selection."

"A few. Here they are."

"Eureka!" she exclaimed, taking a copy of Longfellow's Evangeline. "Here we have the two combined—the novel and poem. You are familiar with it?"

"No, I have never read it."

"Never read Longfellow's Evangeline, cousin! I thought you had been through college."

"I have, but they do not teach 'Longfellow' in college."

"You must have had some leisure. And why did you not read Evangeline, when you had so handsome a copy?"

"I don't know," I replied, feeling peculiarly awkward.

I did not know, now, what to do; so, stepping out after her, I placed the book in her hands. "You must sit near, then," she said, as my voice is not loud, nor my enunciation very distinct. Will you have this chair?"

"No," said I, "I will bring one from the library."

"This chair is beautiful," said she, "I wish you had two. Then I should not feel as though I discomfited you. Perhaps, though, you do not approve of pairs! But I think I merit a good place here. Do you see how I trained these honeysuckles this morning before you were stirring? I did not know what room this piazza led into. If I had known it was the library, I should have stepped in and furnished your table with a bouquet, and arranged your papers. I believe the gentlemen think the ladies famous for arranging papers—don't they?"

"I don't know," said I; "will you read?"

"Presently," said she; "I want to look at this engraving a moment. What a fine one! Evangeline sitting by a grave. What a lovely face! I ought to be able to read her story after studying this face. What a fine conception of the character the artist must have had! I do not see how you could help reading the poem, after looking at this engraving, and observing the quotation under it:

"'Sat by some nameless grave, and thought that perhaps in its bosom He was already at rest and she longed to slumber beside him.'"

"I have not seen either," said I.

"What a treat you have lost," said she. "How many treasures are in our reach, which we fail to put forth our hand and take. Is it not a noble face? Her countenance has such an expression of undying love, and serene, pensive sorrow. I now feel an inspiration to read, and I hope you will enjoy the reading."

She began those beautiful, flowing lines, "This is the forest primeval. The murmuring winds and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments grey, indistinct in the twilight, Stand, like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic,"

and proceeded to read "the mournful tradition, still sung by the pines of the forest," in such a musical, murmuring flow of sound, and with such brook-like cadences, that I was at once quite charmed; and, as she read of the various wanderings of Evangeline, it seemed so true a life-picture—Evangeline, like my ideal woman, appeared so unreal, so phantom-like and shadowy, that I recognized more power and pathos in this poem than in any description of life and love I had ever read. I was enchanted; and, when the music ceased, and the reader flitted away, I felt as though some part of my life had gone out.

I dreaded, and hoped for a repetition of this visit, which the next day promptly brought. DIANA came in very cheerily, saying: "I cannot sit alone, and think that you are alone also. I read for you yesterday. Will you read to me to-day?"

"With pleasure, if you will make a selection."

"I will not be so selfish. I made a selection yesterday."

"And I am glad you did. Evangeline has been singing in the chambers of my brain ever since."

"Perhaps, then, I ought to let her sing there undisturbed. I may interrupt and annoy you by coming here. But I always feel at home in a library. Pray tell me what you find of interest and occupy you during all the hours of these long summer days?"

"I have been reviewing some of my college studies, and pursuing a course of historical reading. I have just been studying this volume of the 'Philosophy of Mathematics,' and I am now about to take up Analytical Geometry and Calculus, as the college course which I pursued did not embrace a very extensive department of mathematical study. It stopped short of these branches, which I now purpose to pursue."

"You took Geometry and Conic Sections, and Trigonometry with application to Surveying, Navigation, Higher Philosophy and Astronomy."

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"So did mine; and I was greatly interested in their pursuit. I would have gone further, but was prohibited by my teachers. They said I had enough of this kind of knowledge to spoil me already. They feared my development would not be symmetrical. But I have read, observed, and lived some since, and I think I may now take another portion of mathematics without seriously disturbing my equilibrium.

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"You must have had some leisure. And why did you not read Evangeline, when you had so handsome a copy?"

"I don't know," I replied, feeling peculiarly awkward.

"You should read it without a moment's delay," she said,— "this very afternoon. Will you?"

I was ready to say anything to end the discussion, so I promised.

"And I will listen to you," she continued. "I will sit in that rustic seat in the balcony, where I can hear you read, if it will not disturb you. Will it?"

"O, by no means," I replied, as I did not know what else to say; so, leaving the door open, she seated herself by an open window.

Wit and Humor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

TYPOGRAPHICAL errors come in very odd some times. The other day we were reading a description of enthusiastic demonstrations at a political gathering, when the type went on with, "The air was rent with the snouts of three thousand people."

A LITTLE four-year old the other day non-plussed its mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is a Mister, ain't a woman a Mistress?"

PUNCH thinks it would be well to substitute "No cake" for "No cards" after some marriage notices, and in a case, now and then, fancies "No nothing" would not be amiss.

MANY persons who have a raging war-fever before going into battle, are apt to get the ague afterward.

"MR. BROWN, I owe you a grudge, remember that." "I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

The following appeared on a letter from a soldier, addressed to a young lady: "Soldier's letter and na'ra red. Hard tack in place of bread. Postmaster, shove this through. I've na'ra stamp, but seven months' due."

PRENTICE wickedly says:—"As provisions are so scarce and dear in the Confederacy, Jeff. Davis, by issuing proclamations for fast days, has evidently been trying to make a virtue of necessity."

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 13, 16, 23, 3 is a river in France. My 6, 21, 5, 10, 1 is a river in Scotland. My 18, 8, 17, 26, 12 is a river in Europe. My 15, 24, 6, 16, 7, 5 is an island in the Mediterranean. My 20, 11, 8, 23, 19 is a river in Europe. My 2, 19, 7, 22, 25, 8 is a mountain in Italy. My 9, 4, 12, 17, are mountains in Europe. My 14, 7, 17, 8, 12 is a seaport town in Scotland. My whole is a common adage. Newton Falls, Ohio, 1863. MARY S. A.

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

I AM composed of 17 letters. My 12, 13, 17, 13, 15 was a king of Egypt. My 2, 4, 13, 3, 8, 13, 15 was a celebrated painter of antiquity. My 15, 7, 4, 4, 5, 10 was a Greek poetess. My 2, 9, 6, 11, 3, 12, 11 was a British theological writer. My 5, 16, 12, 11, 1 was a Grecian poet. My 6, 2, 14, 14, 13, 17 was a General in the revolution. My whole is a popular writer of the present day. Utica, N. Y., 1863. G. E. LELAND.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

THERE is a bell at Oxford, England, called "Big Tom." Suppose it to be 10 feet high above a base line drawn across the mouth, and 15 feet above the base line, what will be the length of the clapper that is just long enough to hit the edge of the bell; and what is the area of the section of the circle described by the clapper in striking both sides, allowing nothing for the thickness of the tongue? Lyndon, Catt. Co., N. Y., 1863. JAMES HARRIS.

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

Lal alih het ayd fo ermoefsd tibrh, Sit mefa eb eohed norud eth tareh, Lilt yerv intona teahn teh us, Ahs resandel eht mean fo nahsgiwont. Union, Broome Co., N. Y., 1863. BETA.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 688.

Answer to Illustrated Enigma: Some err in that, but some err in this; Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigmas.—Rural New-Yorker. Answer to Anagram: They came and went like shadows, The blessed dreams of youth, And they left behind no impress Or record of their truth. Then the future was all sunshine, In gorgeous robes arrayed; But ever as I've reached it Its sunshine turned to shade.

Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable farm, 1/2 mile from Hopewell Station, on the Canandaigua & Elmira RR., 5 miles from Canandaigua, 73 acres; good house, barn, orchard, wood, &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of FIFT MAY, Hopewell, N. Y.

OUTRICH CANE SEED.—The undersigned offer for sale a selected lot of the above named seed; the purest in the market, and of tested vitality. In our last year's experiments, (with our improved implements, and method of manufacturing,) its juices granulated more readily and fully than is usually reported of the Southern Sugar Cane. We forward this seed, postage paid, at one dollar per pound. Address C. CORY & SONS, Lima, Indiana.

J. E. CHENEY, Ast. MANUFACTURER OF FILTERS, FOR PURIFYING Lake, Rain and River Water, NO. 59 BUFFALO STREET, Rochester, N. Y.

\$1 EVERY FARMER SHOULD TAKE IT! \$1 AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.

VOLUME FIVE. D. C. Linsley & Otis F. R. Waite, Editors, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY C. M. SAXTON, 25 Park Row, New York. TERMS: Single Copies, \$1.00 per annum. Five Copies, 50 each, \$4.50. Ten Copies, 35 each, 8.00. Twenty Copies, 20 each, 15.00. All persons who will send \$2.00 and a five cent postage stamp, shall have a copy of the Journal and one copy of either book named below, price 25 cents each, viz: Richardson's Pests of the Indian Corn, Richardson on the Horse, Skinner's Elements of Agriculture, Dana's Essay on Manures, Liebig's Letters on Chemistry, Topham's Chemistry made Easy, Fessenden's Am. Kitchen Garden, Miles on the Horse's Foot, Every Lady her own Flower Gardener, Richardson's Hives & Honey-Bee, Rose Cultivation, Wilson on Flax, Vine Dresser's Manual, Persons on the Vine, Rose Cultivation, Vine Dresser's Manual. Remit and send Post-Office address, Town, County and State to C. M. SAXTON, New York. (589-2)

SAXTON'S HAND-BOOK ON TOBACCO CULTURE.

Being a complete Manual or Practical Guide for the selection of the Soil and its Preparation; kind and quality of manures to be used, and how applied; growth of plants; transplanting and mode of culture generally, from time of planting the seed bed, through harvesting, curing, and preparation for market. With illustrations, showing the plant in its different stages of growth. Price 25 cents, and sent free of postage on receipt of price. C. M. SAXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher, New York. 689-2t



This FORK received the First Premium at the N. Y. State Fair, 1862, and at every Fair where exhibited, and is universally acknowledged to be the best in use. N. B.—All persons are cautioned not to make, sell, or use Horse-Forks with tines similar to this, or similar to it in any particular.

TO FARMERS, TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Sorghum Sugar and Sirup, Furs and Skins, Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Hops, Cotton, Flax, Wool, Starch, &c., &c.

Can have them sold at the highest prices in New York with full cash returns promptly after their reaching the city, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, JOSIAH CARPENTER, 23 Jay Street, New York.

N. B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made for receiving and selling is 5 per cent.) A New York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility, integrity, &c., see the "Price Current."

SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF PRICES CURRENT, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS, TO

JOSIAH CARPENTER, No. 32 Jay Street, New York.

FOR SALE—TWO SPANISH JACKS, one nine and the other five years old; both have proved good stock. The oldest Jack stands 12 hands, the other 13 1/2, he is Kentucky bred. For particulars inquire of H. CLARK, Buffalo, N. Y. 687-1f

A TEACHER OF PAINTING.—A lady who has had experience as a Teacher of Painting, and can give satisfactory references, desires a situation in some Seminary, Academy, or Private School. Address TEACHER, Drawer 319 Rochester, N. Y., or to care of Editor Rural New-Yorker, to whom the advertiser refers.

\$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county by at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address [678-13] S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

\$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Optical Burners, and 13 other new articles. 15 circulars free. Address [678-13] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

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

TERMS, IN ADVANCE:

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