

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

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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. BRAGDON, 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.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

CANADA THISTLES.

FORTY acres of them in the midst of one of the finest farming regions in the West! And I hear men deliberately speculating upon what they will have to do when they get so numerous that grain cannot be grown. "It is going to stop grain growing if they are allowed to spread." But they ought not to be allowed to spread. As above intimated, forty acres of Canada thistles were pointed out to me. An Englishman brought barley seed with him from Canada and with it thistle seed; and thus they were planted. I hear of plenty of patches. Farmers have no faith in Dr. WARREN'S exterminator, published in the RURAL sometime last winter. They have seen them forcing through three or four feet of straw. The theory is correct enough, but straw will not prevent their development. So farmers assert. But the plow must do it. Well, gentlemen, any way, so that your own and succeeding generations may not suffer by your indifference to this great pest.

HOW TO MANURE CORN.

I see this subject is being agitated by some of your correspondents. It is the practice among some Western farmers to draw their manure on the corn field after hoeing, when the corn is "laid by." The wagon is loaded, and the team is driven astride a row. The manure is spread from the wagon between the rows and about the hills. If it has been properly cultivated there are no weeds. This mulch keeps them down thereafter, keeps the ground light and moist about the corn roots, and is equivalent to continued culture with the cultivator, exclusive of the food it affords the roots. The foliage shades the manure and the supposed loss by evaporation is inconsiderable. This mode of applying manure to the land is only second in good results to the practice of applying it to the surface of grass lands in the fall, if indeed, it is second. It may be necessary to muzzle the team—if the corn is so high that the check is not a sufficient protection.

PATENT WIRE FENCE.

In DeKalb county, riding in company with Mr. S. M. FARR, we passed a good deal of wire fence, made in a way novel to me. Posts were set in the ground twenty feet apart, and this space divided by two swinging posts, planted on top of the ground. These swinging posts were intended to support the wire. The fact is, the wire supported the posts. I exclaimed, at the folly of such an arrangement, when I was gravely told that it was a patent fence!—that farmers had actually paid \$10 or \$20 for farm rights! And the patent consisted solely of the two swinging posts! I had thought the recommendation of one swinging post bad enough, and farmers unwise who made a fence in that manner; but behold! the farmers of DeKalb pay a patent fee for the privilege of doubling the dose of folly. If the reader would learn how to build a better wire fence he may do so on pages 366 and 374, last volume of the RURAL. I did not see one of these fences, with swing posts, that did not need repairs; while one or two lines of it, where posts were set in the ground every eight feet, and the wires run through the posts instead of staples, were sound and needed no repairs.

FELONS ON SHEEP.

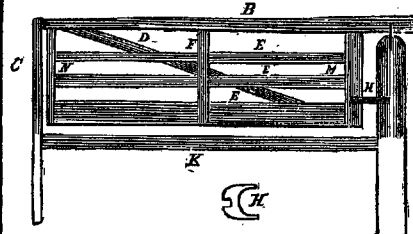
"What ails that sheep—she is lame?" I asked of Mr. BARNES, on whom I called. "That lameness is caused by a felon in the foot—as true a felon as ever afflicted a man's finger. It is as painful to the sheep, judging by the animal's actions, as is the same sore to the man." The animal was caught; probing it, a good deal of matter exuded. When it can be got at the shepherd cuts it out; and drops blue vitriol into it. Thus it is killed. But it is called a bad practice to put vitriol on it and about the hoof. Its locality is usually in the joint connecting the pasterns and the bone of the foot. It is caused by allowing the hoof to grow too long, wrenching the foot, or injuring it in some way. Some have called it a "stone-bruise," but shepherds aver that it is distinct from and unlike a "stone-bruise" in all respects. The foot sometimes becomes diseased in damp weather. There may be a dozen causes; and yet it would be as difficult to determine what the specific cause is, as it is in the case of the same disease on a man's finger.

SHEEP AND LAMBS EATING WOOL.

I see there are inquiries for a remedy for this practice. I have talked with shepherds about it and will give what I have gleaned from them. When lambs eat wool, it is regarded as evidence that their stomachs are deranged. In such cases one shepherd told me he gave the lamb a dose of oil and spirits of turpentine—three teaspoonfuls of lard oil and one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed. This dose cleanses and regulates the stomach, and it is rarely the case that the lamb touches wool afterwards. If a sheep eats wool it may be fed a piece of fat salt pork, which will in most cases stop the practice.

ROBINSON'S FARM GATE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Herewith I send you a plan of farm gate, which I think better than any I have seen noticed in your paper, and as this is the time farmers are making gates, &c., it may be of some service.



DESCRIPTION.—A, back post, rounded above ground to admit the hinge, H; B, bar at top, 3 by 6 at large end, and tapering to 3 by 3; C, post; D, brace; E E E, boards; F, upright brace; G, upper hinge; H, lower hinge; M, N, post; K, stick of timber below ground to prevent posts from sagging. The upper hinge, G, is simply a straight bar of iron, one inch round, setting firmly in the top of the post, and going two-thirds through the upper bar of the gate. This is the axis, while the lower hinge, H, is a piece of plank firmly fastened to the gate, and turning on the post. The posts, M and N, and the braces, D and F, are framed into the upper bar, B, while the boards, E E E, are framed into the posts, M and N, and nailed to the braces. This gate was invented by Dr. DAN'L A. ROBINSON, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Is not patented, recommends itself by its strength and simplicity, and is not easily affected by the weather, as there is no joint exposed. H.

SOUND POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Who does not like good, sound, rich-flavored and well-cooked potatoes? Those who do not, will not be likely to feel much interested in what I am about to say upon the growth and perfection of this excellent tuber. Much has been said heretofore upon the cause of potato rot, and much valuable knowledge has been elicited upon this subject. But I know of no one plan that has invariably resulted in the production of good, sound potatoes during the prevalence of the potato disease, in the same section of country, except the one which I have tested for the past eighteen years, without a single failure. The disease in some parts of the West, as well as in the older Eastern States, during the past year, has been quite destructive. I offer my method to the numerous subscribers of your excellent paper, that they may test it for themselves. While speaking of the RURAL, allow me to say for your own private

ear, that it has become a family institution with us. In fact, my wife and daughters think they could hardly keep house successfully without it. Of course you won't tell any one. But this is a digression. Now for the "Murpheys." Eleven years in Western New York and seven in Michigan, I have followed this method, and with complete success. If any one knows of a better method, please inform through the RURAL. To make the test reliable, I have invariably planted from three to five varieties yearly—as Early York, Neshanoc, White Mexican, Yellow Pink-eye, White Pink-eye, with some other varieties in succeeding years—as Kidney, Merino, Flesh Colored and Orange. These varieties I raised in New York. In Michigan I have grown for early use the Neshanoc, Shaw and Early June; for later or winter use, Western Red, Long White Pink-eye, Jenny Lind, California Blue, Buckeye, and Yellow Pink-eye.

My plan is to plant and dig early. I select every fall, at the time of digging, large, sound and perfect tubers. I plant one tuber in a hill, four feet apart each way. Elevated, sandy, or gravelly soil is best. Sandy loam will do, if subsoil is not too tenacious. In the latter case it should be subsoiled, and planted on surface by aid of corn-marker, instead of in a furrow; so that in case of heavy rains the tubers may not rest in the water. High manuring is injurious to the quality of the potato. Unless soil is strong enough for a fair crop of wheat, I give a light dressing of long manure, plow deep and bury the manure as perfectly as possible. I generally plant from the 28th of April to the 10th of May. Immediately on their appearance I give them a good dressing of plaster, about a tablespoonful to a hill; cultivate two or three times to keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds, and just before they begin to set put in a light plow and hill up moderately. Am careful not to let the dirt fall against the stalks, but form a dishing hill. This I do, and kind Mother Nature performs the balance of the labor, by her sublime, energetic and chemical combinations from earth and atmosphere, until digging time, which should be from the first to the middle of September, before the approach of the equinoctial rains. At this time they are much more easily dug, and the land in good condition for wheat. They should then be put into bins or boxes in a cool cellar, or vaults out of doors. They must be kept cool and free from surface water, and not more than 75 or 100 bushels put together. Protect from frost in winter, and you may have during the entire year as delicious potatoes as ever graced the table of a Prince.

Potatoes should not be raised over two years on the same piece of land. Seed should be obtained biennially from some other section. The constitution of the potato plant has become somewhat deteriorated during the process of its partial forced production; and hence its resistive power to antagonistic agencies is considerably lessened. Our richest, choicest, tenderest potatoes, are most susceptible to decay, because of these very characteristics. Warmth and moisture are mighty agencies in the production of decomposition, when the vital forces are insufficient to hold them at bay. Water has a greater attraction for electricity than any other substance in Nature. Now, when the earth is saturated with water after the equinoctial rains, the electricity of the atmosphere or much of it, is retained in the water, and if there are a few warm days, immediately after these rains, you may calculate with much certainty upon the potato rot—especially if the soil is low, mucky, or abounding in clays. I hope farmers will make careful trial of this plan and report results. If the potato crop can thus be saved it will add millions of dollars to the wealth of our country annually, and in the time of our great national trial is a subject of no small consideration, beside the comfort and pleasure it brings to the firesides of the masses through the length and breadth of the land.

WOODY FIBER.—FLAX AND HEMP.

At a time when so much attention is being given to the cultivation of Flax and Hemp, and the manufacture of their fibers, anything connected with the subject will be read with interest. The following description of Woody Fiber, from Dr. GOADBY'S "Text-Book of Animal and Vegetable Physiology," (published by D. Ar-

PLETON & Co., of New York,) is therefore given for the benefit of those seeking information concerning Flax and Hemp fibers, to the production and manufacture of which such great attention is being given:

"Of all the forms of cells, the wood and bass-cells are most important in the domestic economy of mankind. The 'bass-cells' are the longest of all; their walls are generally very thick, and mostly much bent, but rarely marked with pores or spiral fibers; only in the silk plant (*Asclepias Syriaca*), and the *Oleander*, and allied plants, is a spiral striation of the walls observed.

The materials used for ropes, cordage, linen, certain Indian muslins, mummy cloth, and mats, consist of the woody fiber of plants, from which the more delicate tissues have been removed by long-continued maceration in water.

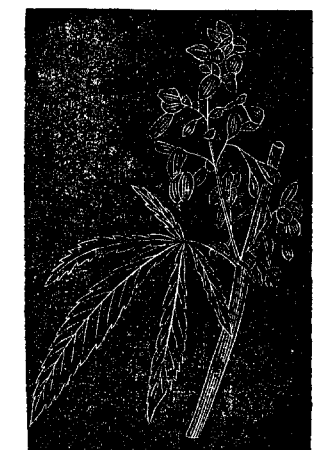
FIG. 1.



Linum usitatissimum, or Flax plant.

Flax (or lint) is thus produced from the bark of *Linum usitatissimum* (Fig. 1), hemp, from

FIG. 2.



Cannabis sativa, or Hemp plant.

Cannabis sativa (Fig. 2), Zealand flax, from *Phormium tenax* (Fig. 3), and bass (or bast) from the common Lime, or Linden tree. Fibers are also procured for manufacturing purposes from the Pine-apple plant (*Ananassa sativa*),

FIG. 3.

from *Yucca gloriosa*, from *Boehmeria nivea*, which yields the Chinese grass-fiber, from most of the plants belonging to the mallow and nettle tribes, and from some of the leguminous plants.

The tenacity of different kinds of woody fiber, as contrasted with silk, is given by DE CANDOLLE, thus:

Silk supported a weight of.....	34 lbs.
New Zealand Flax.....	22 45
Common Hemp.....	16 13
Common Flax.....	11 34

If the maceration of the fiber be carried on to much extent, a pulp is formed from which paper is manufactured. In ordinary paper the vegetable structure is entirely destroyed, but in the Chinese rice-paper, which is not prepared by maceration, and in the paper of Japan, made from the mulberry, it is preserved.

The structure of flax, so largely employed in the manufacture of linen, is peculiar; and to guard ourselves against those manufacturers who employ (frequently) a large percentage of cotton, to be used in manufactures hereafter to be warranted 'all linen,' it is worth the while to examine it. If a linen thread be scraped with the thumb-nail to separate it into its primitive elements, or ultimate fibers, and placed under

the microscope, an appearance will be presented like Fig. 4.

It will now be seen that we have a series of (apparently) solid, cylindrical, many-jointed fibers—the joints not very dissimilar to those of a bamboo cane; really, however, they are tubes, so nearly filled with solid contents that it is by no means easy to satisfy oneself of the fact. The outer membrane of the tube is structureless, although, occasionally, delicate transverse markings may be seen. These



Fibers of Flax. tubes are of great length, and usually pointed at both ends; they are also remarkable for their toughness. Cotton is not woody fiber, but simply the hair of the plant producing it."

DRAINING.—No. V.

We have seen hundreds of drains wrought in the manner we have described, and laid with pipes, and in no instance where the land contained water-of-drainage have they failed to run freely. We never heard any one say they did not. Even Mr. BULLOCK WEBSTER says they run at first, and by so saying delivers himself into the hands of his opponents. This ought to satisfy every one who is not of his own knowledge aware of an instance to the contrary:—"Quod semper, quod ubique, quod inter omnes" is, if we remember right, a sufficient ground of faith. But on argument the water must get into the drain, and must get into the pipes. This is a matter on which we have seen even sensible men so muddle-headed that we fear we must be elementary. We will assume the drain to be four feet deep, and the water-table to be at one foot below the surface of the earth. Every particle of water which lies at three feet below the water-table has on it the pressure of a column of water three feet high; this pressure will drive the particle in any direction in which it finds no resistance, with a rapidity varying inversely to the friction of the medium through which the column acts. The bottom of our drain will offer no resistance, and into it particles of water will be pushed, in conformity with the rule which we have stated; rapidly, if the medium opposes little friction; slowly, if it opposes much. The water so pushed in runs off by the drain, the column of pressure being diminished in proportion to the water which runs off. Into the spot which offers no resistance, be it large or be it small, the water above that level must be pushed till the column is so reduced that its weight will not overcome friction. As friction will be greatest at the intermediate point between two parallel drains, the water will stand a little highest at that point, and will decline in a regular gradation to the level of the bottom of each drain.

Take a familiar illustration—for, like WALTER BLITH, we are obliged to use repetitions, though we will not follow his example in saying why. In a soil which is saturated with water—(and by saturated we mean in addition to its water of attraction it has its interstices between its particles filled with water of drainage)—sink a deep hole, no matter how narrow; it will stand full of water. Draw the water out rapidly—it will fill again from the bottom. Into the space where there is no resistance the water must come. This is a parallel case to the bottom of the drain from which the water runs off—the point of non-resistance remains, and to it all the water in the soil must come up to the limit which we have above assigned. Will the small pipes carry off the water? This is a mere question of capacity, and can be decided by accurate calculation; the calculation is given at length on pages 43-45 of Mr. PARKES' Essays. We will only state the result. If an acre of land be intersected with parallel drains twelve yards apart, and if on that acre should fall the very unusual quantity of one inch of rain in twelve hours, in order that every drop of this rain may be discharged by the drains in forty-eight hours from the commencement of the rain—(and in a less period that quantity neither will, nor is it desirable that it should, filter through an agricultural soil)—the interval between two pipes will be called upon to pass two-thirds of a table-spoonful of water per minute, and no more. Inch pipes, lying at a small inclination and running only half full, will discharge more than double this quantity of water in forty-eight hours. The mains, or receiving drains, are of course laid with larger pipes. Experience has established this average, that a three inch pipe

The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TRIALS OF THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

It is said that when JUPITER offered the prize of immortality to him who was most useful to mankind, the court of OLYMPUS was crowded with competitors.

Truly, if any one deserves the 'Laurel Wreath' it is the true teacher. The vastness of his work includes not only the present age, but all future generations.

One cause of severe trial to the teacher, is the lack of sympathy in patrons of the school. How frequently is it the case that the teacher is regarded as a person of indolence and pride.

When the work of teaching is fairly commenced, the instructor is tried in a new direction. His skill is now exercised, and oftentimes most severely, too, in the way of governing.

The true teacher understands that cross and unkind words, angry looks, are not the proper means of government. So, too, he understands that upright positions, exact movements and general correct outward behavior, may exist, while as yet there may be lacking a perfect system of discipline.

Again, there is the trial of patience. There is no profession of human action in which this virtue is so constantly exercised as in teaching. Yes, 'patience must have her perfect work' in the school-room.

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STUDY THE CHARACTER OF YOUR PUPILS.

The successful disciplinarian needs to be a thorough student in human nature. An ability to read the peculiarities of his pupils, will show him that, as they are widely different in their character, temperament, and degree of cultivation.

Then there is another class of pupils whose management requires great tact and prudence. We mean those children who are neglected and abused at home, and whose countenances so often wear the marks of sadness and of sorrow.

INTELLIGENT CURIOSITY.

EDUCATION alone enables men to apprehend and relish what is new in a thousand directions. Very few persons can receive impressions on subjects upon which they are wholly ignorant, and on which their observation is unpracticed.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.—It is the duty of teachers, as well as parents and school committees, to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression upon their minds.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.—From the annual reports of the departments of the public schools of New York city, it appears that more than 70,000 persons receive instruction in the free schools.

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Scientific, Useful, &c.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

THE division of time into periods of seven days each was in use among the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews, and is borrowed by the latter from the Mosala account of creation.

ABOUT COTTON.

It is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860.

THE COLORS OF FLAMES.

In burning pure hydrogen gas upon a loop of fine platinum wire, a white light is produced. In such a flame various substances emit different colors.

WHAT ONE SHELL CAN DO.

THE steamer Mercedita, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Port Royal, requires repairs to her engine and hull, caused by damages from collision with the ram Palmetto State.

Good nature, like the bee, collects its honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

THE TWINKLING OF THE STARS.

According to M. Arago, astronomers and others fall to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the twinkling of the stars, on account of their failure to give an exact definition of the term 'scintillation.'

Was the Moon Ever a Comet.—According to M. Arago, the Arcadians thought themselves of older date than the moon. They maintained that their ancestors had inhabited this planet before it had any satellites.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MEMORY.—Mr. Carruthers, in the course of a lecture on Scottish history, delivered in the Queen street Hall, Edinburgh, recently, mentioned an instance of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful memory.

Reading for the Young.

THE SLEEPING TROUT.

I REMEMBER last summer a beautiful trout, In a brook that ran under a stone; He was leaping, and flashing and darting about, And I thought the poor fellow would like to get out Of the brook, for he lived there alone.

CHARLES RIVERS AND HIS THOUGHTS.

NUMBER SIX. BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

TOM DEFOE was prompt to gather a bouquet of roses, and call on his class-mate, to learn more of this lovely flower.

"You were going to tell me how the rose got its color, CHARLEY?"

"Yes, I was going to tell you of some of the fancies about it. It is not long since I read that the red rose is said to have been indebted for its color to the blood which flowed from the thorn-wounded feet of VENUS, when running through the wood, in despair for the loss of ADONIS.

"No, for another writer says it was dyed with nectar, by the gods, when it was formed; another, that they were dyed with the blood of CUPID—

"'Tis said as Cupid danced among The gods, he down the nectar spung; Which on the white rose being shed, Made it forever after, red."

"Well, I like the first fancy best—there is more romance in it."

"Yes, Tom, and it is generally accepted that the rose is indebted to VENUS for its beautiful blushes."

heart and the chastity of her mind, resolved to raise a plant from the precious remains of this daughter of the Dryads, for which purpose she begged the assistance of VENUS and the Graces, as well as all the deities that preside over gardens, to assist in the transformation of the Nymph into a flower.

"But, CHARLEY, who was APOLLO?" "Keep still, Tom; I will tell you all I know about APOLLO some other time. Hear about the roses now."

"Well, about this new plant. BACCHUS—I will tell you about BACCHUS, too, sometime—it is said, supplied rivers of nectar to nourish it, and VERBENUM poured his choicest perfumes over the plant."

"Well, it is a fact, that I did not suppose so common a flower was ever thought or written of in this manner. It is worthy of it, it is true; but then there are few, I reckon, who think of this common, though beautiful flower, as having a history. Why, how much more interest I shall take in it hereafter."

"And yet, Tom, you despise books, I suppose? I have told you nothing but what you could have obtained yourself by reading books in your father's library. And let me tell you, too, that it is an excellent practice to take any particular object—any flower or vegetable, and gather from books all you can concerning it. Do not be contented with one book; but look in all that you can find in which you will be likely to find anything said of it. And if you want to fix it in your mind, write out all you learn concerning it. If you can, write what you remember of what you have read concerning the object; but if you want to be exact on any particular point, copy such a paragraph. I do so, and I find that I do not only remember better, but get a clever idea of the meaning and relation of what I have been reading to the object about which I have been researching."

"Have you told me all that you have learned about roses, CHARLEY?"

"O, no—not one-half of the beautiful legends that are recorded of this flower. The first rose ever seen was said to have been given by the God of Love to HESPERIDES, the God of Silence, to engage him not to divulge the amours of his mother, VENUS; and hence the ancients made it a symbol of silence; and it was their custom to place a rose above their heads in their banqueting rooms, in order to banish restraint; for then nothing would be repeated elsewhere."

"What a deal of poetry and romance may be attached to the merest flower! Has this custom anything to do with the saying 'sub rosa'?"

"Yes, this is said to be the origin of it. When anything was to be kept a secret, it was said 'sub rosa—under the rose.'"

"Are not roses sometimes used as having a language?—to signify a desire or feeling?"

"Yes; you know the moss rose is an emblem of love. It says to the fair one, 'Thou art one of a thousand! And, then, in the East it has a language like this:—The presenting a rose-bud with thorns and leaves, is understood to express both fear and hope; and when returned, reversed, it signifies that one must neither entertain fear nor hope. If the thorns be taken off before it is returned, it expresses that one has everything to hope. But if the leaves be stripped off, the receiver understands he has everything to fear."

"That language is very expressive, and easily understood."

"Yes. And a wet rose has been used to express grief and love—rather a touching emblem, Tom!"

"Yes, sir; and an exquisite one, too, I think. I wonder that I have been so stupid as to remain contented with the beauty and fragrance of roses, alone, so long."

"Books are not to be despised after all, are they?"

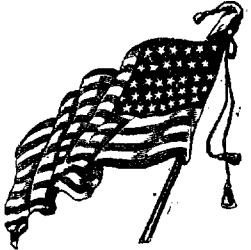
"No, indeed!—not if they yield one who reads them all you seem to have learned from them."

HELP YOUR MOTHER.

WE have seen from two to six great hearty boys sitting by the kitchen stove, toasting their feet, and cracking nuts or jokes, while their mother, a slender woman, has gone to the wood-pile for wood, to the well for water, or to the meat-house to out-frozen steak for dinner. This is not as it should be. There is much work about a house too hard for women. Heavy lifting, hard extra steps, which should be done by those more able. Boys, don't let your mother do it all, especially if she is a feeble woman. Dull, prosy house-work is irksome enough, at best. It is a long work, too, it being impossible to tell when it is quite done, and then on the morrow the whole is to be gone over with again. There is more of it than one is apt to think. We wish some busy, all-day house-worker, the arrangement of whose house is about as inconvenient as it can be—a common state of things—would count her steps for one day, and let us have the result in miles; let it be noted how many times from the stove to the wood-pile, to the pump, up and down the stairs, and especially how many times from the stove to the buttery.—Morning Star.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Leaves fall, but lo, the young buds peep! Flowers die, but still their seed shall bloom!

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 16, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

In our last issue we chronicled an advance of the army under Gen. Hooker. After crossing the Rappahannock several days fighting ensued and our forces were finally compelled to re-cross the river and take up their old position.

division first, Humphrey's next, Griffin's last, Switzer's brigade being the extreme rear guard. The return had been conducted noiselessly and was unknown to the enemy, or if they did know it, deemed it prudent not to follow, or else they were executing a similar retrograde movement.

prisoners was an aid of General Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond. The cavalry have marched nearly 200 miles since the 3d of May. They were inside the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th, burned all the stores at Aylett's Station on the Mettaponia on the 5th, and destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mettaponia, a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war. RUFUS KING, Brig-Gen.

try is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose; and Whereas, It is claimed, and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages prescribed in said act who have heretofore declared on oath their intention to become citizens, under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised their right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States or of any of the States thereof, are not absolutely prevented by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens; and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the laws of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose, and to forego the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States, under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

