TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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## ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 684.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurp 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 husiness 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 ournal,—rendering it the most complete Agricultural. LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# Agricultural.

#### FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

Don't tell me-"It'll do," John. I don't like to hear such talk. It is not what a farmer should use. He should not be content with a thing that'll do He should be sure to have it in the shape that will do best—that's the idea! I don't like a half-finished job at all. And I detest crooked things that should be straight, and rough things that should be smooth, and open jointed things that should be close. Now you've spent time enough on that horse-rake tooth trying to "rough-hew" it and fit it to that hole in the head. to have paid for a whole set of turned teeth. And we've got as good timber up over head in the shed there, as ever teeth were made of. Don't tell "it'll do," I tell you. I would not let such a piece of work go out of doors - not from the tinker and botch shop of old Farmer Garrulous!

Did I tell you that this shop and these tools, picked up at odd times and with odd pennies is my school-room? It is. I've educated my Dick here. He is exact; he learned to be so here. It is as good as mathematics to teach exactness. Let a boy have the tools; give him a mortise to beat out to the mark. See that he don't let the chisel disturb the marks made by the "scratch." Some buys will fail several times—Drck did; but he learned at last. Then give him a square and scratch, and a piece of timber, and let him fit a tenon to the mortise he has made. Point out to him what you mean by a well-jointed tenon. Then let him spoil a few sticks of timber. It pays. It is a lesson that it will do him good all his life to learn. It will teach him better than any thing else, what a good joint is: and he will always appreciate good work and honor a good workman. And it will learn him how to detect botches and how to escape them.

I remember, when I was a boy, how a lesson was taught me, which impressed me, and which I shall always remember. A playmate had purchased a new knife. I admired it, and determined to have one like it. He paid a certain price. I purchased one exactly like it (I thought) for a much less sum. I so boasted to my playmate, when I met him. He wanted to see it; I drew it from my deep, strong pocket. He quickly glanced at it, and as quickly said, "Pooh! You don't call that such a knife as mine? Where are your eyes? It is not finished! Wouldn't give you mine for two like it."

"Not finished!"—I exclaimed indignantly-"What is the reason?"

"See here," said he, "look at those joints! There is a crack between the horn of the handle and the steel head, large enough to hold a small knife. Look at these corners - rough as if they had been cut with a handsaw or cold chisel. Now look at mine! There is workmanship for you! You don't see any open joints nor rough edges, nor anything unfinished about it. It was not thrown together like yours -- it was fitted together. Each part was made for the other. Any dolt can see the difference !"

And so he could, after it had been shown him. That was a lesson, JOHN, I shall never forget. My knife depreciated in value fast that day. Its joints gaped at me with a huge and increasing grin. And the angles grew sharper and sharper until I couldn't endure it longer. I traded that skates for it, after the season was over.

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do!" It must be well made. It must be put together as if it was intended to stay together. And I don't want any slouch work done on my premises. What's more, I won't have it! Do you suppose I would have such head-lands about a field of mine, as I saw about neighbor Bur-LER's to-day? No sir. If my boy DICK were to leave such a muss in a plowed field of mine I would disown him. Remember, if you want to plow close to the fence at the ends of your furrows, to leave a good land to turn on, and then, where the balance of the field is finished, back furrow at right angles to the rest of the plowing. Then clean out the dead furrows at the point when they intersect the last furrow -- which should be trenched, if necessary, and if the land inclines any, you have a system of surface drainage. But do have the furrows straight.

Well, well! I've talked out into the field haven't I? But finish is as much needed in the work of the field as in the shop. Somebody has said that there is no greater sign of the imperfection of general taste than contentment with forms and things, which, professing completion, are not exact, nor complete. And he said what is true. I set a man down as having no eyes, or uneducated eyes at least, if he tolerates loose joints or crooked furrows on his farm.

But, John, don't you see how the water has settled in the center of that yard. It is a little too highly colored to be allowed to evaporate. You take the wheel-barrow and throw in two or three loads of muck there.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

I am constrained to say something more on this subject. There is a great aversion manifest among Eastern sugar refiners to the introduction of Sugar Beet Culture, for the purposes of manufacture, in the West. And said Eastern interests are employing all sorts of agencies to bring about a distrust of its profit, and of the convertibility of this product into sugar as a substitute for a foreign product, for which the people of this country are paying thirty or forty millions of dollars in gold the present year. If this distrust can be awakened in the minds of Western farmers, it will be a great thing (for Eastern sugar refiners) accomplished! And I am sorry to see that certain influential agricultural journals are lending themselves (whether consciously or unconsciously I have no means of determining,) to bring about this result.

One of said journals in a recent article, uses the following language:

"There are some writers in this country extremely fond of quoting the manufacture of beet a such a way as really to misrepresent entirely the actual facts of the case. We pointed out in an article last year, that the manufacture was there only conducted on a scale of great magnitude, and by the employment of very large capital, instead of being, as it has been repeatedly stated here, a sort of domestic product which anybody could carry on at a profit, just as our Western farmers are now doing with the Sorghum. And, from recent advices, it seems that even immense capital is often of little protection to the manufacturers.

Inasmuch as I have written as much as any one on this subject, I should be obliged to the writer of the above extract if he will point out a statement in any article I have written, which "misrepresents entirely the actual facts in the case." I will cheerfully correct any error in statement or inference, as soon as it is established to be an error.

Again, I would be greatly obliged to the said writer if he will specify where it "has been repeatedly stated here," to be "a sort of domestic product which anybody could carry on at a profit, just as our Western farmers are now doing with the Sorghum." I have failed to see any such statements.

And now with reference to the last sentence of the foregoing extract. To prove this assertion, a Paris letter in a London paper is quoted. Here is the extract from said letter:

"The beet root sugar manufacturers of Lille have presented a petition to the Emperor, praying him to direct his benevolent attention to the perils which threaten their industry. They state that within the last year the price of beet root sugar has fallen so low as to leave scarcely any profit to the producer. As long as they saw their profits merely diminishing, they bore up in hopes of better times. But now that beet root sugar is quoted at 53f. per 100 kilogrammes in knife off the first opportunity. I got a pair of the entrepot, being less than first cost, they feel themselves bound to inquire into the cause of this Since that time I have looked sharp after open | calamity and to find a remedy for it. The peti-

joints, I tell you. You can't sell me a tool "that'll | tioners assert that the evil is caused by the ruinous competition created by the owners of foreign sugar, and by the privileges they enjoy, to which the Emperor alone can apply a remedy, \* \* and conclude by stating that the privilege enjoyed by the owners of foreign sugar is injurious, not only to the producers of beet root sugar, but to French agriculturists and ship owners.'

What are the causes which have rendered the beet root sugar unprofitable? Is it legitimate competition, or is it a factitious condition of the market created by causes which are not apparent now? The above quotations are equivalent to less than \$4.50 per cwt. of sugar. These figures are supposed to cover the cost of produc tion and manufacture and of freight to France.

The price is remarkably low. And it is, if legitimate, the result of a competition of slave with free labor, probably. The manufacture of beet sugar is in nowise protected in France: Foreign sugars are admitted to the market, and competition with it, upon the payment of precisely the same duty that the beet sugar manufacturer pays to the Government upon every 100 pounds of sugar he produces—to wit, about \$2.80 per cwt.

A recent French writer asserts that "The last ten years have shown that there is a vitality about the manufacture of beet root sugar on the Continent, which was far from being imagined twenty or thirty years ago.

"Considering that in France it so quickly recovered from the blow dealt it in 1843 by an impost, placing it gradually on a level with the stigar of the French Colonies, and that the terror thus experienced by the French manufacturer, which made him, in many instances, abandon his establishments, was now felt by the rival Colonists; that in Germany, where the tax of 1842 first arrested the home manufacture, it immediately resumed the ascending movement, so that the production of 124,000 centners in 1843, had risen to 660,000 in 1849; or quintupled in the short space of six years."

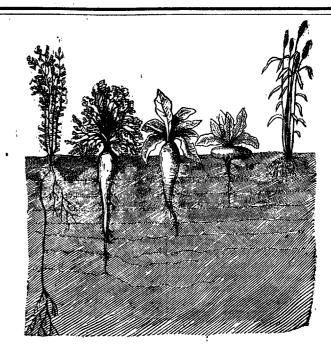
There are certain facts and figures relating to the history of this product and its manufacture in France, that more directly indicate the profits flowingfrom it to the French producer than Paris letters in London papers. It is a matter of record that in both France and Germany the increase of the production and the manufacture of the sugar beet, has been both rapid and certain. In France it is nearly twenty times as great as thirty years ago.

If it were so unprofitable, why this growth? Early in its history, it had the protection of the Government. Later, and during the period of its greatest extension, manufacturers have been compelled to compete with foreign production, paying the same duty to the Government. And yet it is the testimony of men who have been there for the purpose of examining the processes and profits of this production, that it is one of the greatest sources of wealth to the country.

THE SUGAR BEET IN THE WEST .- What has this product in France to do with its culture in this country? Simply this:-That there is no country in which it has succeeded, where it has encountered and overcome greater obstacles than in France. Hence its history there may be safely quoted as a measure of the success which may follow its culture here, under far more favorable circumstances.

In France the cultivator pays for the rent of the land, including plowing, \$44 per acre. The culture, including seed, planting, weeding and pulling is \$12.60 per acre. It is all done by hand, the seed being sown broadcast, and the weeds pulled from among the plants. The average product per acre is 16 to 20 tuns of roots. Add to the above cost, the expense for manures, and it will be seen that the cost of production is enormous compared with the cost of the same product on our cheap lands, with our improved implements, and our fertile soils. The quality of the product here, as produced the past season, proves that our soils are rich in all the elements that are necessary to render this product profitable for manufacture. Samples grown here, not only contain as large a per cent, of cane sugar as the product of France and Germany, but it is found to be as free from saline matter. Thus is one great bugaboo, urged by the antibeet men, disposed of. We can grow more tuns per acre with less labor, and containing as great a per cent. of sugar, free from neutralizing substances, as can be grown in any country in the world.

No one pretchds, however, that this product can be manufactured into sugar without the aid of science, skill and capital. But capital is wait-



ROOTS-HABIT OF GROWTH.

As a general rule, persons who claim, and really possess, considerable agricultural knowledge, and an average amount of good sense, know but little of the character or requirements of the roots of our most commonly cultivated trees and plants. Evidences of this fact are abundant in the season of culture. Every one may find examples on the farm of his nearest neighbor, and even nearer home. The orchardist, instead of placing the manure which he designs for the food of his trees over a large space around the tree, and especially near the extremities of the roots where are thousands of hungry mouths ready to appropriate every particle that is suitable for the formation of wood, leaves, or fruit, generally makes a little pile around the trunk, where it may remain and the tree starve, unless the friendly rains wash a portion within reach of the feeding roots. The gardener, too, instead of pulverizing his soil well, to a good depth, is very careful to rake the surface smooth so that it will appear well to the eye, although below all may be hard clods, entirely unsuited to the growth of the tender roots of

the plants he designs to cultivate. This is one, and perhaps the main reason why so many fail with root crops, and to help such, and for the information of all, we select the accarrot and turnip, from Country Life, by Monnis, washing, and tying in bundles. COPELAND. We also give a few hints on the culture of root crops from the same source. It is recommended to sow radishes with all roots, as they make a rapid growth, and mark the rows so that the farmer can commence the destruction of weeds before his crop is sufficiently advanced to

afford him a guide: "In cultivating the root crop, the radishes will mark the rows and guide the boy who leads the horse. As soon as the cultivator or horse-hoe has opened the rows, the men should follow with hoes and thin the roots to the proper distance:-

ruta bagas; 12 to 14 for mangold wurzel. Leave wider gaps rather than smaller than these.

The "singling" or thinning may be done rapidly and surely by hoes, with a little practice; any man who can chop wood well, striking surely where he aims, can thin roots. He must walk down the row sidewise, facing the row to be thinned. If his hoe is 4 inches wide, two blows will thin the plants to 8 inches, three blows to 12 inches. The remaining plants will fall over when deprived of the accustomed support from their neighbors, but will soon revive if the hoe has not touched them. Another man should follow the singler, and cut away any weeds which remain, and draw with the hoe a very little earth about the plants that are to stand. By the next day all these will revive.

The horse-hoe should go through the rows again as soon as the weeds show, and if many weeds have started among the plants they must be hoed by hand; after which the roots will outgrow and smother all weeds, and cover the ground too closely to allow any new ones to start.

If there is any market for the radishes, or if the stock will eat them, they may be drawn after the horse-hoe has marked the rows, and before the roots are singled. If there is a market near, companying engraving, illustrating the habits of radishes will generally pay more than the exthe roots of a few plants, the clover, wheat, beet, pense of their seed, and the trouble of drawing,

> Carrots, parsnips and beets, may be sowed early in the month, ruta bagas and mangold wurzel from the 20th June to the 20th July.

For mangold wurzel and ruta bagas, wellplowed, inverted sod will answer very well, particularly if plowed with the Michigan plow. Parsnips and carrots thrive on a sod well turned with the Michigan plow, where the subsoil plow is also used. But for all these crops stubble land is best, as their roots penetrate very deep, and unless the sod is so placed to rot rapidly, they will not thrive, and a deep soil, as shown by the 8 inches for carrots; 9 for parsnips; 10 to 12 for cut, is a sine qua non for successful root culture."

ing only for the product. Experienced men with capital, have been paying attention to this subject. They are satisfied that it will prove a profitable investment of capital, if the raw material is supplied at rates which will pay the producer.

WHAT MANUFACTURERS WILL DO .- It is not proposed by those interested in the manufacture of this beet to wait until Western farmers shall be induced to experiment in its production, but capital is to be employed at once in producing a supply. The profit of its culture is to be demonstrated. It is to be established as a staple market product, provided its future is all that the present stage of the experiments promises. There is an important advantage in this; for it is known that the quality of the product is greatly dependent upon the character of the culture. Germans, having experience, are instituting its culture largely. Their operations will prove schools for the inexperienced grain farmers, who will be prompt to adopt any system of husbandry which pays better than their own.

It is significant that the Germans, especially wealth to the producing classes of Germany,

notwithstanding the enormous rents paid for land, the cost of manure, and the Government duty of \$3.60 per tun imposed upon the beet. Germany produces her own sugar. Little, if any, foreign sugar goes into Germany. Considerable is exported; and men of large experience in its manufacture there assert most confidently that it will be more profitable here than there.

THE BEET AS A FORAGE CROP.-No farmer. however, who desires to experiment in the production of the sugar beet should be deterred from it by the fact that there is no immediate market for it. For although the facilities for manufacturing will probably keep pace with its production, yet if they do not, no better forage crop can be grown. It will be as eagerly sought for and relished by stock as the sweet, green Sorghum.

CONTINUE THE CULTURE OF SORGHUM. The Sorghum interests will not be affected by this production. The beet will be cultivated for its sugar; the Sorghum for its sirup. Nothing. but the maple produces a sirup equal to the express great faith in the profit of this culture Sorghum. Nothing that can be grown in the here. It is, perhaps, the greatest source of higher latitudes will equal the sugar beet as a sugar-producing plant or vegetable. The Im-

But the sugar beet will produce more with less risk to the cultivator. At least our knowledge of its character leads to this belief. Especially, in latitudes north of 40 deg., will the the sugar beet be found more profitable. Especially are the soil and climate of Wisconsin, North Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, adapted to its culture, where the Sorghum and Imphee will rarely ripen. Let both the Sorghum and Imphee be cultivated. Abate their culture not one jot; but let us see if we cannot bring hither capital, and employ labor in the production and manufacture of sugar, on a scale corresponding to that with which we now produce beef, pork and the cereals.

WE DON'T WANT COLD WATER cast on such enterprises by Eastern journals We know quite as much about the character of our soils, their resources and adaptation to the production of products, as any one East can tell us; and we do not assume to know everything by this assumption. We also know pretty thoroughly what we need here to relieve us from the burdens imposed on us by railroad monopolies and the moneyed interests East and West. We are bound to do what we may to secure what we need; and let all Eastern gentlemen and journals who cannot co-operate with us, attend to their own business or "stand from under."

#### THE COLD STORMS.

THEY mean something; they produce effects; these effects should be studied. The farmer should study them, and if evil results from them, he should set about counteracting or preventing the same.

These cold storms exhaust the vitality of ani mals exposed to them. In proportion as this exhaustion takes place, an increased consumption of heat-producing food occurs. This is an unnecessary expense. It is one of the leaks of the farm. Is this trite? Is it an oft-repeated assertion? If so, it is because the practice of men renders its repetition important. There are few readers of the Rural, probably, who have no shelter for domestic animals. It is not the purpose of this article to establish the importance and advantage of providing shelter for, but of sheltering animals in cold weather. It is the practice of many farmers to shelter stock only nights and during extraordinary storms. Such men turn the stock out of doors at dawn and shut it up at dusk. The importance of exercise to stock is not to be under estimated. But the same care which provides shelter for stock at night, should vigilantly guard against suffering in the day time.

It is not uncommon in some parts of the country to see farmers driving their herds into the barn at night, after a stormy day, the animals burdened with snow. They are allowed to stand with this covering upon them melting and evaporating. It is rare to find a farmer with predominate. good sense, or rather thoughtfulness enough, to take a card or comb and clean this snow off. Some farmers would not only do it, if their stock was by accident exposed, but would rub each animal dry with straw.

And this care brings the good-hearted farmer immediate compensation in the mute expressions of appreciation which the brute unmistakably communicates. The gratification to the humane man compensates for the trouble. And a good warm bed, with a bountiful supply of straw, and a good bed of clean hay completes a domestic picture worthy the pencil of a BONHEUR.

Let the cold storms learn you how much suffering you may save, how much comfort you may contribute, and how much pleasure you may secure by careful attention to your flocks and herds.

### ABOUT FLAX CULTURE - INQUIRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I wish to make some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of flax as a crop, the amount of seed to be sown per acre, time of sowing &c . the prob amount of seed to be harvested from an acre, also the amount of lint usually grown, and the price that seed and lint would probably bring in market for the ensuing year, together with the probabilities there are of having such a market?

I have written the above inquiries in relation to the culture of flax, at the suggestion of a neighbor, who was at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., a few days since, where he met a man traveling in pursuit of a location, or locations, to hire land of the farmers in order to have flax sown thereon the present season, he finding seed and doing the work, except the fitting of the ground for the crop, which the farmers were to do, and he would like to get a large amount sown, &c. Now, I wish to inquire if there are such men, or company of men, who wish to hire ground for the sowing of flax, what they propose to do with the lint when raised, or where it is to be manufactured? I am aware there is a company organized to manufacture flax at Lockport, but what has been done, or what they will do, I am not informed. Can any one give the desired information as to either of the above questions? If so, I should be glad to hear from them. In these times of high prices for cotton goods, there should be a problem solved in flax culture that shall be of vast benefit to future generations, and the problem is this:-Can we raise flax in the Middle States and have it manufactured so as to take the place of cotton goods at a profit? If this question can be definitely answered in the affirmative, (as I think it may be,) then a revolution in our farming will surely follow, and we shall not have to depend upon the caprice of the Southern States, or upon imports from England, for our shirtings and sheetings, but can have them grown upon our own soil, and manufactured by our own artisans, which will be one more step toward indepen dence by our home producing population. Rome, N. Y., 1863. J. TALCOTT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The population of our Western prairies is just at present in the midst of a great excitement, occasioned by a troop of White Willow agents, who are galloping from prairie to prairie and selling White Willow cuttings at \$7 per thousand. Of course all of them have got the genuine article (Salix alba,) -no more mistake about it than there is in the "genuine Sarsaparilla manufactured by old doctor JACOB TOWNSEND, (not JACOB TOWNSEND.)" Each agent represents himself to be the proper man to buy of, and vaguely insinuates that a "big sell" is abroad—a bogus Salix alba,—look out and buy of me! Farmers are buying these willow cuttings now and paying \$7 a thousand, when the same kind, for years past, has been offered at certain nurseries in Illinois for \$2.50 to \$3.50 per thousand. But a few speculators of the Salix alba stripe are now in the field, and the price of cuttings has an "upward tendency."

It is well known here at the West, among those who have paid some attention to planting trees of rapid growth, that the White Willow is a very rapid grower; but few of this class believe that it will answer the purpose that is claimed for it, and for which most of those who buy of these agents obtain it—viz., to grow a fence, palisade fashion. If some of those who buy don't realize more than one "big sell," (to use agent's language,) we shall be disappointed. It is refreshing to hear the agents (mostly liberally educated men,) discourse in classic style on the White Willow (Salix alba) "of Asiatic origin,"-" European origin,"-"not the yaller willer," but the real simon pure highcockororum, salix alba. What is a roarin salex alber, stranger? inquired an unsophisticated genius of prairie land, earnestly eying a Yankee White Willow agent. It is an Asiatic lingo, and means in plain English, "mammoth fence-grower." A sale of a couple of thousand cuttings was forthwith concluded.

ONEIDA. Pleasant Springs, Dane Co., Wis., Jan. 27, 1863.

### INDIANA WEATHER, CROPS, PRICES, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As your request to farmers to write more for the RURAL is deeply, indulged in by so many of your readers in every section of the East, West and North, I flatter myself I can also give in my "Observations" on passing events. Then, to proceed at once, I will take my "text" from a "Leaf of my Memorandum" in regard to the weather from the 1st of December, 1862, until the 25th inst.

According to my observations, we have had very little snow, but a large amount of rain, which will be perceived by the following synopsis:-Cold, 10 days; snow, parts of eight days; cloudy, 28 days; rain, 12 days; clear, 17 days; clear and cloudy at intervals, 11 days. The ground has been frozen but a few times, and each of short duration. Rain and mud seem to

Wheat, of which there is a large breadth sown, looks well. It made a good growth last fall, and seems to grow fine this spring-like weather, and looks like a full average crop for the coming harvest. The wheat crop of 1862 for this vicinity was a full average. Corn not so good. Hay, moderate crop. Potatoes not an average crop, and considerably affected with the rot. Apples plenty. Peaches plenty where there were trees.

Produce is in good demand, and prices moderate. Wheat, \$1@1.03; Corn, 35c.; Flax Seed, \$1.25; Clover Seed, \$5; Timothy Seed, \$1.75 Oats, 32c.; Barley, 50@60c.; Rye, 40c.; White Beans, \$1; Hogs, \$2.25@3; Pork, per cwt., \$3.25@4; Salt, per bbl., \$3; Butter, 12@15c.; Eggs, per doz., 12c.

As this has already the appearance of a mixed journal, I shall close by saying that this is my first contribution to the RURAL, and if the Colonel (Editor) thinks it worth a notice in his Message, (THE RURAL,) he will probably hear from me again.

Mexico, Ind., January, 1863.

### FARM GATES.

DEAR RURAL:-After reading S. W. ARNOLD'S method of making farm gates, I could not refrain from taking my pen to suggest to Mr. ARNOLD, and your readers generally, some important improvements. His gate is too heavy. Instead of 4 by 4, or 4 by 6 scantling for the back post, into which the boards are framed, 4 by 3, if oak, is sufficient. And instead of 4 by 4 scantling for the front post, put a 4 inch strip of pine board on each side, and nail firmly through with wrought nails and clinch. I put a brace on both sides, dove-tailed in the top of the scantling. ] use pine boards-always morticing through the scantling. The braces need not be more than 4 or 5 inches wide -the three upper slats 5 inches, and the two lower ones 6 and 7 inches. It is important to have the front end of the gate light. and made in the above manner, they are quite as durable, and far less liable to sag or warp.

I have gates made as above that have been in use twelve years, and bid fair to last as much longer. They are cheaper and much more durable than the heavy oak gates used in this section. East Kendall, N. Y., 1863.

P. S. Can any of your readers give me information as to the durability of soft maple as fence posts? A. K.

### STANCHIONS-PORK MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A number of years since I made mangers to feed my cattle, and used ropes to tie with; but what should I see? One animal punching one way, and sometimes both ways. It would have been a perfect knocking down had they fallen when struck, and the fodder was thrown from the manger, in trying to beat each other. Finally I tried putting the master cow in first, but this I found to be quite a tax in putting them in. Tried it a few

phee will produce sugar. That is established. WHITE WILLOW FEVER AT THE WEST. stanchions, which please me much. I would not tie with ropes and give up my stanchions if I could have them and the mangers free of expense. With stanchions it matters not which goes in first. No one can interfere with the other, nor is fodder lost or can they rob one another. My young cattle are just as anxious to get in as any one of the older cattle, as each day they are out for exercise. I go in for stanchions.

> A word in regard to fattening pork. I do not raise the kind which costs six dollars per hundred to fatten. If I did I would surely make the shut-up, hold-fast, stand-still stanchions, spoken of in Rural of Dec. 13. A few years ago I had a sow and eight pigs, which I kept over winter in the ordinary way, and fattened the next fall with raw food and no extra care, without a pen, only a yard and cover from storm. I sold the pork in Syracuse for \$310 cash.

Onondaga, N. Y., 1863.

## Rural Spirit of the Press.

'My Three-Cow Dairy."

B. J. CAMPBELL, of Glen Haven, N. Y., thus writes to the Country Gentleman:

At the beginning of 1862 I made up my mind I would know just what three cows would do in 365 days. Here is the result-695 pounds of butter, besides selling 200 quarts of milk and 11 quarts of cream, and using all the milk and cream we wanted in a family of three persons, and raising two calves. I have done it all myself-no Bridgets or Susans to help in the least. Been very regular in milking, and kept my cows in the stable every night the year round.

#### Splitting Wood.

S. Parsons tells the Am. Agriculturist that the boys engaged in splitting the year's fuel, can make it easier, and lesson the danger of cutting their feet by the following arrangement: - Take a large block of hard wood, say two feet or more in diameter, and of convenient length; set it up endwise, and in the middle dig out a hole seven or eight inches in diameter, and about six inches deep. .This will hold the sticks upright, and they can be split into several pieces without handling. The hole can be easily made in a very little time with an auger and chisel.

#### Tying up Wool.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Albany Cultivator furnishes the following description of his method of tying wool-fleeces, and of the box used for that purpose. It is nothing new, but may be of service to some:

Make a square box, say two feet high-eighteen inches square at the bottom, with a gradual sloping increase to the top, making it twenty-two by twenty-four inches at the latter - have it well dove-tailed together -no top or bottom. On the top midway of each side, saw down three or four inches; in these cuts place two strings reaching to the bottom, (which should sit on a smooth surface) crossing each other at right angles on the bottom, the ends hanging over on the outside sufficiently to tie. When the fleece is completely rolled up, place it in the box, step into it with your feet, pressing it down; then bring out of the cuts the ends of the twine and fasten across the fleece each way. Turn the box upside down and press out the fleece. It will come out square and compact, and will not need more winding to keep it in shape, if properly handled.

### How to Make Maple Sugar.

THE following timely article is from the pen of one who manufactures maple sugar largely in New Hampshire, and is addressed to the Journal of Agriculture in that State:

We have been in the practice of making annually, in our sugarestablishment, from 2,500 to 3,500 pounds of maple sugar; and when we could obtain from two to four cents per pound more than the cost of the best loaf and granulated sugars, we have sometimes sold ourselves so short as to buy for home use a barrel or two of the best granulated sugar. Much depends, however, upon the manner in which maple sugar is made. We make our sugar in this way:

Our buckets and holders are all thoroughly scalded and rinsed previous to setting. Our evaporating pans, of which we use eight, are scraped, washed, and made perfectly clean before use. We then endeavor to gather and evaporate the sap, as speedily as possible after it has left the trees, to a consistency a little thinner than molasses.

It is then strained and set aside until we are ready to sugar it off. When we commence this process, to syrup enough to make forty pounds of sugar we add one pint of milk and one or two eggs well beaten and mixed together. Place the syrup over the fire, and when the scum rises skim it off into a vessel for future use. After the skimming is through, remove the syrup from the fire and strain it through flannel, to remove all little curds, which, if suffered to remain, would not only injure the quality, but, by settling to the bottom, would endanger burning. Now we wash our evaporating pan, return the syrup, and place it over a brisk fire, and evaporate as quickly as possible to the proper consistence. If it is to be caked, it must be harder than for tub sugar, or to stir off dry. Keep saleratus and all other drugs out of your sugar, if you desire a pure maple taste and a wholesome article.

When the season is through, gather your utensils, and scald and scrub every one perfectly clean, if you wish to continue making good sugar in the future. In this order the evaporating pans are excepted, which should be put away in a dry place with the glazed coating on them, which is the best protection from rust.

LARGE PAMPAS GRASS.—A plant of this beautiful grass, in the Archball Gardens, Ireland, had this year 122 flower stems. Last year it had 63. The plant is about 33 feet in circumference. It had received no stimulant, with the ex-Years and then tore out the ropes and put in ception of one watering of soapsuds. - Gardener's Chron.

## Doings of Agricultural Societies.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the State Ag. Society was held in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, last week, the Hon. EZRA CORNELL, of Tompkins County, President of the Society, officiating as Chairman. Though not largely at-

tended the several sessions were unusually interesting. The Society convened at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, and proceeded to the transaction of business. The Treasurer's Annual Report was submitted and accepted.

Amount cash on hand and receipts during the Cash now on hand \$3.814 06

The report shows a total of \$4,486 77 paid for premiums and expenses of the State Fair. The reports of the Executive Committe and Secretary

A motion for the appointment of the usual Committee of twenty-four, three from each Judicial District, to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year, and recom mend a suitable place for holding next Annual Fair, was adopted, and the Committee constituted as follows:

First District-Ed. G. Faile, Thomas H. Faile, Solon Robinson. 2d Dist.—D. R. Floyd Jones, William Kelly, A. B. Conger. 3d Dist.—Herman Wendell, J. C. Osgood, J. S. Gould. 4th Dist.-J. A. Corey, O. Granger, D. P. Forrest. 5th Dist.—T. S. Faxton, George Geddes, Norman Gowdy. 6th Dist.-A. B. Cornell, C. J. Hayes, F. B. Smith. 7th Dist.-D. D. T. Moore, H. E. Smith, C. F. Abbott. 8th Dist.—T. C. Peters, L. A. Green, A. Dow.

The Committee subsequently submitted the following report, which was adopted, and the officers named duly

President-EDWARD G. FAILE, of Westchester

Vice Presidents-1st District, JAS. BOWMAN JOHNSTON, New York; 2d, Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess County; 3d, Herman Wendell, Albany; 4th, CHAUNORY BOUGHTON, Waterford, Saratoga County; 5th, ELI MERRIAM, Leyden, Lewis County; 6th, CLARKE J. HAYES, Unadilla, Otsego County; 7th, B. M. BAKER, Rochester, Monroe County; 8th, T. C. PETRES, Darien, Genesee County.

Corresponding Secretary-BENJ. P. JOHNSON. Recording Secretary-Erastus Corning, Jr. Treasurer-Luther H. Tucker.

Executive Committee-James O Sheldon, Geneva; Sam-UEL CAMPBELL, New York Mills; D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester; Joseph McGraw, Jr., Dryden; Oscar Granger, Saratoga Springs.

The city of Utica was recommended to the judgment of the Executive Committee, as the proper place for the holding of the Fair of 1863.

At the Wednesday evening session, in the Assembly Chamber, Dr. ASA FITCH, Entomologist to the Society, read an interesting paper on the Asparagus Beetle, de scribing the insect and its ravages upon the asparagus crop of Long Island. Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL gave a very interesting account of Rabies in Sheep, relating the symptoms and result of several cases in his own flock. Hon. J. STANTON GOULD made an admirable report on the Culture and Manufacture of Flax, describing the machinery (examined by the Committee of which he is Chairman,) in operation at Lockport and Penn Yan. Mr. Secretary Johnson gave a spirited and patriotic account of the International Exhibition at London, and of the unexpected success of American exhibitors. These papers and reports are to be published at length in the Transactions but we shall meantime endeavor to give abstracts of them in the RURAL.

On Thursday evening the retiring President, Mr. Con-WELL, delivered an instructive address. His remarks on the improvement of Stock, Fences and Soiling, were prac tical, logical and conclusive, and ought to be widely published. The President elect, Mr. FAILE, made a nes though brief introductory speech - acknowledging the honor conferred, and indicating that the duties of President would be discharged to the best of his ability.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Fruit, Grain and Seeds, Dairy Products, &c., was held on Thursday. The display of Fruit was very fine for the season; and of Grain and Seeds quite respectable. Western New York was well represented, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined list of premiums awarded:

Best collection of Winter Pears, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester,
Diploma and Silver Medal.
Best variety of Winter Pears (Easter Buerre,) H. G. WarS. S. Medal. Best variety of Winter Feats (Bases) S. S. Medal. ner, Rochester, S. S. Medal. Best 20 varieties Apples, W. H. Slingerland, Bethlehem, \$4 2d best 20 varieties, H. Pine, Pittstown, 2 Best 15 varieties, George Cary, Bethlehem, S. S. Medal. Seat dish of Apples, (Newtown Pippin,) Geo. Cary, Bethlehem, S. S. Medal.

lehem, S. S. Medal. 2d best do., (Spitzenbergh,) J. O. Sheldon, Geneva, Trans. GRAIN AND SEEDS.

1st premium Winter Wheat, E. S. Hayward, Brighton,

1st do., Beans, H. Piler, 3
1st do., Beans, H. Piler, 3
2d do. do., S. L. French, Warren, 2
3d do. do., A. E. Van Allen, 1
1st do. Flax Seed, H. Wier, 3
1st do. Buckwheat, H. Schoonmaker, 3
2d do. do., H. Wier, 2d do. do., H. Wier, 3
The Committee recommend an honorable mention for a samule of California Peach Blow Potteries achibited by a sample of California Peach Blow Potatoes exhibited by H. Schoonmaker, Cedar Hill, Albany county.

D. A. Bulkley, Williamstown, Mass., had on exhibition samples of his very valuable seedling botatoes, the Prince Alberts and Monitors.

Alberts and Monitors.

Henry Wier, Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, exhibited a very tine sample of Millet seed. There being no premium offered, the Committee recommend honorable mention. BUTTER. 3 tubs Butter, made in June, August and November, H. Pine, Lansingburgh, 2d premium, \$10 1st premium, Winter Butter, 8. L. French, Warren, 5 2d do. do., Mrs. H. Wier, Johnsonville, 3

CHEESE. 1st premium, E. F. Carter, Evan's Mills, FIELD CROPS.

The Committee on Field Crops find there has been but two entries made, being those of O. W. Blair, of Veronas-Oneida county, for an acre of corn, 92 bushels; and 37½ rods of land producing 89 bushels of potatoes; both of which entries, with the accompanying statements, do not, in any respect, comply with the requirements of the Society; therefere, we cannot award any prizes in this class, but would recommend a discretionary premium to the exhibitor.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS, &C. #

The Committee on Implements and Unenumerated Articles beg leave respectfully to report, that they examined the few articles presented to them, as well as they were able; but being fully convinced that the only true test of an implement is by actual experiment, they hesitate to do more than mention the various objects they examined, with some few words of description.

A Wool Days article by Loren Goddes was however.

A Wool Press, entered by James Geddes, was, however, so simple and evidently useful an implement, and new withal, that they do not fear to recommend it, and to express their opinion that it is well fitted to facilitate the la-

bor of tying fleeces, and with a little care would enable the operator to make all his fleeces of uniform size and form. Its simplicity, cheapness and durability, commend it to every flock-master.

The Ditching Plow, exhibited by S. Walworth of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, is said to make very good work with a small expenditure of power, and at a low cost. Those who have used them speak well of the implement.

plement.

J. Fink's "Union Climax Cultivator" appears to be an excellent machine, almost illimitable in its powers, and nevertheless simple in its construction. It is entirely of iron, except the handles, and is yet neither cumbrous or heavy, and exemplifies the advantage of substituting iron for wood in our agricultural implements. Its very appearance recommends it; and if its performance at all corresponds with it, it must be a valuable implement.

Mr. Chichester exhibited a Changeable Plow and Pota-to Digger, of a wood construction, which is said to do good work.

A Hay Fork, by J. J. Van Allen, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., presented a wood arrangement or catch for reliev-N. Y., presented a wood ng the fork of its load.

Palmer's Horse Hay Fork was on exhibition. Having received the first premium at Rochester, the Committee to not feel called upon to discuss its merits.

A Farmer's Bee Hive, exhibited by J. Hazen, Albany, combines some new features in a simple form, and seems to be well calculated for the purpose intended.

ERIE Co. Ag. Society. - Officers for 1863: President-Z. Bonney, Buffalo. Vice Presidents-D. D. Stiles, Aurora; C. Hambleton, East Hamburgh. Secretary-Warren Granger, Buffalo. Treasurer-Geo. W. Scott, Buffaloand six Directors.

LITTLE FALLS FARMERS' CLUB .- Officers for 1863 :-President—S. S. LANSING. Vice President—James Van Valkenburgh. Secretary—X. A. Willard. Cor. Secretary -L. Green. Treasurer - Chas. Oyston. Directors - A. Wlicox and Chas. Van Valkenburgh. Librarian-S. S. Whitman. Reporter-W. S. Young.

### Juquiries and Answers.

How to Cure & Kicking Cow.—Procure & leather strap about three feet long, with two buckles on it, having them placed the nearest to one end, each to buckle opposite ways; buckle the short end around the fore leg just above the foot; bend the knee so the foot will touch the leg close to the body; pass the long end of the strap around the leg and buckle it. Then sit down on a stool, place your knee against her hind leg, and you have her in position where she cannot kick to harm you.—A Young Farmer, Pavilion, N. Y.

HORSE TRAINING-Backing .- In answer to an inquiry in the RURAL of Jan. 3d, how to train a horse to back, I would say, I have a mode of training which I think good. Hitch the young horse to an empty wagon, by the side of a steady horse that is good to back. See that the harness is all right. Get into the wagon, take hold of the reins and pull gently—at the same time saying, "Whoa, back." If the good horse cannot back the other, hitch another horse, or two, at the hind end of the wagon, letting them draw lightly, and proceed as before. In a short time he will learn to back a good load .- Young FARMER, Pavilion, N. Y.

WHICH KIND OF CLOVER SEED, &c.—Will you, or some knowing farmer, give your views as to the best kinds of clover seed to sow for pasture and for enriching the land? Also, what kind of seed shall I use to seed down an old orchard? Full information thankfully received.—J. A. Mo., Newfame, N. Y.

Will "some knowing farmer" please respond to the above? We have in our mind's eye a score or more who can give the "full information" desired from practical

WORK ON DAIRY FARMING.—Can you tell me where to send for the best and most comprehensive works on the Dairy, Chesse making especially? I intend to put on the only farm in the spring about 50 cows, and I want to intruct myself on the subject of cheese-making.—P. J. AVERY, Jackson Co., Mich.

"Milk Cows and Dairy Farming," by CHAS. L. FLINT, —a duodecimo volume of 426 pages, published by CROS-BY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston-is the most complete work on the subject, adapted to this country, which you can obtain. It treats upon the breeds, breeding, and management, in health and disease, of dairy and other stock; the selection of milch cows, with a full explanation of Gur-Non's Method; the culture of forage plants, and the production of Milk, Butter and Cheese: embodying the most recent improvements and adapted to farming in the United States and British Provinces. The volume also contains "a treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland: to which is added Horsefall's System of Dairy Management." It is liberally illustrated. If your booksellers have not the work send \$1.50 (which we think is the price)

### Rural Notes and Items.

An International Agricultural Exhibition, with announced to be held at Hamburg, Germany, on the 14th to 20th July, 1863. A large and influential Committee have been appointed to carry out the undertaking. Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., of 72 Broadway, New York, are the Agents of the Committee for this Continent. They are authorized to grant certificates and forms of entry t intending exhibitors. All the prizes are open to general competition. Entries must be made on or before 15th of April next. Prizes are offered for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Implements and Machinery, and Agricultural Produce of all kinds. The prizes are on a liberal scale, ranging for stock from 400 thalers (\$300) to about

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.—The State of Rhode Island was the first to officially accept a donation of lands under the agricultural college bill passed last year. Her Secretary of State went to Washington at once with the papers, and has received scrip locating 120,000 acres in Kansas. Several other States have taken measures to secure their portions of the public domain offered to aid in establishing and sustaining Agricultural Colleges. Is it not time for the Empire State to secure her share?

THE WEATHER of the past week has been seasonablewith sufficient snow to make good sleighing in this region. Just as the snow was going, a heavy storm occurred on Thursday week, (12th,) extending over most of the State. We have had good sleighing and lively times for nearly two weeks, but at this writing (noon of the 17th) the snow is melting fast under a bright sun, and some wheeled vehicles are already "out."

FOREIGN SEED WHEAT .- It is said that the Commissioner of Agriculture has received the Marsden wheat, purchased for the Department by Col. B. P. Johnson during his recent sojourn in England as a Commissioner to the International Exhibition, a very choice Spring variety, highly popular in the North of England. It will be judiciously distributed by the Department.

THE SHEEP SLAUGHTERED IN NEW YORK CITY average 10,000 per week, which, added to 1,000 dressed carcasses received, makes the consumption of the city 11,000 every seven days, or 572,000 per year. Well fed sheep weighing 100 lbs. alive, sold all through January at \$51/2 to \$61/2

## Korticultural.

#### HINTS ON GROWING VEGETABLES.

A GOOD vegetable garden is a necessity for the farmer, and without it, no matter what may be the condition of his finances, he cannot have even a respectable living for all his care and toil. Those who live in cities or villages have access to market, and in this way manage to obtain an apology for a supply of vegetables, but the farmer is thrown entirely upon his own resources. And yet, not one in a hundred has a vegetable garden worthy of the name. For this there are several reasons. The first is the force of bad habits; the second, want of time, and it must be admitted that in the season of culture and growth our farmers work hard enough, and it is difficult to spare even a day for the vegetable garden. For those who can obtain help this is no excuse, for it is for the interest of the farmer to employ all the help he can possibly use with profit. The third reason is want of knowledge. It does require some knowledge to grow vegetables as they should be grown; and yet, no acre on the farm will furnish the farmer more comfort and profit than that acre for the vegetable garden. We therefore give a few hints on this subject that we think will be of profit to many of our readers.

The ground for the vegetable garden should be made very rich, deep and mellow, and if necessary, well drained. This being done, the farmer is ready to commence work. A hot-bed will be found a great convenience, especially for starting tomato, celery, early cabbage plants, and the like, but a cold-frame, which is simply a box covered with glass, will answer a very good purpose.

BEETS.-Before planting, the seed should be put in warm water and allowed to soak at least twenty-four hours. Pour off the water and cover the vessel that contains the seed, so that the moisture will not evaporate readily, and let them remain for a couple of days, or until they begin to sprout, and about every seed will grow. Plant in drills, about two inches deep and twelve or fifteen inches apart. Thin out the plants so that they will stand in the rows about six inches apart. Have the ground made rich and mellow a good depth, and keep it loose and free from weeds.

CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER.—The cabbage requires a deep, rich, mellow soil, and thorough working. If these requirements are met, and good seed obtained, there is no difficulty in obtaining fine, solid heads. For early use, the plants should be started in a hot-bed or coldframe, but seed for winter cabbage should be sown in a seed-bed, early in the spring. Some varieties seem to do best if the seed is sown in the hills where they are to remain, and this is particularly the case with the Marblehead varieties. Sow two or three seeds where each plant is desired, and then pull up all but the strongest. When a seed-bed is made in the open ground, instead of selecting a warm situation, choose a cold, damp place, on the north side of a board fence, as here the black fly will not trouble the plants, and they will come early enough for winter cabbage or even for cauliflower, for we have often found the early varieties treated in this way to form fine flowers during the cold, damp weather of autumn. Cauliflower requires a very rich soil, and plenty of water, and the earth should be drawn well towards the stems, especially late in the season, when the flower is about to form.

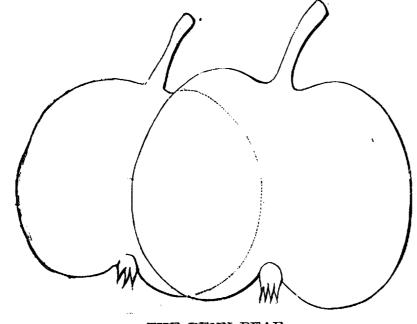
CELERY.-To obtain good celery, it is necessary that the plants should be strong and well grown. Sow the seeds in a hot-bed, cold-frame, or in a nicely prepared bed in the border When they are about three inches in height, transplant, setting them about four or five inches apart. When about six inches high, and good stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Too many make trenches by digging out the good soil, and only putting a few inches of good earth at the bottom, and never obtain good celery. The trenches should contain at least eighteen inches of good soil and well-rotted manure, in about equal portions. Take off all suckers and straggling leaves at the time of transplanting. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together so that the soil cannot get between them, and during September and October earth up well for blanching.

CUCUMBERS.-Our common Long Green, and other hardy varieties, will do very well and produce a good crop, if the seed is put in the open ground, in well prepared hills, late in the spring. but the finer, large English varieties, require some underground heat from manure. For very early cucumbers the hot-bed is necessary, but our practice is this:-Where we design to place a hill, we dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across. In this we put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with five inches of



earth. In the center of this plant the seed, and cover them with a small box-like frame, as shown in the engraving, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air as needed, and if the sun appears too strong, give the glass a coat of whitewash. By the time the plants fill the frame it will be warm enough to let them out, and the box can be removed.

CARROTS.—Carrots succeed best in a rich, deep soil, well prepared. The seed comes up better if soaked for a day or two, and then mixed with plaster or ashes.



THE PENN PEAR.

find the following interesting history and description of the Penn Pear, a variety which is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among fruit-growers. It is furnished by CHARLES DOWNING, who is spending what remains of a long and useful life for the benefit of the fruitgrowers of the country:

During the past two seasons specimens of the Penn Pear have been kindly sent to me from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, J. E. Williams, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank, New York, and the Rev. A. R. Buel, of Bordentown, N. J., which promises to be an acquisition to the amateur, and may also prove a valuable market fruit. As it appears to be but little known, and deserving a trial, as I think, by all lovers of good fruit, I send an outline and description of it for the Horticulturist, and also the following history by Mr. Buel:

"An old lady by the name of Mrs. Ellen Chambers, who is still living, and was brought up and lived in the Oliver family till the death of the last daughter, (some three years since, being then upwards of eighty years old,) says old Mr. John Oliver had two daughters, who lived and died in the house close to which the old tree stands, and when these daughters were quite young, and on a visit to Burlington, ten miles below here, they brought home three pear seed, which they put in a box. One germinated. They kept it in the box for a couple of years, when they transplanted it in the garden, where it still stands, or very near the place. When the Camden and Amboy Railroad was made, the tree, being on the margin of the road, was the cause of much dispute, the railroad company threatening to destroy it, etc.; hence it was called for many years the 'Railroad Fuss' pear; but being so close to the grade, it slid down a few large, and a little gritty.

LETTUCE.—Lettuce should have a good, rich, friable soil, and if not sown until the spring, cannot be got out too early. For summer use sow in a cold place, as on the north side of a fence or building. A few lettuce may be sown in the front of the hot-beds, as the drip of the sash will not injure them. The large-growing cabbage varieties should not be crowded, but have eight or ten inches of space each way for every plant.

MELONS.—To ripen well and early, the melon equires a warm soil and situation. To obtain a fine crop early in the season, the same course is recommended as for cucumbers. Pinch off the point of the leading shoot when five or six inches in height, and treat all the main branches in this way during the season.

Onions.—The onion should have a clean, well fertilized and very rich soil. It is useless to try to grow a crop of onions on poor ground. Use well-rotted manure freely. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be got ready in the spring. Keep them thinned out, and the soil mellow and free from weeds.

PARSNIP.—This favorite and nutritious vege table likes a deep soil, where it can go down without meeting with stones or hard lumps.

PEPPER.—The Capsicum or Pepper may be sown pretty early in a hot-bed, or in a warm place in the open ground about the first of May in this section, and transplanted when plants are three or four inches high.

PARSLEY.-The seed germinates slowly, and should have some heat, if possible. If for sowing in the open ground, put the seeds in warm water, and place them in a warm place for a day

PEAS.—We cultivate no more delicious vegetable than the fine garden peas. There are many kinds of the sweet wrinkled varieties that are unsurpassed for excellence. They should be sown early, pretty deep, and the climbing sorts furnished with sticks before they have commenced to run.

RADISH .- The soil for radishes should be rich, light and mellow, and if new, much the better. A little fresh soil from the woods spread on the bed before the seed is sown, will always give a good crop. The radish to be fit to eat must be grown quick, and pulled when young.

SQUASH.-Plant in hills, in good, rich, mellow soil. The winter varieties should be got up as soon as possible, and made to make a rapid growth, when young, by a little guano water or hen-manure. A covering, as recommended for cucumbers and melons, would be of great assist-

SPINACH.—To grow spinach in perfection, the soil must be made very rich. Sow in the autumn

In the last number of the Horticulturist we j feet, where it still remains, bearing a few pears annually, being now upwards of sixty years old. The tree being opposite the old Penn Manor, and the Penn and Oliver families being very intimate, it was thought more appropriate to call it the 'Penn Pear.'

"There are three other trees of this variety in Bordentown, which were suckers taken from the original tree about twenty-five or thirty years since. One of them is in Mr. Frazer's yard, and is sometimes called the Frazer Pear.

"It is a little remarkable that so fine a fruit should be so long overlooked and unknown, and also that it originated so near the celebrated Seckel, which is on the other side of the Delaware, but a little further down towards Phila-

"The tree is vigorous, upright, and compact in form and growth, and somewhat resembles the Seckel, except that the branches are straighter. It yields abundantly every year, but every other vear in excess, when the fruit is not quite so high flavored. It ripens gradually from early in Oct. till the first week in Nov., and in some easons, with care, continues till Christmas."

Frazer-Railroad Fuss-Butter. Fruit medium, oblate, sometimes roundish oblate, angular. Skin pale lemon yellow, thickly sprinkled with small greyish and russet dots. and sometimes a few patches and dots of russet around the calyx. Stalk medium to long, rather stout, slightly inclined, a little enlarged at its insertion, sometimes by a ring in a large uneven cavity, often in a slight depression. Calyx open, segments rather short, erect; basin large, deep, slightly furrowed. Flesh white, a little coarse very juicy, melting, with a sweet, pleasant, refreshing flavor, slightly aromatic, and a little musky perfume. "Very good." Core rather

ter cover with straw or boughs. For late spring or summer use, sow early in the spring.

TURNIP.—For early use, the turnip should be sown as early as possible, so as to have the benefit of spring showers. The strap-leaved varieties and the Early Flat Dutch are the best for this purpose. For the main crop for fall and winter, sow during July and August, and just before rain, or during a showery time if possible. Ruta Bagas should be sown about the middle of June. The soil should be rich and mellow, and kept free from weeds. Keep them thinned out so as to afford room for growth.

Tomato.—Tomato plants, for early planting, may be grown in the house in boxes or pots. To obtain fruit early, the soil should not be very rich.



THE BLACK CURRANT.

A CORRESPONDENT asks our opinion of the Black Currant for the Western country, where fruit is scarce, and where it is desirable to obtain fruit as soon as possible for family use. We have expressed our opinion of the value of this currant for those similarly situated, and we only repeat what we have before declared when we say we know of nothing its equal. It grows freely everywhere, bears early and abundantly, forms new plants rapidly, so that, with a few bushes, a good supply of plants can be obtained in a short time. For cooking for sauce, pies, &c., during the summer, it is excellent, while for jellies, preserves, &c. for winter use, it is unsurpassed. If cooked with just enough sugar to for early spring use, and at the approach of win- make it palatable and put in glass or stone jars,

made air-tight, it will keep for any length of time. It is more easily kept than any fruit we have ever put up; in fact we have never lost a jar, though some have been put up without much care. This current also makes a better drink than other currents, or most of our native grapes, and though it might not be correct to call it wine, it is much nearer wine than the compounds usually sold under this name.

There are several varieties of black currants most of them good. The Black English is an old and favorite sort, but the berries are apt to drop from the bunches. The Bang Up is a fine variety which we have grown for several years, and like it well. We give an engraving of a bunch of this variety.

The Black Current is destined to become popular in this country; in fact is fast becoming so. This we prophesied some years since. In Europe it is highly prized, and there the good housekeeper would very much dislike to be compelled to pass through a winter without a good supply on hand, as it is thought to be exceedingly valnable in cases of fever, and almost a specific for all affections of the throat,

#### PRUNING THE GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Very many persons growing grapes have no idea how to go to work to prune the vines. Consequently they cut out "a good many" shoots without really knowing why. To such I would give the benefit of my experience in grape-growing. In pruning grapes, the pruner, if he understands his business, prunes with the view of obtaining about so many pounds of fruit from each vine, especially when pruning a vineyard. And, as a matter of course, he calculates so many buds to each vine. Now, from my observation in grape-growing, I have come to the conclusion that the desired amount of fruit can be obtained in finer quality. riper, and larger bunches and berries, by leaving the required number of buds on canes, of from three to six buds each, than by leaving from six to ten or more buds to each cane; for whenever a large number of buds are left to a single cane, a large portion of the shoots springing from them are of sickly growth, and the fruit is usually small, in bunches and berries, and will often wilt before it becomes half ripe; and usually, but few really choice bunches are obtained. Whereas, if but four or five buds are left to the cane, the shoots from them will be of fair growth, and the fruit will be so accordingly.

In pruning my vines, I leave from three to six buds to the cane, and a sufficient number of spurs, of one or two buds, to furnish strong wood for next year's bearing. On cutting the canes of three to six buds, I usually rub off the lower buds; that is, the one in the crotch and one or two above, when only two or three inches apart; and when the wood is quite short-jointed. I remove alternate buds on the whole cane, to avoid the crowding of fruit.

I leave to a vine covering forty square feet of trellis, from ninety to one hundred buds, including the buds on the spurs; but not counting those buds at the joints of the old wood, which I mostly remove. When pruning is done in the fall or fore-part of winter, no buds should be removed, on tender varieties, until spring; for in case of extreme cold, buds on young wood may become killed, while those on the old wood

remain sound, and yield a fair crop of fruit. Charlotte, N. Y., 1863.

### Korticultural Aotes.

CHARLES DOWNING'S FRUIT ROOMS.

WE visited a fruit room where the many specimens fruit, grown by Charles Downing, were ripened. It stood in a shady place, the front part used for an office, and cept perfectly dark.

Shelves, nicely painted, were arranged around the room. and the various kinds, each in their proper place, giving forth their fragrance like the perfumed air of a house in spring, was a sight that every amateur of fruit will appreciate. It is necessary that fruit, to be well ripened, should be kept at as even a temperature as possibered, by those who wish to secure them will do well to order soon as our edition is nearly exhausted. pened, should be kept at as even a temperature as possible, and excluded from the light. As all fruit growers do not have fruit rooms, we have found it ripens very well if placed in old cheese-boxes and placed in a dry cellar or room. If desirable to have pears ripen fast, and nearly all at one time, we have placed them in any clean box, and covered them tightly with woolen cloths. We were fully convinced by what we saw there, and in connexion with our past experience, that great care should be exercised in the selection of varieties of fruit, for it costs equally as much to grow poor as good. In a friend's orchard were trees heavily laden with fair Northern Spy and Vandevere apples, while at home our trees of those varieties were not worthy of cultivation. And again, some of our fine old varietieties, which we once thought reliable, as the Fall Pippin, Newtown Pippin and Bellflower, nov are of little worth. At CHARLES DOWNING'S WE SAW SOME new varieties that were well worthy of cultivation .-First among these was the Primate, then nearly gone. We thought it the best dessert apple we had ever tasted; Dyer was nearly as good. Rebecca, a beautiful waxer fruit, was exceedingly pretty and of good flavor too. We think it will command a good price in market. Townsend was a fair apple; those we saw too small; also the Jefferis and St. Lawrence, very showy and good.—Friend's

DEATH OF NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Ir will not surprise our readers to learn of the death of that venerable Horticulturist, Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. For more than two years he had been an invalid, while his great age, more than eighty years, led us all to look for his early departure. He died at his residence in Cincinnati, on the 13th inst. In noticing the event the Cincinnati Gazette says :- "The deceased had outlived his generation, being eighty years of age on the 16th of January last. For nearly sixty years he has been a resident of this city. He came here a poor young man, when a few log houses marked the settlement. He lived to see it one of the first cities of the nation, and himself one of the wealthiest men in the country."

Of the labors of Mr. Longworth in strawberry culture, and especially in the discoveries of the sexual character of strawberries, and the culture of native grapes, and the manufacture of wine, our readers are well acquainted.-Doubtless a concise sketch of the life of this remarkable man will soon be prepared for the press by some of his horticultural friends.

## Domestic Gconomy.

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.-L. F. Palmer, Luzerne Co., Pa., contributes the following to the American Agriculturist, and challenges any house-keeper in the country to give any mode of preparing a more delicious light pudding:

One pint of nice bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, and beat in a teacupful of sugar in which has been stirred the juice of the lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeats you prefer. Pour the whites of the eggs over this and replace in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten cold with cream. It is second to ice cream, and for some seasons better.

THE TAX ON SILVER. - The National Tax on silver plate is three cents for each troy ounce over and above forty ounces. As very few families are provided with means for determining Troy weight, we give the following rule for converting avoirdupois ounces into Troy ounces: - Multiply the number of ounces avoirdupois by 21, and divide the product by 23, and the quotient will be the number of ounces Troy. This is more accurate than to multiply the number of avoirdupois ounces by 91 and set off two decimals, though the latter is perhaps near enough for small quantities. — Syracuse Journal.

PERPETUAL INK.—In a quart bottle put gall nuts, four ounces; gum arabic, half an ounce; alum, half an ounce; crystalized sugar, half an ounce; Protosulphate of iron, two ounces; Roman vitriol, one-fourth ounce. Fill the bottle with water, shake it three or four times a day for week, without exposure to heat or sun. Every time you take ink shake the bottle and add the same quantity of water as ink taken out.-New York Argus.

CURING RANCID BUTTER.—A correspondent of the Rural Register gives the following recipe for curing rancid butter:-For 100 pounds of rancid butter take two pounds of fine, white, powdered sugar, two ounces of saltpeter finely pulverized, and as much fine dairy salt as you wish to add to the butter to make it to your taste. The butter has to be thoroughly washed in cold water before working in the above ingredients. The amount used should be in proportion to the strongness of the butter.

LAMB CHOPS. — Cut off the end of the bones and trim off part of the fat, then pound, wash and dry them on a clean towel, and season with pepper and salt. Prepare bread crumbs or crackers, as for oysters, whisk two eggs with one gill of milk, then dip the chops, one at a time, first in the egg, then in the cracker, put the crumbs close to the meat, and fry them slowly in hot lard, a fine brown on both sides. Send to table hot.

### [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

TRY IT BY ALL MEANS.-If any of our readers have been troubled to make light and uniform biscuit, it is more than probable they do not use DELAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. That is a pure article not detrimental to health and sure in its effects. Try it by all means.

## The Aublisher to the Aublic.

OUR PREMIUM AWARDS for Early Clubs, and the largest lists of subscribers sent in on or before the 15th inst., will be made out and published (in the RURAL or a Supplement) as soon as possible, and a copy sent to each Agent interested. A great proportion of the premiums for early clubs are already paid, and others, and also the February prizes, will be as soon as determined, and ordered by the persons entitled. There has been some delay in receiving Photographic Albums from the manufacturers, but we hope tobe able to send to all entitled applicants during the ensuing week.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS VOLUME can still be furnished

KERPING THE BALL IN MOTION.—We continue to receive the most encouraging letters and remittances from agents in all parts of the country - the border States, California, and Canada not excepted. Thanks, friends. No paper in the land has warmer or more influential and successful Agent-Friends than the RURAL, and we are proud of the Recruiting Officers of the Brigade. Almost every man and woman, lad and lass, among them is entitled to promotion. Wish we had space to give extracts from scores of letters from recruiting stations.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subcribers 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 price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper 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.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR RURAL AGENTS .-- In remitting for an addition to her club the wife of a Post Master in Minnesota says:—"Will get more subscribers if I can, as I am desirous that every family should possess a copy. \* If you have any favors to bestow in the way of choice flower seeds, they would be very kindly received, as we have but little opportunity to obtain choice seeds." Last year we distributed a large number of dollar packages of imported seeds among our Agents, and are almost daily receiving acknowledgments of the unexpected favors.
We intended to agreeably surprise many of our agents, in like manner, this year, by sending without promising them in advance—but the above hint constrains us to say that choice flower seeds (imported by the most reliable seedmen in the country,) and that every lady Agent-Friend will be remembered. And we shall take especial pains to send to every person forming a club of six, ten or more, previous to April 1st, and who may fail of securing any of the premiums already offered.

The Robert Processing Securing Se

THE RURAL BRIGADE is fast filling up, but there is yet room for new recruits. Please send along your Company rolls, gentlemen. We can still supply rations (numbers) from January 1st. It is not too late, therefore, to start new lists or add to those already forwarded. Pick up the stragglers, and also accommodate the eleventh-hour people who wish to enlist for the whole campaign (complete. volume.)

# Padies' Pepartment.

#### CRADLE-TIME.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

The glory of the sunset fades away From the tall church spires of the darkening town, And on the waters of the western bay The orange tints are sobering to brown.

This is the hour when the fond mother folds Her infant closely to her pillowing breast, And kissing oft the little hands she holds, Sings dreamily, and lulls her babe to rest.

For me, I hold all Fate has left to me. \_A little golden ripple of fair hair; I lay it on my bosom tenderly, ...
And try to think my baby nestles there

Oh, golden hair! Where is the shining head, The baby brow which once you used to crown ? The tender eyes, with all their love unsaid, Into whose depths my yearning soul looked down?

Oh, happy mother! through your window there I see you clasp and kiss your little child-I see the clinging arms, the florsy hair-And how, oh, how shall I be reconciled?

The small, soft hands which tangled down my hair] Are folded from their play forevermore, The rosy feet which pattered here and there Have danced their last across this silent floor

The dainty robes are folded smooth and clean, The half-worn shoes stand empty, side by side-The basket that she heaped her playthings in Lies half-filled, as she left it when she died.

The pot of flowers she carried to and fro, Or placed among her toys upon the floor, Thrives undisturbed; though fair the blossoms blow. No sweet voice coaxes for them any more

These are her finger-marks upon the pane-I guard them with a jealous carefulness; And this dear pictured face still keeps its stain-The misty halo of her frequent kiss.

And in these rooms where once her sweet voice rung, Now soaring loud, now softly mutauring, There floats the echo of a song half sung,-The last my-darling ever tried to sing.

But you, affush with happy motherhood, Your child alive and warm upon your arm, You look across, into my solitude, And tell me I must be resigned and calm:-That God is good and kind despite my grief; That He has saved my babe from pain and woe And she is blest. Help Thou mine unbelief-Oh Healer. But I would that I could know On what fair angel-bosom rests to-night
The tender cheek I touched so reverently. What white-robed spirit robs me of my right, And takes my baby's kiss away from me.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MARRIAGE.

Or divine institutions, Marriage is one of the most beautiful. Not matches of man's device, but those made in Heaven, and sealed with the High Priest's signet ring.

The little birdling leaves the happy family,those that with it tried their new-fledged wings in ærial flight, and fluttered back again to the poor earth, and the foster birds, which know no higher end than that they have accomplished,and seeks the parent nest no more, but with its kindly companion starts a little home-nest of its own, henceforth to go where he goes, and he in turn to cheer her with his song as she sits through the live-long day, watching the while with a lover's eye, his true and constant mate. So with marriage; the timid maiden, all unused to self-reliance, voluntarily transfers her best and dearest affection on earth to an untried heart. "Transfers," I said; no-not transfers; for it is not the old love of father and mother, brother and sister, but a new one, a higher love, that until now has slumbered, and all the more precious that it is fresh and new. How akin to that love of Christ, which needs not that we should love our kindred less to love Him more. Henceforth she is no more part and parcel of that home. She goes out from the dear old roof-tree, to plant a little tree of her own which shall grow full of the last paper that very likely he won't green, and flourish, and put forth its tender branches till it becomes a great tree in the world, round like a show figure—"I declare, wife. I and the stranger rests in its kindly shadow. So with each member of that family. How many roof-trees have been planted; but not all grow green by the rivers of water. Gnarled oaks there are on barren soils.

Then, what new dignity the young wife finds. What mystic power is there in marriage that so soon transforms the free carelessness of girlhood into the composed dignity of woman? Ah! there is a mystic power. A certain popular novelist of the day tells us that woman's soul is never perfect except united with man's, and vice versa; that each person has his counterpart in the universe, and if not here, finds it in the spiritland. If so, how much more divine seems the strange relation; how much more sacred the marriage vows, and how appropriate that "the wife should cleave unto her husband, they twain should be one flesh." How like a part of her being seems the husband, as she, the faithful wife, the chosen one, clings to him through good and ill all the days of her life; follows him from the old world to the new, and from Atlantic's troubled wave to Pacific's shore, faithful through evil and good report, and loving still, though disgrace and infamy follow her companion to the grave.

Speaking again of this roof-tree - what a volume of meaning in the word "home" to the young husband, "if he has been, as it were, a waif on the sea of life, as many have, with not a place to rest his heart in; for "home's not merely four square walls;" 'no little cosey nook on a few feet of earth to call his own. How inexpressibly dear that little cradle of liberty, for he is now free; free from all obligations to the cold and heartless world for those little kindnesses that hard and undeveloped nature that can contemnature asks so often. The invalid's cup of tea plate such a scene without the deepest emotion. and slice of toast were never half so refreshing To lose one's home, is to lose nearly all that earth, when served by stranger hands, and the very has to offer of happiness to man.

touch of a dear one all his own, drives the pain almost away. No unpleasant tones grate harshly on his ear, but the melody of her voice woos his troubled spirit to repose. Such the picture many a homeless young man paints to his imagination, (and should the reality be less?) particularly if he has passed some years into the maturity of manhood. This longing for home and companionship then begins to increase with years; but, if for various reasons, it is unsatisfied, after a certain age the desire loses its intensity and the confirmed bachelor generally dies a morally deformed being, and an anomaly in the order of

But vows spoken at the altar are not the only marriages recorded in Heaven. Many a despised "old maid" has one written there, consummated, soul with soul, when their hearts were young, and fresh, and warm, just like other hearts. Aunt Susan is "old and well-stricken in years," and some lightly ask if she ever were young. But she goes to weep by a grave in lonely meadow, an acknowledged mourner above, if not below. Yes, she was young once, and her forsaken life grows bright and beautiful before us; bright with the great love hid away in her heart, and beautiful with her holy faithfulness. She is no more forsaken, but doubly blessed. Her other being, not only safe with GoD,

But his vows were never broken, And her trust was ne'er betrayed. Piffard, N. Y., 1863. JANE E. HIGBY.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DIFFERENT COLORED GLASSES.

"Such a horrid hood!" were the undertoned words that met my ear during a temporary blockade of the sidewalk, this morning, on my way to the Post-Office. "Shocking," was the echo of a half-grown male voice as the crowd moved on Of course I knew it was my hood. Quite a new style, and this its first appearance in public, I had anticipated a slight sensation. The office reached I was again among the waiting ones. Spying my favorite Emma C., I opened conversation by directing her attention to the new books on the opposite shelves. That she saw without seeing, was evident from the reply, "But, Mrs. M., do tell me where you found such an original hood." "Just out of Mrs. K.'s shop.' "Possible!" "Do you dislike it?" "No, not exactly, but it's so new." "It's exceedingly comfortable, too." "Yes, with a very neat and modest air," added a bachelor friend near us. EMMA took a yet more critical survey and thought she'd "drop in at Mrs. K.'s.' Released from the second blockade, I and my

hood entered one and another of the village shops, with varied effect. It was "tolerable," "really, not so bad," "hideous," "terribly antiquated"-with several other opposing adjectives, some in whispers, others plainly spoken. Shopping completed, I turned up street toward our good friend Dr. F.'s. Mrs. F. was out, but Aunt Ruth and grandma kept good the dear home-look of that pleasant parlor, and I was glad to lay aside my venturous hood and rest until Mr. M. should call for me. Meanwhile, Aunt Ruth had it on for exhibition. "How nicely it feels-so light and yet so warm." "Let me see," says grandma, "why, it's just the colors and almost the pattern of one I had the winter John and I were married-near forty years ago. It's beautiful," turning it around in a tender, caressing way, but with a look wandering far back among the forty years agone. "What's this?" inquired the genial Dr., just entering with Mrs. F. "Why, RUTHY, where have you chanced upon such a sensible head-covering-better than all my anodynes for neuralgia, and a capital insurer against chill-blained noses, (beg pardon,) faces I mean. MARY, you'd better get something of this sort for our ride to T. next week." "If you are in earnest, I will. I am heartily tired of clouds, hats and zephyr-hoods, fit only for protection against zephyrs of a summer's eve; but here comes Mr. M.—what will he say?" "So even notice it"—but he did. Turning me wonder where you found it; it's ever so much more becoming than that stuck-up shape of velvet, &c., you wore down. Really, I haven't seen you with such a good color before since those last autumn chills." And directly our wheels were buzzing merrily over the hard-frozen roads en route for home.

Perhaps my hood will cease to be an oddity. MARY has given Mrs. K. a hint and ordered her own ere now; and if Emma doesn't have one in time for our grand ride of next week, I have over-estimated the power of Bachelor B.'s approval. MARTHA MARK. Hudson, Mich., 1863.

### A HOME FOR SALE.

How much we dislike to read so sad an announcement in the advertising department of a paper! Not a house and grounds only, but all the long cherished memories and tender associations of the place, that enrich it with a wealth be yond the computation of business men, the traders in homesteads and other classes of real estate. It is a sorry day for a man-and more so for a family-when he is obliged to give up his home and go drifting again over the world. No experience like this shocks the sensitive heart. All gone-all deserted! The lights shining no more in the window. The familiar faces no longer pressed against the panes. The fires dead and gone out. The smoke no more curling from the chimneys. The dear voices will not be heard there again, though the men pass and repass the house daily. Ah, there is needed no desolation of a sort like this. His must be a

# Choice Miscellang.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MOONLIGHT.

BY BELL CLINTON

GIVE, Oh, give me "fairy moonlight," Silvering fountains, shrines, and towers, Chasing now the fleet cloud shadows, Lighting dew-drop gems for flowers Peeping through the snowy curtain, Just as eve her star-lamps light-Sketching on the floor bright pictures, Helping-fancy's "airy flight."

Grandly are revealed the outlines Of some distant mountain's crest. Nearer, hill, and vale, and woodland Tree, and plant, in beauty rest. Sweetly sings the merry brooklet As its drops the moonbeam's light, Onward to the boundless ocean It is gliding through the night.

Charming moonlight! how serenely It is falling on the earth; Purely flowing from the fountain. Where its liquid beams have birth. To our view each stately dwelling Seems magnificent and stern, And the simplest hamlet lovely, Which by moonlight we discern

Standing in its softened brightness Dream we, with enraptured eyes, Of the holy light that's streaming · Over earth from Paradise. And we fancy its soft pencils On the amethystine walls And the pearl gates, may have rested Where the light of heaven falls.

Give me moonlight, "fairy moonlight," Earth to me seems then most pure, Heaven more near, more bright and glorious, With its raptures which endure. And my spirit, oft is longing To unfold her wings for flight, Where no sun, or moonray is needed-Where there falleth no more night. Chenango Co., N. Y., 1863.

#### A WORD TO POETICAL CORRESPONDENTS

It has often occurred to us that a few suggestions might be profitably made to the correspondents of the RURAL, who address to us their poetical compositions in the expectation that their literary productions will be welcomed to its columns.

We are constantly receiving so large an amount of poetic MSS. and propositions to increase our obligations in this respect, that it has become no small task to read them, and to select from the mass the small portion which we could ever consent to publish.

There are, undoubtedly, some who have contributed to our pages who are poets by nature; who write under the inspiration of true poetic feeling; and with judgment and correct taste but we feel obliged to say that many who send us their productions furnish unequivocal evidence of such a lack of these qualifications, and of a proper culture and acquaintance with the art of poetry, as leaves them in ignorance of their incompetency, and their inability to excel in this department of composition.

The readers of the RURAL do not need to be informed that we spare neither pains nor expense to provide the best selections for its various departments; and we design now, as ever, to admit to its literary columns neither prose nor poetry which lacks the essentials of good taste, correct style and proper sentiment.

To our poetic correspondents then we would say, that the grounds on which we reject many of their contributions, and decline their proposals to favor us with their communications, will appear from the following considerations:

It has been said that the object of poetry is to please. This can hardly be considered an adequate expression of its design and tendency.-Although the proper subjects of poetry are those which interest the feelings, which admit the exercise of the imagination and the creations of fancy, yet the same is true to a certain extent of prose composition. To the latter, however, must be assigned that which is exclusively didactic and instructive, as its chief end; that which is purely scientific and practical; and is addressed to the faculties of the understanding. Poetry seeks not only to please, but also to elevate and instruct. It is the happy combination of these ends which constitutes its mission and its charm. It has for its domain all objects and ideas from Nature and life which are characterized by beauty, and which are calculated to awaken sentiment and afford intellectual pleasure. In style it is necessarily rhythmical, and its happiest expressions are simple and musical. "The essence of verse" says Dr. Johnson, "is regularity:" and "it is by the music of metre that poetry has been discriminated in all languages."

If our contributors, for whose benefit we are penning these lines, would study carefully the masters of the poetic art, they would learn how essential is correct measure to the perfection of poetical composition. In a piece lately sent us we find 11, 12 and 14 syllables, in corresponding lines, with variable accents,-faults which destroy all beauty of rhythm.

Then, again, we are often obliged to condemn on account of careless and faulty rhymes. He who aspires to become a writer of poetry should see to it that he does 'not make 'a bungling performance in this respect. Although rhyme is but an adjunct of poetry, it is an important one, and, in a language as copious as our own, it is generally to be brought into requisition. In the piece referred to above, the same rhymes are repeated. with little variation of thought, in two consecutive stanzas. This is inexcusable and most disagreeable tautology.

Let it be understood then by all writers for the RURAL-for we do not intend at this time to write ! Jerrold.

a critical dissertation upon poetry in general;that it is useless to send us articles on trite and tame subjects. Give us a thought or sentiment which is obviously improved and made more pleasing by being rendered into verse. The following example from a late number of the U. Am. Rev. may serve for an illustration:—"How much more effective is the sentiment-'there is no better time for a man to die, than when he falls a sacrifice for the good of humanity'-when put into poetry thus:

'Or on the gallows high, Or in the battle's van, Mán's noblest time to die Is when he dies for man p »

We shall also expect of our correspondents artistic treatment in their compositions,-correct measure; pure language; and such command of words as will enable them to rhyme without faulty repetitions.

The English language possesses all the characteristics required by the highest style of poetical composition. Those who are unacquainted with its resources, whose poverty of words obliges them to repeat their phraseolgy and their rhymes, are unfitted to write acceptable poetry. It has been said of the poet SPENSER, that "language is his kingdom and he rules it like a despot.' Also of MILTON, "He was master of his language in its full extent, and has selected the melodious words with such diligence, that from his book alone the art of English poetry might be learned." Something of this power must be possessed by those who would achieve reputa-tion and success in this field of literary enterprise.

We hope these suggestions will be considered and appreciated. Our avocations and want of time will not permit us to bestow the labor of correction upon many of these MSS., which we are constantly receiving. Let writers give to their productions the "sober second thought." If they have written genuine poetry, it will not spoil by keeping. If it is capable of being improved, they will secure the benefit of their own revision, and save themselves the mortification of being condemned by a tribunal uninfluenced by the vanity and the pride of self-complacent authorship.

### THE SIEVES OF SOCIETY.

You would not pour precious wine into a sieve; yet that were as wise as to make a confident of one of those "leaky vessels" of society that, like corporation water-carts, seems to have been made for the express purpose of letting out what they take in. There is this difference, however, between the perforated puncheon and the leaky brain; the former lays the dust, and the latter is pretty sure to raise one. Beware of oozy-headed people, between whose ears and mouth there is no partition. Before you make a bosom friend of any man, be sure that he is secret tight. The mischief that the non-retentives do is infinite. In war they often mar the best laid schemes and render futile the most profound strategy. In social life they sometimes set whole communities by the ears, frequently break up families, and are the cause of innumerable misfortunes, miseries and crimes. In business they spoil many a promising speculation and involve hundreds in bankruptcy and ruin. Therefore be very careful to whom you intrust information of vital importance to your own interests or to the interests of those you hold dear. Every man has a natural inclination to communicate what he knows; and if he does not do so, it is because his reason and judgmentare strong enough to control his inherent propensity. When you find a friend who can exercise absolute power over the communicative instinct if we may so term it-wear him in your heart, 'yea, in your heart of hearts." If you have no such friend, keep your own counsel.

WORTH OF WHAT THE WORLD SAYS .- But oh, the malignity of the wrong world! Oh, that strange lust of mangling reputations which seizes on hearts the least wantonly cruel! Let two idle tongues utter a tale against a third person, who never offended the babblers, and how the tale spreads, like fire, lighted none knows how, in the herbage of an American prairie! Who shall put it out? What business have we in the concern of other men's hearts? True or false the tale gabbled to us, what concern of ours can it be? I speak not of cases to which the law has been summoned, which law has sifted, on which law has pronounced. But how when the law is silent, can we assume its verdicts? How be all judges, where there has been no witness-box, no cross examination, no jury? Yet every day we put on our ermine and make ourselves judgesjudges sure to condemn, and on what evidence? That which no court of law will receive. Somebody has said something to somebody, which somebody repeats to everybody.—Bulwer.

DANGEROUS PLEASURES.—I have sat upon the seashore and waited for its gradual approaches, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with his hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows and had well-nigh swept me from my firmest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eye and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.

DIAMONDS .- A diamond is a diamond, though you shall put it on the hand of a beggar; only that on the finger of a beggar nobody would believe it to be a diamond. Does not mendicant genius every day offer the "precious jewel in the head" for sale, and yet, because the holder is a mendicant, does not the world believe the jewel to be of no value? Men have died with jewels in their brains; and not until the men were dead were the gems owned to be of the true water.-

# Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST the bright dreams of youth.

Gone to return no more; Th' unfalt'ring hope and trust That filled our hearts of yore: The freshness of the heart Untouched by griefs or care The wealth of gen'rons thought Youth in its bosom bears.

With many a heavy sigh I mourn these treasures gone: What bringeth riper years That will for these atone? My heart, no vain regret, After the toil and pain Of earthly life is past These shall return again.

When earthly conflicts cease We reach the heavenly shore These treasures shall return To bless our souls once more Then, courage, weak heart, now God sees us from above, Our paths tho, hard to tread Were traced by Him in love Wis., 1863.

B. C. D.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker, PRAYER AND BELIEF.

THE prayer of age is powerful. The prayer of a child just able to lisp its Savior's name is pure. But the prayer of youth, just merging into strength and stepping upon the stage of actioneither son or daughter-is beautiful beyond compare. The volume as it passes from the heart of the hopeful and gentle over the full tender lips of virtuous youth rises like sweet incense to the Some men pray and believe. They believe

they are to receive an immediate answer to their prayer, and if not answered, they doubt. Now, God has agreed to answer prayer, (not wicked prayer,) and He will do it. He can be trusted. He of all others is sure to perform His vows. Men petition an earthly ruler, and wait weeks and months for an answer. How can they expect Gon-who has the government of the universeto answer sooner. They allow the earthly ruler to make amendments to their petition, and the answer comes in a different form than expected. Then why not allow God the priviledge of time and amendments in answering your petitions, before you doubt. If you do so, the seeming cause for doubt will be removed. You sometimes ask amiss, and time will show you where you erred in asking. Time will give you experience. Every day's knowledge will show you more plainly the follies of your past. Therefore, always include in your prayer one standard petition—that He who has an experience from the beginning, will give you an understanding, by which you may consider your ways and be wise. Let it ever go up from your heart at morning noon and night, and as you traverse the pathways of life seek for a higher, purer life. Seek for light. Seek and you shall find. O. W. Hoff. Augusta, Ill., Jan. 1863.

LIFE IS THE SEED-TIME.—To-day for to-morrow; this year for the next. And as we are reaping what others sowed, let us, as Christians and as wise men, sow not only for ourselves, but that generations yet unborn shall rise up and call us blessed. We trust seed is this day scattering, which shall be reaped hereafter in that happy day when every man shall find in another "a brother and a friend." If, then, with the wisdom which comes from above, we go forth scattering the precious seeds of true bliss and real good, how happy for ourselves, and for all that are dear to us, in time and eternity. But let none despair because they cannot sow and reap in the same day. Remember the patience of the husbandman, and imitate him in preparing for the golden harvest which will never end.

CHRISTIANITY is not the thing of fits and starts, but a persistent power. It is not the electric element gathered into a jar that sparkles on Sabbath when touched by the word of the preacher; but like the electric element in the shape of gravitation, binding orbs into harmony, giving fertility to the poorest soul, and order, blossom, and beauty to all things. The sea-bird will soon scream where great capitals stand; and the hoarse voice of the raven will be heard where cathedrals and churches now are: but the soul-that which is really me—never dies; but lives in the brightness of glory or in the agony of misery forever and forever.

BENEFIT OF AFFLICTIONS.—Afflictions are designed to impress the mind with its religious obligations, and lead men to Christ. If improved by Christians, they will contribute to their holiness, their activity and zeal, and their advancement in the divine life. If improved by those who have been before indifferent to their soul's interests, they will lead them to repentance, and to the devotion of their hearts to God in faith and affection. There is a voice in the providence of God which speaks with solemnity, and which it is dangerous to disregard.

CHRISTIAN COURAGE. - Such souls as have once been in the arms of God, in the midst of allopposition, are as men made all of fire, walking in stubble; they consume and overcome all hindrances; all difficulties are but as whetstones to their fortitude. The moon will run her course, though the dogs bark at her; so will all those choice souls who have found warmth: under Christ's wings run their Christian race in spite of all difficulties and dangers.

TROUBLE is often the lever in God's hands to raise us up to Heaven.

## The Gaucator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ABOUT SCHOOL BOOKS, AGENTS, &c.

I NOTICE in a late RURAL that yourself, "SENEX," and your humble servant, collectively have alarmed the tender conscience of our mutual adviser "Justus," on account of our rash treatment of the book agents, etc., quorum fui magna pars at first, but now it seems reduced to minima pars by the edict of Justus, so that SENEX has to bear all the blame. But we wish to enter our protest against this, and say that if we erred in those few remarks, it was not in expressing strongly enough the idea.

That was a logical (?) plan of our friend to bestow all his remarks upon SENEX because he thought he was not a teacher, and then exorcise him for daring to express his convictions. Now we do not propose to interfere in the matter between Justus and SENEX, but if such bold challenges are thrown out about "facts and names," no doubt they can be furnished. We will not hint at motives as Justus does, for discussion should be outspoken, nor are his statements disputed as regards his unwillingness to accuse any school officer of malfeasance in office, but we merely venture to suggest that if he has taught "sixteen years," and has seen nothing of the kind, he either did not observe carefully, or else he must have dwelt on one of the Fortunate Islands. But he does not say so; he merely affirms that he would not be willing to accuse any school officer of doing wrong.

Yes, there is the secret; some teachers are so very timid that they dare not express their convictions, for fear of offending some publisher or school director, and thus give themselves up soul and body to do their bidding. This subject has been handled tenderly long enough. Why not state the plain facts in the case? Will Justus tell us why the State of New York should have made that law in regard to School Commissioners acting as agents, unless there was reason to suppose there was some need of it? Does he pretend to deny the influence of these agents in New York? It was our fortune to live in the county from which Justus writes, and we acknowledge that it was more free from the "curse of the law" than many of the other counties in that State, where the influence was powerful.

Does not Justus know that the agency business once ran to such an extreme that the New York publishers agreed to dispense with them entirely, on account of the cost? Perhaps the practice is not quite so prevalent there as here, but since the first article was written; not less than three separate propositions have been made to the writer of this to introduce, unfairly, school books.

Now the point first discussed was not so much the agents, as the lack of back-bone in teachers, and we are sorry to find Justus trying to excuse the actions of these men, thus becoming, in a certain sense, particeps criminis. It is not that book agents are so much worse than other agents, in themselves, but that the influence on our schools by means of these agencies is bad. The best progress of a school is of more moment than mere dollars and cents. It is of more importance to have the right books in schools, than the best clothes-wringer in the family, but some people can see no difference, and make their selections in the same way for both, generally on account of cheapness. In regard to recommending books in the educational column, etc., that is just what we are contending for, i. e., that the teachers may judge, and not allow either themselves, their patrons, or school officers, to be duped by agents. We affirm again, positively, that we think it wrong for a School Commissioner to be the agent of any set of books. It tends directly to the introduction of books, not office of this kind should not be so used. Justus pronounced the member to be the most admiraschools are," viz: lack of competent teachers, and want of confidence in the integrity of school officers. Very likely in the latter case the supply and demand balance, as in other things. Teachers do find it difficult to have confidence in the integrity of some officers, for the good reason that there is but little of this stern virtue in them,

Yes, Justus, we do trust in the votes of "enlightened freemen" in electing school officers in some of the cities, and it is well known that often there is no fitness in the selections. This cannot be helped, yet we need not eulogize the plan, nor be made the willing subjects of such a rule! That very thing is injuring greatly the schools in a neighboring city, as their best teachers inform us. We do not agree with Justus that these facts are an alba avis, but a res communis. We close by giving the modus operandi of catching qudgeons after the manner of the ancients, which is much like that of the publishers of these times:,

Nonne vides, (aliquis cubito stantem probe tangens Inquiete, ) ut patiens, ut amicus captus. ut acer? Plures aduabunt thunni, et cetaria crescent. IK. IOPAS.

Seville, Medina Co., Ohio, 1863.

CREATE a taste in youth for good books, and the pleasures of literature will supply the place of those grosser pleasures that lead astray the unthinking. It is the will made strong by cultivation that enables a man to resist the cravings of those appetites whose indulgence brings death. The ignorant man must of necessity be a man of narrow views and strong prejudices; and even in questions which involve great moral principles he is quite as likely to be wrong as right. The safe man in society is the man who is competent to do his own thinking.

SELF-RESPECT is the ballast of our life-ship Without it, let the craft be what she will, she is but a fine sea-coffin at the best.

#### VISIT YOUR, SCHOOLS.

THE man or woman who drops into the schoolhouse often, and shows an interest in the pupils, and in their comfort, is a public benefactor. Both teachers and scholars are encouraged to good behavior and to extra efforts. Who does not remember the stimulus to the whole school, of a visit from a parent, or other person? A school visited two or three times a week, the visitors insisting that no show or change of programme be made, but that all things go on in regular course, will generally be twice as prosperous as the school never visited. No one should leave others to attend to this matter. The public school should be the pet and pride of every good citizen of the district. Visit it often as a recognized friend, not a morose critic. If the good deeds be sought out and appreciated, an occasional hint for improvement, in a kind tone, will be kindly received and acted upon by both teachers and scholars. Speaking evil or disrespectfully of the teacher in the hearing of your children, or to those who will repeat the words in their presence, inflicts a lasting injury upon them. Get the best teacher possible, and uphold him, or her, so long as employed, for the children's sake. We have known a school deprived of all efficiency, by a thoughtless word about the teacher, dropped by a parent in the presence of his child, and repeated by the child to other scholars.

#### EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the date of the last Report of Commissioners of Public Education in Great Britain, it was ascertained that in England and Wales there were 24,563 public schools, containing 1,675,158 pupils; and 34,412 private schools, containing 860,304 pupils—an average of 58.2 pupils in the public, and 24.82 in the private schools. It was ascertained—a proof of the conviction which is felt by the most ignorant classes of the nation of the necessity of education—that every man earning 12s. per week sent his child to school, and that nearly every child received education of some sort, though very much must of necessity be of the most indifferent character. To show the increased facilities of education since the commencement of the century, it is stated that in 1803 the proportion of scholars to the population was 1 in 17#; in 1851, it was 1 in 8.36; in 1858, I in 7.7. Compared with other counties, we find that in Russia it is 1 in 6.27; in Holland, 1 in 8.11; and in France, 1'in 9. It was further elicited that private schools, in most cases, are preferred to public schools, even among the poor; being thought more respectable, although the teachers may be inferior to those appointed by government.

### GYMNASTICS.

In France, gymnastics are becoming a national institution, and in the Government normal schools regular degrees are given to professors in this art. One of the most celebrated gymnasiums in Paris, for persons of both sexes, is that of M. Thevelin, whose school is attended by young ladies of the first distinction in Paris. In this respect, indeed, the French seem to understand the maxim put forth by their Government, viz.: that to improve their breed of horseflesh it is necessary to look after the dam as well as the sire-far better as regards the regeneration de Phomme than that of the horse, and young ladies are now, almost without exception, put through a course of gymnastics. Thevelin stands first in this class of instruction, and signs himself gymnasiarch of the first rank by regular diploma of the Government Ecole Normale. His bust, arms, &c., have been drawn by every artist and sculptor of Paris, and exhibit, certainly, a most extraordinary development of muscular power. One day, in his school, the celebrated surgeon, Nelatin - he who extracted the ball from the ankle of Garibaldi - was examining his foot on account of real merit, but interest, and an Nelatin's admiration knew no bounds, and he tells us what the "two great drawbacks on our bly developed specimen of power and elasticity he had ever seen on a human body. Thevelin was a weak and almost puny child, and owes his present extraordinary powers of limb and coolness of head to the steady perseverance in the practice of gymnastics, combined with sober living.

### EARNESTNESS.

LIKE all the virtues, earnestness is sometimes a natural traif, and sometimes one acquired by the healthy graft of moral and religious principle. It is a positive essential in the structure of character; it is one of the main instruments in all action that is to benefit others. It gives persistency to the unstable, strength to the feeble, ability and skill to the inefficient, and success to all endeavor. There is a might in it that is magical to the vacillating and irresolute. Its possessors are those who stood in the front ranks of life from the school-room to the forum; from the child with its first "reward of merit," to the matron who presides over the well-ordered household, and gives her blessing to well-trained sons and daughters, as they leave their mother's home for lives of usefulness in wider spheres.

Earnestness, also, like other noble qualities, is always making greater gains than it aims at. There is not only the purpose accomplished, but the strength, the skill, and the distance already overcome, that will make the next aim loftier, and more arduous in its accomplishment. Thus there is, naturally and necessarily, the attainment of fresh and more inspiring elevation. The prospect widens, the objects to be achieved multiply in number and importance, the consciousness of the one performance brightens the eye, and steadies the hand, and insures the uncertain step. till success is gained again.—Springs of Action.

Ir we only knew it, our retreats are often our best and wisest advances.

## Scientific, Aseful. &c.

#### LINNÆUS.

THE celebrated botanist, LINNÆUS, has been so frequently quoted in the columns of the RURAL, that his name, at least, ought to be familiar "as a household word." Assuming that such is the fact, and thinking a brief sketch of his life and labors would prove acceptable, we have drawn upon the "Book of Days," published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, for the following portrait and biography: · CARL LINNE (usually latinized to LINNÆUS)

was born at Rashalt, a hamlet in the south of Sweden, on the 24th of May, 1707. His father was a clergyman, whose house was situated in a delightful spot on the banks of a fine lake, surrounded by hills and valleys, woods and cultivated grounds. As LINNÆUS was wont to say, he walked out of his cradle into a garden. His father and an uncle had both a passion for horticulture, and they early inspired the child with their own spirit. CARL, however, was reckoned a dull boy. He was destined for the church; but for theological studies he had a positive aversion. and, as a consequence, he made no progress in them. He was not disinclined to study, but his study was botany, and out of botany neither money nor advancement was to be had. It was finally resolved to make him a physician, and at the age of twenty he was sent to the University of Lund, where he was "less known for his knowledge of natural history than for his ignorance of everything else." By good fortune he became a lodger in the house of the Professor of Medicine, Dr. Stobœus, who discerning genius where others saw stupidity, gave LINNÆUS the free range of his library and museum, and treated him with all the kindness of a father. In this genial atmosphere he came to the determination to spend his life as a student of Nature, a resolve from which neither poverty nor misery evermoved him. To the regret of STORGUS he left Lund for Upsala, thinking that it was a better university. His father could allow him no more than eight pounds a year. Often he felt the pangs of hunger, and holes in his shoes he stuffed with paper; but he read and attended lectures with an energy which let nothing slip, and was sure in the end to meet with reward.



LINNÆUS AS HE TRAVELED IN LAPLAND.

CELSIUS, the Professor of Divinity, himself a botanist, discovered LINNÆUS one day in the academical garden intently examining a plant, and, entering into conversation with the poor student, surprise followed surprise as the extent of his knowledge revealed itself. He led Lin-NAUS to Rudbeck, the Professor of Botany, who took him into his house as tutor to his children, and allowed him to lecture as his deputy. In the quiet of RUDBECK's library LINNEUS first conceived those schemes of classification by which he was to revolutionize botanical science On the 12th of May, 1732, he set forth on his celebrated journey to Lapland. Alone, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, he skirted the borders of Norway, and returned by the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia to Upsala on the 12th of October, having traveled 4,000 miles, and brought back upwards of one hundred plants before unknown or undescribed. The university rewarded him with £10, his traveling expenses. With £15 he had scraped together, he went to Holland in 1735, to seek a university where at a cheap rate he might obtain a diploma, to enable him to practice physic for a livelihood. At Hardervyck he succeeded in this object, defending on the occasion the hypothesis "that intermittent fevers are owing to fine particles of clay, taken in with the food, lodging in the terminations of the arterial system." In Holland, by the advice of BOERHAAVE, he tarried for three years, making many delightful acquaintances in that country of flowers.-CLIFFORT, a rich Dutch banker, who had a fine garden and museum, committed them to his care to put in order. He paid liberally, but worked LINNEUS very hard, especially in editing a grand folio, Hortus Cliffartianus, adorned with plates, and full of learned botanical lingo, for which

LINNÆUS had nothing but contempt. In the same years he managed to get printed several works of his own, his Flora Lapponica, Fundamenta Botanica, Genera Plantarum, and Critica Botanica, by which he quickly became famous. From Holland he made an excursion to England, but was disappointed alike in his reception by English botanists, and in the state of their collections as compared with the Dutch. There is a tradition, that when he first saw the golden bloom of the furze on Putney. Heath, he fell on his knees enraptured with the sight. He vainly endeavored to preserve some specimens of the plant through the Swedish winter. On leaving Holland he had an interview with BOERHAAVE on his death-bed. His parting words were, "I have lived out my time, and done what I could. May God preserve thee, from whom the world expects much more! Farewell, my dear Linnæus !"

On his return to Sweden he married, and commenced business in Stockholm as a physician but in 1740 he was called to Upsala as Professor of Medicine, and shortly afterwards was fransferred to the chair of Botany. In Upsala, as professor and physician, he spent the remaining eight-and-thirty years of his life. Honors from all nations, and wealth, flowed freely unto him. The king raised him to nobility, and he took the title of Von Linne. Ease, however, induced no cessation of his old habits of industry. To the end he labored incessantly. He cared for nothing but science, and he knew no delight but to be busy in its service. Towards the close of his life he suffered from a complication of diseases but from his bed he kept dictating to an amanuensis on his favorite subjects. He died on the 10th of January 1778, aged seventy years, seven months and seven days; closing in a blaze of honor and renown a life which had commenced in obscurity and poverty.

#### THE BREATH OF LIFE.

Whatever lives must breathe. Whatever shelters or feeds life must breathe also. As is the breath so is the life, for health is but a pulmonary function, and happiness a castle in the air. The blood, stifled with ill-supplied or incapable lungs, blackens and curdles; the hair, stifled beneath an impenetrable hat, dies and falls away; the skin, stifled by garments too many and too close or smothered by its own unremoved excretions, yields its duty as guardian of the outposts of life and betrays the citadel to the enemy.

It utters its mute protest against rubber boots and air-proof coats, which, unless briefly and loosely worn, are portable death. Houses, too, must breathe as well as garments. A breathless house is suicide made easy. The asthmatic complains of his labored breathing, but forgets that his house wheezes worse than he, through its listed windows and doors. He shuts the casement because it admits cold; he shuts the stove damper because it allows the escape of heat-How is his house to catch its breath with mouth and nostrils close? Mamma folds her sleeping little ones in blankets, and tucks them into their close cribs with impenetrable Marseilles, of a texture fit for a balloon; if the chicks are timid they draw the white drapery over their heads, shutting out any quantity of bugbears, but shutting in a veritable nightmare of exhausted and poisonous air. Warmth is essential to comfort, but pure air and rich blood are the healthiest healers known. The earth itself floats in an air bath forty-five miles in length. The soil must breathe or it will not bear. Not only must the plough let in the air from above, but a porous subsoil or frequent drains must give it an exit from beneath, or you win only grudging gifts from the smothered soil. Choose a flower vase of wedgewood ware, and without an opening at the bottom, and the rose folds its green calyx in despair about its stifled buds. Nay, let the pores in the stems and leaves become choked with dust, and the plant dwindles and dies of voiceless vegetable catarrh. The ocean breathes in the trade-winds and laughs in the shout of the tempest. Its slow beating pulses are the tides; The kiss of the breeze gives it health and purity; both are strangled by the leading weight of a breathless calm, and

"Slimy things do crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea."
Since then our life is but a, breath, let it at least be strong and pure, and let us not attempt the fatile experiment of seeking it in exhausted receivers.—Springfield Republican.

### ENGLISH PHLEGM.

A FRENCH author, visiting London lately, sends to a journal in Paris a vivid description of it, as it appears to his French eyes. One feature is this:-- "Nobody talks, nobody bawls, nobody laughs. Even the dogs do not bark; and when I say this, I beg you believe I am not joking. In the first place one meets few dogs; then those one does meet, have a way of jogging along the streets which sufficiently indicates that they have a right to be there; they look like dogs who own city property. They do not look about which way to go; they do not stop to look at their canine acquaintances; they go straight ahead in a quiet trot; one is half inclined to think they are dogs going to their business, or on their way home after doing all they had to do on 'change or at the docks. The horses have a different gait! Something of the English axiom, 'Time is Money,' has made its way into their minds or legs. They do not lose a minute; on they speed in a good round trot, conscious of the value of the capital they represent. Ah! how little they are like French horses—always fond of idling about, alast like their masters. Nobody has ever calculated the amount of economy represented by the silence of an Englishman.'

HE that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if a spark fly in his face.

## The Traveler.

### SLEEPINESS OF THE ENGLISH CLIMATE.

For five or six months in the year the climate in England must be absolutely weary to one accustomed to the bright sunlight and brilliant starlight of the mornings and evenings in America. From November to April it is, as a general rule, not fairly light till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and dark so early that the gas has to be lighted at four, and often at three, P. M. But there is an advantage in this duller atmosphere, not per se, but in reference to the habits of the people of the two nations. The English climate has a quieting, soothing, in a certain sense, torpifying influence on the brain and nervous system.

The climate of America is more exciting and inspiriting. This fact, per se, is wholly in favor of the American climate. But as the people of both nations are habitually addicted to stimulating viands, it tells in favor of the English. The English, because of the sedative influences of their climate, can bear artificial stimulus much better than the Americans. Not that it is useful; it is only less injurious. The fact that the American lives under circumstances continually exciting his nervous system, while the English live under just the opposite influences, explains, we think, the more destructive effects of tea, tobacco, and alcoholic beverages on the former than on the latter. An Englishman can drop to sleep much more easily than an American. This is strikingly noticed on the cars. As soon as the train is fairly under way, the passengers generally begin to doze, and some fall asleep. An American commences reading a book or a newspaper; and sleeping on a rail in this country is a rare exception instead of a general rule. An English gentleman, who had traveled considerably in the United States, remarked to us, in allusion to the different habits of English and American railroad travelers:—"In your country peddlers go through the cars, sell cakes, candies, fruits, books, papers and toys, as they do in the streets of our cities, and the passengers eat or read. We go to sleep."

The great secret of the superior health of the English is, the greater amount of quiet sleep. The Americans, as a nation, are wearing out prematurely for want of rest.-Dr. Thraill.

#### CURIOUS EGYPTIAN RELICS.

THE Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, recently founded by the Pasha, is a commodious house overlooking the Nile. It has been placed under the curatorship of M. Mariette, who first sisited Egypt in the service of the Louvre. The great feature of the collection is the recent addition of gold ornaments discovered by acsident at Gournou, (Thebes) by some boys, in ground unmarked by any tomb; the fine mummies upon which they were placed passed into the hands of the Pasha of Keneh, who was induced to part with them to the Viceroy's museum. They were unwrapped, and more than twenty-five pounds' weight of gold ornaments found upon them. The series of necklaces, with figures of jackals in gold, and the golden bracelets, enriched by enamel colors, are extraordinary works of art, as well as of great intrinsic value; one of them is very remarkable, having the sacred hawk for its. central ornament, holding the emblem of eternal life,—its surface is brilliantly colored in cloisonne enamels. A hatchet of gold, with a hunting scene embossed on the table; a mirror, with a heavy lotus-shaped handle of gold; and a large variety of minor decorations for the person crowd, this unrivaled case of antiquities. Two small models of funeral boats, with the rowers, all formed of silver, are even more precious in the eyes of the Egyptian student from their extreme rarify. The room is appropriately decorated, after the style of the tombs at Beni Hassan, and the whole arrangement honorable to the Viceroy and his curator.

### JAPANESE ODDITIES.

ONE great peculiarity of the people is their mania for squatting; they seem to do everything in this position, and even when a man is plowing in a field he looks as if he wanted to squat. Their habits in many things seem to be so often the opposite of ours, that it almost resolves itself. into a rule that everything goes by contraries. When they cook a goose, instead of putting the goose on the fire they put the fire on the goose, thus making a great saving of fuel. In planing or sawing a board, they plane or saw toward themselves instead of from themselves. When you go into a house, instead of taking off your hat you take off your shoes.

Instead of saying John Smith they would say Smith John, and instead of Mr. Brown, Brown Mister. The country is rich in vegetable productions. They have carried the art of making paper to great perfection. Dr. McGowan showed me an overcoat made of paper, perfectly strong and serviceable. In this country we have paper collars, but in Japan they go further and have paper handkerchiefs, which are very beautiful and soft, and of very fine texture. But they are more delicate than we in one respect. After they have used a hand erchief they throw it away, and are thus saved the trouble of a washerwoman. They even weave their paper, and make what may be called paper cloth of it.

ABOUT FEET .- The French foot is meager, narrow and bony. The Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood corresponding with the Castilian pride,-"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under the hollow of his foot," is a description of its form. The foot of the Scotch is large and thick. The foot of the Irish is flat and square. The English foot is short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

# Kural Aew-Horker.

AL N-QVENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the flag-Columbia's flag-The emblem of the free, Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars For Truth and Liberty.

Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine, And give it three times three, And fling it out, 'mid song and shout The Banner of the Sea.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

#### The Army in Virginia.

A PORTION of Col. Baker's Detective Corps, on the 9th, seized 168 cases of boots and shoes in transition across the Potomac from Leonardstown, Md., destined for the South. The goods and smugglers were sent to Washington under guard. There is no doubt but that much contraband trade is still carried on there, notwithstanding frequent arrests.

Army letters say a deserter states that Jackson is in command opposite Fredericksburg, Lee having gone toward Charleston.

A reconnoissance made by Col. Wyndham as far as Manassas and Snicker's Gap and to the Rappahannock river, shows that there are no armed rebels on the north side of that stream, with the exception of a few of White's guerrillas, who hover about Leesburg.

A dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Kelly, dated Harper's Ferry, 12th inst, to Lieut-Col. Cheesebrough, A. A. G., says:

Yesterday, about one o'clock, a squad of Bayler's rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry from Kearneyville, of 12 men, near Smithfield, killing one and wounding two, and capturing four men and several horses. About 4 P. M., 64 scouts from here fell in with the same party, two miles south of Charlestown, and after a running fight of several miles re-captured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. Bayler and two of his men and a number of horses.

Extracts from General Orders No. 10. The General Commanding has been informed that General Orders from the War Department, authorizing enlistments for the volunteering service have been rescinded. Subsistence stores will be sold and issued to the citizens residing within the limits of the army by the Commis-sioners of Subsistence, under the following re-strictions:

First—A certificate, under oath, of the pur-chaser that he is without the means of subsist-ence, and that he is unable to sustain life without being permitted to make such purchases. This certificate to be approved by the Corps Commander to whom application is made, who may thereon direct the sales. Such sales shall not at one time exceed the quantity necessary to sustain the applicant and his family five days.

Second—Issues to destitute citizens may be

tain the applicant and his family five days.

Second—Issues to destitute citizens may be made under the same restrictions, upon being approved by the Provost Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac. The parties in all cases will be required to take the oath of allegiance before such sales will be made to them.

Capt. B. C. Berry and Allan M. Seymour, 2d N. Y. cavalry, having deserted their regiments while on the march to meet the enemy, January 21, 1863, and having left this army without authority, are dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the Secretary. Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

### Department of the South.

THE most of Gen. Foster's fleet from North arrived at Port Royal in good condition. The First South Carolina negro regiment arrived on the 2d, from an expedition sixty miles up the St. Mary's river, Ga., to the town of Woodstock, which they burned, after having repulsed the enemy in a severe engagement. They also destroyed some extensive salt works.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture of the Emma Tuttle, by the U.S. schooner Hope, flying the English flag, Jan. 27, off Charleston. She is reported to be from Nassau, bound for Baltimore, though at the time of capture was steering southeast. The vessel had been pronounced unseaworthy, but her cargo, most of which was contraband, consisting of a number of bags of saltpetre, with the greater portion of her crew, has been sent to Philadelphia. This schooner was taken once before, but the crew succeeded in recapturing her.

The Department has also been informed of the capture of the Springbok, cruising in lat. 35 deg. 35 min. N., long. 73 deg. 43 min. W. She is one of the vessels designated by Admiral Wilkes as a contraband carrier. She has no manifest of cargo. She has been sent to New York.

The Port Royal correspondent of the N. Y Times says the attack by the contauk and the gunboats Seneca, Wissahickon and Dawn, assisted by the mortar schooner C. P. Williams, upon Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, Ga., was not resumed, on Sunday morning, but much progress was made in reducing the fortification.

Under the guidance of a negro pilot who had escaped from the Nashville, the Montauk was taken early in the morning to a point within 600 yards of the battery, and commencing work at once, continued the bombardment until 14 o'clock P. M., when the ebb-tide compelled her to retire. She fired, in the aggregate, about eighty rounds nery, but was unable to breach the work, in con-

sequence of the immense thickness of the embankment, nearly thirty feet. The Montauk was struck forty-six times, and received no other house by a rifled shot, and the shattering of her police duty. smoke stack. The other vessels took position at long range, and kept up a steady fire until signalled by Capt. Worden to cease. The Seneca and mortar schooner each received one shot from the battery, but neither vessels nor men were

#### Department of the Gulf.

THE Empire City, Capt. Baxter, with news from New Orleans to the 4th inst., arrived at New York on the 14th.

Banks' forces, after a month's drilling, were in condition to take the field, and it was thought forward movements would be made at once to clear out the whole of La Fourche county.

On the night of the 3d inst., a fishing smack was seized on the lake. It was bound to Ponchatola, and had on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and letters from forty to fifty leading citizens in New Orleans, to persons high in authority in the Confederate Government.

Rear-Admiral Farragut, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, lays great stresss upon the want of naval officers. During the war of 1812, he frequently heard some of the most intelligent officers say that our great success in the encounters between the smaller vessels, was owing to the great number of officers we had in our vessels, and the small number they had in theirs. They seldom had more than three or four, and when these were killed or wounded, the men had none to lead them. This was the case recently in the affair of the Harriet Lane. It is stated she was surrendered by a Master's Mate, and perhaps, the Admiral adds, the same was the case in regard to the Hatteras. He urgently shows the importance of providing trained naval officers, and in this has the hearty co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy.

#### Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.—Our forces entered into Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th. They captured some 600 rebels, most of them being of Morgan's command. Many field officers were taken. Among the prisoners was Hall Anderson, a violent rebel, and a member of the State Legislature of 1860 and 1862. He was an original Secesh, and one of the earliest advocates for the Confederate States.

The Navy Department has received the fol lowing:

OFF DOVER, Tenn., February 4, 1863. SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the 3d inst., I left Smithland, Ky., with a fleet of transports and the gunboats Lexington, Fairplay, St. Clair, Brilliant, Robb and Silver Lake, as a convoy up the Cumberland river. When about 24 miles below, I met the Wildcat with a message from Col. Harding, commanding at Dover, informing me that his pickets had been driven in, and he was attacked in force. I immediately left the transports and signalled the gunboats to follow on up as fast as possible. A short distance below town I met another steamer, bringing the news that the towa was entirely bringing the news that the town was entirely surrounded.

short distance below town I met another steamer, bringing the news that the town was entirely surrounded.

Pushing on up with all possible speed, I arrived about eight o'clock in the evening, and found Col. Harding's force out of ammunition, and the artillery surrounded by rebels in overwhelming numbers, but still holding them in check. The enemy, not expecting the gunboats, had unwisely posted the main body of his army in the grave-yard at the west end of the town, with the left wing in a ravine leading down to the river, giving us a chance to throw a raking fire along his line. Simultaneously the gunboats opened fire up this ravine into the grave-yard, and a valley beyond, where the enemy had horses hitched, and most probably kept his reserve force. The rebels were so much taken by surprise that they did not even fire a shot, but immediately began to retreat. So well directed was our fire that they could not carry off a captured caisson, but were compelled to abandon it after two attempts to destroy it by fire.

After having disposed of the main body, I stationed the Robb and Silver Lake below the town to shell the ravine and prevent the rebels from returning to carry off their wounded, while the Lexington, Fair Play, St Clair and Brilliant went above and shelled the roads leading out to the eastward. Supposing the retreating forces would follow the river for a short distance, I sent the Lexington and St Clair on up to shell the woods and harrass the enemy, while this boat and the Brilliant lay opposite the ravine and shelled the road. About 10 P. M. we ceased fire, except now and then a random shell up the road.

At 11 P. M., hearing from Col. Harding that

road.

At 11 P. M., hearing from Col. Harding that the enemy had entirely disappeared, we ceased firing, and took a position to guard the roads approaching the town. Although much of our firing was random, we were pleased to know that no projectile went amiss, and that the gunboats claim their share of the 140 dead. Even when the Lexington and St. Clair went above, many shells fell in the midst of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many.

shells left in the indust of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many.

It is reported the attacking force numbered 4.500, with eight pieces of artillery, under Wheeler, Brigadier-Generals Forrest and Wharten and Whaten and Whaten articles are the statements. Wheeler, Brigadier-Generals Forrest and Wharton. It is certainly pleasing to know that this entire force was cut up, routed and despoiled of its prey by the timely arrival of the gunboats, and that Col. Harding and his gallant little band were spared to wear the honor they had so fairly won. I regretted I was not here sooner with the gunboats, but I do not now think I could have arranged the time better had it been in my nower.

Had we been here before Gen. Wheeler, he Had we been here before Gen. Wheeler, he would not have made the attack, but most probably would have marched on Fort Henry. Had we arrived during the day, he would have seen our strength and retreated. Arriving, as we did after dark, when he was least expecting us, and was so sanguine of success, we caught his forces arrayed in the most favorable position to receive

a raking fire from our guns.

The officers and men were very glad to have a shot at these river infesters. As it is, they claim the honor of dispersing them and saving Fort Donelson. Very respectfully yours, Le Roy Firch.

To Capt. A. M. Pennock, commanding United . States Navy, at Cairo, Ill.

Memphis papers of the 11th are received. The rebel advance of the Mississippi army is said to She fired, in the aggregate, about eighty rounds from both her guns, and showed excellent gundestroyed by Gen. Grant. The inclemency of the weather delays movements.

By way of Tuscombia, it is reported that the enemy moved a large part of the army from Virginia to Vicksburg, and have also taken damage than the starting of six bolts in the pilot from Mobile all the garrison except 4,000 for

The railroad from Selma to Mindeau is completed, thus enabling the Confederates to rapidly concentrate forces at Vicksburg.

The enforcement of the conscription act is rapidly driving many from Alabama and Mississippi, north.

In consequence of the flagrant violation of the regulations against carrying contraband articles south, more vigorous measures have been resorted to with all downward-bound boats, which are stopped at Island No. 10, and the cargo and passengers and baggage examined.

MISSISSIPPI.—Acting Rear-Admiral Porter, in terms of commendation, communicates to Secretary Welles the reports of Col. Ellet, commanding the steam ram Queen of the West, giving the account of her passage of the Vicksburg batteries:

## U. S. STEAM RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST, Below Vicksburg, Feb. 2, 1863.

ADMIRAL:—In compliance with your instructions, I started on the Queen of the West at 4:30 this morning to pass the batteries at Vicksburg and sink the rebel steamer lying before that

city.
I discovered immediately before starting that the change of the wheel, from its former position to the narrow space behind the Queen's bul-warks, did not permit the boat to be handled with sufficient accuracy. An hour or more was spent in re-arranging the apparatus, and when we finally rounded the point, the sun had risen, and any advantage which would have resulted from darkness, was lost to us.

The rebels opened a heavy fire upon us as we recorded the city but we ware only atmost these

The rebels opened a heavy fire upon us as we neared the city, but we were only struck three times before reaching the steamer. She was lying in nearly the same position that the Arkansas occupied when Gen. Ellet ran the Queen into her on a former occasion. The same causes which prevented the destruction of the Arkansas then, saved the City of Vicksburg this morning. Her position was such thatif we had run obliquely into her as we came down, the bow of the Queen would inevitably have glanced. We were compelled to partially round in order to strike. The consequence was that at the moment of the collision, the current being very rapid and strong at this point, caught the stern of my boat, and acting on her bow as a pivot, swung her around so rapid that nearly all her momentum was lost. I had anticipated this, and therefore caused the starboard bow gun to be shotted with three of the incendiary projectiles recommended in your orders.

As we swung round, Surgeon J. H. Campbell, detailed for the nurrose fired this gan.

in your orders.

As we swung round, Surgeon J. H. Campbell, detailed for the purpose, fired this gun. A 64-pound shell crushed through the barricade just before he reached the spot, but he did not hesitate. The discharge took place at exactly the right moment, and set the rebel steamer in flames. They subsequently succeeded in extinguishing the fire. At this moment one of the enemy's shells set the cotton near the starboard wheel on fire, while the discharge of our own gun ignited that portion which was on the bow. The flames spread rapidly, and the dense smoke rolling into the engine room suffocated the engineers.

Isawthatif I attempted to run into the Vicksburg again my boat would certainly be burned. I ordered her to be headed down stream and ordered every man to extinguish the flames, and finally

and produced much excitement in that community. On the A. M. of the 4th of January, 450 black soldiers from Dalfour and Nubia were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railroad about 120 miles south of Alexandria, and at night embarked on board the French transport Seine for a destination generally supposed to be Mexico, for the purpose of aiding the Emperor in his expedition against that country. These negroes were dressed in Zouave style and fully armed.

It was well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply losses which his Mexican army has suffered from the climate and disease by the employment of blacks, and the Vicerov declared a month ago that he was about to send 1,000 of his men to some place where their qualities might be tested. His Highness has always been proud of his army, both black and white, the effectiveness of which, excepting in repulsing the raids of Bedouins, has not been fairly displayed since the war in the Crimea, where his men certainly distinguished themselves as compared with the Ottoman troops.

Our Consul says he was awaiting explanations from the Viceroy. The European Consuls generally had telegraphed to their governments for instruction.

Minister Dayton (to France) also communicates similar information on the subject, inclosing the article from the Moniteur. The negroes, to be furnished by the Viceroy-1,000 in all-are to garrison Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to the white soldiers—the black race not being subject to the yellow fever.

The report of the Committee on Territories made on the 13th, in answer to a resolution, shows that the Utah Legislature suppressed the message of the Governor of that Territory, that no freedom of suffrage is allowed nor opposition to church dignities tolerated. Polygamy is prac- Union Federals.

ticed to the extent of incest; there is no law giving redress for the abuses of the marriage relation, and the Mormons are openly inimical to the United States Government, though in the popular phrase, steadfast and honest to the Constitution.

From the tenor of foreign dispatches, it is thought the feeling regarding the American war is slightly improving, not merely in England but on the Continent.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1868. It is ordered that a Court of Inquiry, consist-

It is ordered that a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three competent officers and a recorder, be organized to inquire a d report,
First—Whether any and what officers in the service have been engaged, directly or indirectly, in traffic in cotton or other produce on the Mississippi River or its tributaries, to what extent, under what circumstances, and with all the particulars of the transactions.

Second—Whether any and what military officers have been granted licenses or permits for trade, to whom and at what time, with all the particulars.

particulars.

Third—Whether any or what military offi-cers have used or permitted the use of Gov-ernment transportation or other public property for private purposes.

Fourth—And also to inquire and report upon

Fourth—And also to inquire and report upon such other matters as may be directed.

The Court will meet and organize with all convenient dispatch at Cairo, and hold sessions at such places as may be most convenient for investigation. They will prosecute inquiry with diligence, and make a speedy report.

By order of Secretary STANTON.

E. G. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The following communication was transmitted to the Senate on the 10th:

To the President of the United States: — The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate passed on the 9th day of February inst., in these words, viz:—"Resolved, That the President of the United States be reruary inst, in these words, viz:—"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the U.S. to M. Mercier, the representative of the Emperor of the French, to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. Thouvenal under date of the 13th of April last, which induced M. Mercier to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government, or from the Secretary of State, to the Confederate authorities, has the honor to submit the following report:

That no suggestions were made to M. Mercier by the Secretary of State that induced or were designed or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other person ever been, authorized by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind, or on any subject, to the insurrectionary agents, or so-called authorities, at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government. From the beginning of the present disturbances until the spring of 1862, this Department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It carly became a question whether foreign ministers, residing in the United

shells set the cotton near the starboard wheel on fire, while the discharge of our own gun ignited that portion which was on the bow. The flames spread rapidly, and the dense smoke rolling into the engine room suffocated the engineers.

Isawthatif I attempted torun into the Vickaburg again my boat would certainly be burned. I ordered her to be headed down stream and ordered every man to extinguish the flames, and finally put the fire out by cutting the burning bales loose.

The enemy, of course, were not idle. We were struck 12 times; and though a cabin door was knocked to pieces, no material injury to the boat, or any on board was inflicted. About two regiments of rebels, sharpshooters in rife pits, kept up a continual fire, but did no damage.—The Queen was struck twice in the hull, but above water line. One of our guns was dismounted and ruined. I can only speak in thingest terms of all on board; all behaved with cool deterpined courage.

The telegraph on the 16th states that water now flows through Williams' cut in front of Vicksburg, and a small steamer had passed through the canal. If it deepens and widens, our fleet can pass down leaving Vicksburg four miles distant. This news frightens the rebels.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Consul, General Thayer, at Alexandria, in writing to our Government, says an event of great importance had just come to light and produced much excitement in that community. On the A. M. of the 4th of January, 450 in the fairing the communication concenting, the exchange of prisoners and other military matters into the vicksburg that the fairing the excent of great importance had just come to light and produced much excitement in that community. On the A. M. of the 4th of January, 450 in the fairing the excent and other military matters are to be qualified so far as the facts and produced much excitement in that community. On the A. M. of the 4th of January, 450 in the foreign ministers reading to the country to which the country to whether foreign ministers residing in the Un

relating to the communication concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department, may affect

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS

A NEW style of postage stamps—of the threecenters-is now being issued. The die is the same as the old one, but they are printed in brown color on a dark buff-colored paper, and are somewhat like, in color, the 25-cent postage currency.

THE Princess Royal, recently captured off Charleston, had on board 600 barrels of gunpowder, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 880 bales of sheet iron, 500 boxes of tin, 1 steam bakery, 144 bales of hardware, 95 cases of boots, 229 bags of coffee, and other valuables.

Surgeon Cummings of the 12th Conn., writing from Thibodeaux, La., says:—"You can have little idea at home the privations and suffering of these Southern people. They surely cannot live through another year of war.

DR. MERCER, Medical Inspector General of the British army, has lately visited the general hospitals in Washington and vicinity, and pro-nounces them superior in bedding, ventilation and facilities for cooking, also in the abundance and variety of food, to any similar institutions in Europe.

Napoleon's letter to General Forey on the subject of the future of Mexico and the restoration of the Latin race Westward, produced a decided sensation in England. The London Times regards it as "startling," both in its object and plan of execution. It is spoken of as offensive to the principles and policy of the American people, both North and South, and as being as dangerous to the Confederated rebels as to the

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Ellwanger & Barry.
The Cheapest and Best Plaster and Seed-Sower—S. R. Hubbell.
A First Class Commercial College—Rev. Joseph E. King. Morgan Horse "Gen. Gifford, Jr."—G. W. De Mott.
Roe's Patent Cheese Vat—H. & E. F. Cooper.
One Hundred Thousand Apple Stocks, &c.—S. B. Kelly.
Card de Visite—Fred Parsells & Bro.
Pure Chinese Cune Seed—Blymyers, Bates & Day.
Neeazana or White Imphee Cane Seed—Blymyers, Bates & Day.

Neeszans or white happens by Bay.
Pure Oom-se-a-ng.—Blymyers, Bates & Day.
Concord Grape Vines—T. B. Miner.
To Egg Merchants and Others—I. H. Hall.

Special Notices. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Try it by all Means—D. B. De Land & Co.

### The News Condenser.

- The total debt of Ohio is stated at \$17,021,041 30. — The number of deaths in Chicago in 1862 was 2,575.
- Maine has paid \$333,024 in bounties to her volum-
- There were discharged in January 5,30% disabled soldiers.
- The last steamer from Newbern, N. C., brought 66,-
- 279 letters. - A movement is on foot in Cuba to abolish slavery in that Island.
- Senator Hale of New Hampshire is seriously ill at Washington.
- Three large vessels left Japan during December, laden with cotton. - Leading men at Washington predict a speedy fall in
- the rates of gold. - The rebel General Duncan, of New Orleans, died recently in Tennessee
- Eighteen millions in gold were coined at the mint in San Francisco last year.
- Over half a million dollars is due to the workmen at the Springfield Armory. - Sir John Beverly Robinson Bart., C. B., died in To-
- ronto on Thursday week. - The Memphis Enquirer notices the appearance of
- early strawberries in that city. - A good sample of batting is being made from flax at the Flax Cotton Mill in Lockport.
- It is said that the New York Broadway railroad will be in operation by the 1st of April. - Over one hundred of the Arkansas Post priseners
- have died at Chicago and St. Louis. - The rebels in Eastern Virginia are hurrying off to the
- South all the slaves they can catch. - Nearly half of Aspinwell, on the Isthmus of Panama,
- was destroyed by fire a few weeks since. - Dispatches from San Francisco announce the arrival
- of quantities of cotton goods from China. — Gen. Fremont has written a letter to the War Depart-
- ment, asking to be reinstated in command. - Maj. Gen. John Pope and several of his staff passed
- through this city last week on his way west. - Edwin D. Morgan has been elected United States enator from New York in place of Preston King.
- There are now at sea about forty blockade breakers that have been fitted out and loaded in British ports.
- The annual appropriation bill before the N. Y. Assembly, sets apart \$18,000 for the State Asylum for Idiots.
- One of Secretary Chase's guests at his grand ball was o impolite as to steal the Secretary's wallet with \$50 in it. - According to the report of the Adjutant of New Jer-
- sev. there are 23,042 soldiers from that State now in the - The Common Council of Syracuse, N. Y., have ap-
- propriated \$20,000 for the benefit of families of volun-- American quarters are received at par in Quebec, the movement to reduce their nominal value having
- The brig Lauzarotte, from Parahabia, coast of Brazil, urived at New York on Wednesday, bringing 650 bales of
- There is a great temperance revival in Iowa, and large accessions have been made to the abstinence 'League."
- For the first time in many years, no appropriation has been required from the Treasury Department for a postal deficiency. - At the Washington Skating Park, Chicago, on Satur-
- day week, there were five thousand school children skating at one time. - Among a lot of contraband goods bound South, seised at Baltimore recently, were seven trunks filled with
- fine tooth combs. - The plan of arming the negroes and making soldiers of them is rapidly gaining favor among soldiers ians in the West.
- Said Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt is dead. He was the fourth son of Mehemet Ali, and for a despot was an enlightened Prince. - The number of commissions issued by Gov. Morgan from the commencement of the war to the date of his re-
- Nicholas Longworth, who died a few days since in Cincinnati, was estimated to be worth from twelve to fifteen million dollars.
- Hon. Nathan Hale, senior editor and proprietor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, died Sunday night week. His age was 78 years.
- The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment, which entered the field with twelve hundred men, is now reduced to less then one hundred.
- Builders say that during the coming season it will ost nearly or quite twenty per cent more to build a house than it did three years ago. — A man named Carmichael died at the city poor house
- in Quincy, Illinois, a few days ago, among whose effects was found \$1,294 50 in gold. - A peculiar disease is prevailing among horses in Monmouth county, N. J. It is in nearly every case fatal,
- defying every effort to arrest it. - The snow-storm which visited Cincinnati week before last was the greatest ever known in that city. The
- fall of snow was fully thirty inches. - The steamship Constitution has arrived at San Francisco, from Panama, with \$300,000 in specie, recovered from the wreck of the Golden Gate.
- Intelligence has been received of the murder, by the Apache Indians, of William L. Baker, United States Consul at Guyamas, west coast of Mexico. - According to a statement of the Bank Superintend-
- ent, the entire amount of government securities held by the banks of this State is \$153,637,000. - Two hundred and fifty deserters are now awaiting trial in the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that
- most of them will be sentenced to death. - The population of Algeria has risen to 3,062,124, an increase of 470,000 since 1856. During the last six years over 83,000 Europeans have emigrated thither.

## Special Notices.

### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

For Coughs, Colds and Irritated Throats are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

### Markets, Commerce, &c.

### Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Feb. 17, 1863.

THERE are but few changes observable, and these w ecially note as follows: Cons and Oars have each advanced slightly, the former putting on 3c and the latter 1c & bushel. HIDES and SHEEP PRLTS are also going up. For choice

Pelts the extreme price of \$4,00 has been reached. Additional rates have been put upon Fuel, as will be seen by reference to table below:

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 123/to13c
Flour, win. wheat, \$7,25@8,50	Homey, box 12(0)14c
Flour, spring do 6,50(47,00)	Candles, box 12@13c
Flour, buckwheat. 2.50@2.50	Candles, extra 14(3)140
Meal, Indian 1,18@1,18	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee. 1,50@1,75	Apples, bushel, 25@30c
Best white Canada 1,45@1.50	Do. dried 42 hb. 4 (2) 4 % c
Corn. old 80@83c	Peaches, do 12(a)15c
	Cherries, de 14@16c
Corn, new 80@83c Rye, 60 fbs & bush 55@60c	Plums, do . 9 (2)10e
Oata, by weight 55(0)560	Potatoes, do 40@50c
Barley 1,20@1.35	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 60@62c	Slaughter 7 @ 71/46
Beans 1,50(a)2,00	Calf 9 (a) 10c
Beans 1,50@2,00	Diffect Leton 1'xx(di4'on
Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00	Lamb Pelts 25@2,00
Pork, new mess. 16,00@16,50	Seeds.
Pork. clear17.00@17.50	Clover, medium. 6,50@6,75
Dressed hogs, cwt 6.25(a) 6,50	_ Do. large 7.00@7.50
Beef, cwt 4,00@ 6,00	Timothy 2,90@2,50
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	Sundries.
Mutton, carcass 4 @5%c	Wood, hard 5,00@6,00
Hams, smoked 9 @9c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Shoulders 7 @7 c	Coal, Scranton., 6,75(07,75
Chickens 8 @9c	Coal, Pittston 6.75@7.50
Turkeys 9 @10c	Coal, Shamokin, 6,75(2)7.50
Geese 40 @50c	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl 1.75@2.90
Butter, roll 18 @20c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00
Butter, firkin 16 @18c	Hay, tun 8,00@16,00
Cheese 11 @13c	Wool, 49 h 50(2)60c
Lard, tried 9 (2)10c	Whitefish, 1/4 bbl 4,50@5,00
Tallow rough 7 @ 7c	Codfish, quintal. 5,00@5,50
Tallow, tried 9%@10c	Trout, half bbl 3,15(2)3,50

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade better, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were no sellers at the inside quotations. Sales at 6.8306.90 for superfine State; \$7.206.735 for extra State; \$6.806.90 for superfine State; \$7.206.735 for extra State; \$6.806.90 for superfine Western; \$7.206.735 for results of modern market closing firm. \$3.080 of choice extra State were made at \$7.40-67.55. Canadian flour a shade better, with a light business. Sales at \$7.2507.40 for common, and \$7.5069.15 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady and quiet at \$4.0064.20 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and steady; sales at \$4.10 for Jersey; \$4.9064.30 for Brandywine, and \$4.85 for Caloric.

at \$4,10 for Jersey; \$4,80,94,95 for Brandywine, and \$4,85 for caloric. Grain—Wheat market steady, and may be quoted a shade better, with a moderate business doing for export and home "consumption; sales Chicago spring at \$1,862,1.65; Milwaukee club at \$1,876,1.62; amber I lova at \$1,63,1.67; winter red Western at \$1,640,1.69; amber Michigan at \$1,702,172; choice amber State at \$1,72; prime white State at \$1,96, and inferior Racine spring at \$1,40. Rye is firmer; sales prime Jersey at \$1,11. Barley is steady; sales Eastern at \$1,450,1,60, and Long Island at \$1,46. Barley mait quiet and nominally unchanged at \$1,60. Peas continue quiet and nominally unchanged at \$1,60. Peas continue quiet and nominal, Corn market rules firmer, with a very limited demand; sales \$3,000 bu at \$2,294c for prime sound shipping mixed Western, and \$30,301 for unsound do.—Oats steady, with a moderate demand, with sales at \$660-67c for common to prime Jersey, and 72,676c for Canada, Western and State.

Western and State.

Pravvisions—Fork market dull but unchanged. Sales at \$14,9094.1.45 for old mess: \$15,25@17,00 for prime mess, and \$11,500,1.75 for prime. Beef steady; sales at \$0,000,00 for country prime; \$7,000,00 for country mess; \$11,500,10 for re-packed mess, and \$12,000,13,00 for extra mess. Frime mess beef dull; sales at \$22,00 Beef hams in moderate demand and prices steady; sales at \$15,000,16,00 for choice for shoulders, and the sales at \$2,000 Beef hams in moderate demand and prices steady; sales at \$15,000,16,00 for choice mess beef dull; sales at \$2,000 Beef hams in moderate demand at \$15,000 Beef hams in moderate demand at \$15,000 Beef hams in moderate demand at \$15,000 Beef hams in moderate demand. The sales at \$15,000 Beef hams in moderate demands at \$15,000 Beef hams in moderate demands

photos, and 23@28c for State. Cheese steady and urm a. 12@14c. Hops—Quiet and in light demand; sales at 20@27c for

BUFFALO, Feb. 16—FLOUR—The market for the week has ruled dull, with only a moderate business doing tending to lower prices. Sales at \$7.3% for very choice red wheat Indians, \$6.25 for choice extra State; white and red wheat double extra Indians at \$7.3%, and white wheat double extra at \$7.76@3.00. The demand light and chiefly confined to home and interior consumption. Extra spring \$6.00@6.12%; white double extra \$7.76@8.00; red winter \$7.00 \$6.00.00; red winter \$7.00 \$6.00.00

\$6.00.36,12%; white double extra \$7.75@8,00; red winter \$7.00 (37.37%.
GRAIN.—Wheat—The market ruled dull and drooping for the week with the decline of shout 5c \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bushel, with very little doing now at the declining prices. Sales good No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.26c, and Canada club at \$1.26c, which latter is fully equal to No. 1 Milwaukee club. The holding quotations—No. 2 Chicago \$1.15@1.20c; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.26c; No. 1 Milwaukee \$1.50c; No. 1 Milwa is moderate and prices firm—demand fair for malting—Sales at \$1,50\text{20}\text{Local} Local for State and Canada, and \$3,46 for Ohio. Rye—The market very quiet. The closing sales of the week were made at 100c for Milwaukee choice. The fair market quotations at the close of the past week were 90c for Chicago. Stock moderate, inquiry limited. Beans—In moderate demand with light stock. Prices firm at \$2,25 for choice lots, and \$2,0002,12\forall for fair to good.—Peas—There have been no sales during the week. Quoted at 78,080c for Canadian. Stock and receipts light. Demand moderate.

moderate.
SEEDS—There has been a fair inquiry for seed during the week. Clover closing a shade easier. Sales 200 bushels clover at \$6,25@6.40, and 600 bush. timothy at \$2,50@2,76@3,800 from fair to good and good to choice. Sales on Saturday 100 bush timothy, fair to good, at \$2,50@2,75. Linseed—Mone in the market.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—GRAIN—The supplies of grain on the street market this week have been very much better than they had been for several weeks before. Yesfterday and to-day there were plentiful supplies. The prices are very little changed from those of last week. Fall Wheat—During the week the supplies have been considerably improved. Sales at 90c to 85c per bushel for average, and 95c to 95c per bushel for very good qualities. Spring wheat has been moderately well supplied. The prices are on-changed, at 80c to 87c per bushel; the latter price being paid only for very choice samples. Rye—We did not notice any rye on the market this week; buvers offered to \$7 the or 55c to 60c per bushel. Barley—There have been but light supplies of barley on the street market, and prices hold firm at 95c to \$1 per bushel for meterate to good, and supplied; 40c to 42c \$2 bushel are bout the average prices. Peas were moderately supplied, selling at 50c to 50c \$8 bushel; 56c was rarely paid, and then only in extreme cases where extra samples were offered.—Globe.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ALBANY, Fer. 16.—Beeves—It will be seen that the receipts are heavy this week, and for this reason, notwithstanding the strong speculative feeling that has prevailed, prices are no better—hardly as good, indeed, as last week, taking the average on all grades. There is every description on the market, from premium to the poorest scalinwags that we have seen here in a year. For prime extrathe market is good, and there has been a fair demand for the proper qualities, but for droves of medium the inquiry is light, and most of the sales of this kind indicate a decline of \$203 \( \frac{1}{2} \) head. The Eastern men are buying spaningly, as there are not many of the quality they want, and the figures are too high.

RECRIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

aung 10 to the car:			·-
Beeves	This week.	Last we	ek. Cor. week last year. 8,264
Sheep	6,700	7,000 75	5.318
Hogs	100	75	Ojuzu
Priors:— We quote	as follows:		-
		is week.	Last week.
Premium (per 100 lbs)	\$5.6	0(0,6,00	\$0.00@n.no
Extra	4.	60(a)5.00	4.70(2)5.00
First quality	3.	80@4,20	3.80(@4*25
Second quality	2.	90@3.45	2.90@3.45
Third quality	2,	50@2,75	2,50(02,70
Surana Mis	! 1	1+	

NP—The supply is again heavy, but the demand is Prices are up ½c \$ 1b, the range being 6½@7½c, st 6@7c last week. Good prime Sheep, averaging from 120 hs, cannot be bought under 7½@7½c.

A STATE OF

LIVE HOSE—The receipts at East Albany for the week reach about 15,000 head. The demand is fair, and market firm at last week's prices—the range being from 6c to 6%@-5%C P fb. A small sale of light (150 fbs) corn-fed was made at West Alban at 50 P fb.

DRESSED HOSE—The demand during the day, with moderate receipts, has been good, the following sales being reported:

		Ct. to Make and fanor from	OF DOCUMENT	
28	nead	State, light and fancy. fresh		
	**	" stale	0,000,000,75	
44	66	" choice, to arrive	7,00	
44 932	66	Western fresh	<b>6,25</b> @6,30	
A02	40	Western, fresh heavy, old receipts Atla	6.25	
002		Atla	s and Arms.	
			ywo.	

NEW YORK, Fgs. 10.— For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lumbs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-for-rth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

follows:
BREF CATTLE.
First quality #2 cwt \$9,50@10,50 Ordinary quality 8,00@9,50 Common quality 7,00@8,00 Inferior quality 6,50@7,00
OOWS AND CALVES.
First quality \$46,00@00,00 Ordinary quality 40,00@45,00 Common quality 30,00@35,00 Inferior quality \$5,03@25,00
YEAL CALVES.
First quality P B 6%@7 c Ordinary 5%@6 c Common 5 65% c Inferior 4%@5 c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Extras
SWINE.
Live. Dressed. Corn Hogs—Prime

Do. Medium. 5%@5% 69426% 69426% 500. Light and fat. 5 @5%c 69426% Still Hogs. 43425 c 6 @6% CAMBRIDGE, Frs. 11.—Whole number of Cattle at market 54% mostly Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

working Usen, such cows, and one, two and three year old.

MARKET BERF—Prices, Extra \$7,22@7,50; first quality \$6,50@5,75; second do. \$5,00@6,00; third do. \$4,00@4,00.

WORKING UYEN— \$P pair—None.
COWS AND CALVES—\$25, \$35@46.

SYORES—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three years old, \$2(2@23,

SHEEF AND LAMES—2000 at market; prices in lots, \$4,50@5,10 each; sytra, \$5,00@45.0.

HIDES—\$@346 \$P fb. Tallow—\$@36 \$P fb.
PRITS—\$2.00@2,25 each.

CALF SKINS—None. Veal Calves—None.

CALF SKINS — None. Veal Calves—None.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 12.—At market 1000 Beeves; 127 Stores;
2000 Sheep End Lambs, and 50 Swine.
PRIGHS—Market Beef — Extra, \$7,50; 1st quality, \$7,00; 2d do, \$5,60; 3d do, \$4,70,50,500.
WORKING OXEN — \$97, \$100, \$12(9138).
MILDH COWN — \$46,99; common \$12(920).
STORES—Yearlings, none: two years old, \$18(921; three years old \$21(922).
HIDHS—7(96)5; \$7 hb.
CALF SKINS—NONE.
TALLOW—Sales at 8c \$2 hb.
PRITS—\$2,06(92).26 each.
SHIKEF AND LAKES—\$3,75(4,50; extra \$6,00(95,50).
SWINE—\$10 Stores, wholesale, none; retail, none. Spring Pigs to; retail 400c. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still fed, none.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—BREF—The market has been plentifully supplied by the large arrivals of American cattle, in addition to those of the western part of Canada, and those parts which usually supply this market. First class beefsell at \$4 to \$4 50 \$4 bushel; 2nd class at \$3 to \$3 50, and inferior at \$3 to \$2 50; of the latter quality there was an abundant

at \$2 to \$2 50; of the latter quality when was an accuracy supply.

Sheep plenty; prices very low, at \$2 50 to \$3 50 each.—

Lambs—None offering.

Calves draw \$3 to \$4 each.

We might notice that the market is now overstocked with almost every kind of beef, the supply greatly exceeding the demand, which will readily account for the marked depression in the prices.

PORE—There has not been very much pork offered on the street market this week. The farmers seem to be holding it back for higher prices; \$2 60 to \$3 20 cut. for light, and \$3 to \$3 75, and occasionally \$4 30 cut. for heavy hogs.

The prices were rather easier yesterday and to-day.—Globe.

### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—WOOL—The market since our last has been quiet, and we have no sales to report of any importance. The declining tendency of gold and exchange has the effect to check speculations of all kinds, and this has been the case with wool the present week; there are reports of large sales of Mediterranean wools and other foreign descriptions, but we cannot trace them to a reliable source. There has been a fair demand from consumers, and the trade has done about their usual business. Prices continue to hold up firmly. The stock of domestic wools is very light, and prices tend upward; Fleece has been sold at 35c, and for very fine wool 90 has been obtained. California is less inquired for; about 60 bales sold at 46/47 cents.

Saxony Fleece, & lb.	
American full-blood Merino	68(@72
Do half and three-quarter do	68@72
Do Native and quarter do	65@70
Extra pulled	65@67
Superfine do	65@68
No. 1, do California fine, unwashed	
California fine, unwashed	48@5 <b>0</b>
Do common do	30(a)40
Peruvian washed	40@ <b>59</b>
Peruvian washed. Chilian Merino unwashed.	35@37
Do Mestiza do	934@35
Valparaiso do	22(0)25
South American Merino unwashed.	
Do do Mestiza do .	28@32
Do do common washed.	25@30
Do do Entre Rios washed	l30@32
Do do do unwash	1ed21@23
Do do Cordova washed	40@42
Cape Good Hope unwashed	36@37
East India washed African unwashed	45@60
African unwashed	26(@38
Do washed	40@46
Mexican unwashed	32@35
Texas	<u>-@-</u>
Smyrna unwashed	34(a)36
Do washed Syrian unwashed	38(@50
Syrian unwasned	25(@28
	Ship. & Com List.

Saxony a	nd Merir	o, fine		.80@90c
Do	do	full-blood		78(080
Do	do	half and	three-fourths	76(0.78
Common.				.72@75
Pulled, 6	xtra		************	80(0.85
Do 8	uperfine			78(0)80
Do 1	ło. 1	****	·•	_60@65
Western	mixed		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.65(0)75
Smyrna	washed		•••••	35(0.52
Do u	nwashed		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	21(0.37
Syrian	<i>.</i>			20/042
Cape				33(0)70
Crimea				19(035
Buenos A	yres		************	20(0)60
Peruvian	washed.			28(0)46

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The stock of wool here and in this vicinity is small, and the transactions during the week have been limited. Holders are firm, though at the same time they have not very great confidence in the present high prices. The only sale during the week was 5,000 hs. fine fleece at 78c.—Journal.

### New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance - THETY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line

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PURE 00M-SE-A-NA (known as Hooker or Otahietean Cane Seed, for sale by BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O.

NEEAZANA OR WHITE IMPHÉE CANE SEED, considered the best variety extant, for sale by BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O. PURE CHINESE CANE SEED, for sale by BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY, Mansfield, O. Pamphlets with best mode of culture, &c., sent free

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CARD DE VISITE PORTRAITS," of TOM THUME
and wife, 25c; do. of Bridal Party on one card 50c.
The above taken immediately after the ceremony by Brady.
Send orders to FRED. PARSELLS & BRO.
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100.000 aPPLE STOCKS, No. 1, 48 per 1,000. 10,000 Pear Stocks, No. 2, 85 per 1,000. Also a large quantity of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry Trees, &c. Address S. B. KELLY. N. Y. Central Nurseries, Brighton, N. Y.

NORGAN HORSE, GENERAL GIFFORD, Jr., FOR SALE—Is eight years old, very dark chestnut, le hands high, and weighs about 1.200 fbs. He has all the characterisities of the Morgan family of horses, and closely resembles his distinguished Sir "GEN. GIPFORD." in his points, action and color, with the advantages of more size. Apply to the subscriber at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y. Ovid, Feb. 12, 1863. [684-3t] G. W. DE MOTT.

FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL COL-A LEGE, with Bank, Model Store, offices and all the approved apparatus, has been established in connection with the Fort Edward Institute. 125 young men are now pursuing Commercial, Studies. \$20 pays for Graduates Course. £35 Board, washing, and fuel, with common tenglish branches and Lectures, \$40 for 14 weeks. The Fort Edward Institute is the best sustained Boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address. 684-4t Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

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This machine received the First Premium at the N. Y. State Fair, held at Elmira, in October, 1860. The State Society's Medal is now in Mr. Hubbell's possession. It has taken the First Premium at every Fair in which it has been entered. It has far excelled every Machine placed in competition with it.

It is calculated for sowing Plaster, Lime, Guano, Bonedust and Ashes, as well as Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Flax seed, Hemp seed, Cloverand Timothy seed. This machine is WARANTED, it such according to directions, to do as recommended in every particular.

Manufactured at Unadilla, Otesgo Co., N. Y. Boxed and shipped to any part of the country for \$46. County and State rights for sale on reasonable terms.

1.37 For particulars apply to the Fatentee, S. P. HUBBELL, Unadilla, Otesgo Co., N. Y.

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important.

important.

STAMDARD FRUIT TREES for Orchards.

DWARF FRUIT TREES for Gardens.

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SMALL FRUITS, including the newest and finest varieties of Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.

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FOREIGN GRAPES for Vineries, (60 varieties,) strong, well-grown plants, in pots, of all the popular old sorts and new ones of merit, such as Bowood Muscat, Golden Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, Buckland's Sweetwater, Lady Downs, &c.

FIGS, ORANGES, and LEMONS, fruiting plants.

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DECIDEOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, upward of 300 species and varieties. and varieties.
Wheping or Droping Trees, 25 distinct and beautiful varieties.
Trees with remarkable and Ornamental Foliage of 50 distinct sorts.
RARE AND REAUTIFUL LAWN Trees.
HARDY EVERGREEN TREES, of all kinds and sizes, of beautiful form, frequently transplanted and sure to move seely.

niti form, requestly analoguated and sure to move Maw And R.ARE EVERGREENS, from California, &c. Flowening Shrues — A great collection of over 300 different species and varieties of the most ornamental—CLIMER plants.

CLIMER PLANT TRAILING SHRUES, over 60 species and DANTA PLANTA STREET, COMPTISING OVER 600 of the Control of the Contr

varieties.

Roses, the largest stock in America, comprising over 600 of the most beautiful sorts of all classes.

P.MONIES, Chinese Herbaceous, 40 of the finest sorts.

SUPERE DOUBLE DALILAS, 100 select sorts.

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GLADIOLUS, the finest new and old sorts.

GREBN-HOUSE AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS in great variety.

GRBEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS in great variety. The entire stock is healthy, vigorous, and well grown in all respects. The correctness of everything may be relied upon and the terms of sale will be liberal.

Parties who wish to purchase should communicate with us by mail, or personally inspect our stock on the ground. The following Catalogues will be sent to applicants, prepaid, upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows, viz. For Nos 1 and 2 ten cents each; for No. 3 five cents, and for No. 4 three cents.

No. 4—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

o. 2—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Orna-ital Trees. nental Trees.

No. 3—A Catalogue of Green-House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List.

ELLWANGER & BAREY,

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Now is the time to form clubs for Winter Schools. Send for a specimen, and see inducement to clubs.

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Exchanges copying the above, and sending a mark-ed copy, will receive the Visitor for one year. 678-4teo

POR SALE AT THE WEBSTER NURSERIES— 200,000 Apple Grafts; 100,000 Apple Seedlings; 50,000 Pear Grafts; 25,000 Pear Seedlings. A good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Address 678-eo-tf. L. J. BILLINGS, Webster, N. Y.

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ARM FOR SALE.—One of the choicest and Making Tolk Salle:—One of the choicest and most beautifully located farms in Western New York, containing 65 acres, in Canandaigua, on the west side of the Lake; 41 acres, with a large stone massion and out buildings (all built in the last 5 years,) two orchards, grafted fruit of choicest kinds, within the corporation. Fine view of the village, lake, surroinding country; one mile from Public Buildings, R. R. Depots, &c. The 41 acres, with buildings and orchards, will be sold separate, or the 85 acres, with & acres of wheat on the ground, and together. Terms, easy, Apply to E. A. HEBARD, Canandaigua, Ont. Co., N. Y.

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Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1862.

683-3t

ARMS FOR SALE.—A farm of about 38 acres 1½ miles south of Fairport and within 9 miles of Rochester. Buildings in good order and a fine young orchard on the farm—price \$2,200.

Also, a farm of about 76 acres 1½ miles east of Palmyra on the RR. First quality of land, buildings somewhat out of repair. Price \$2,500—on long time. For particulars, address C. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Palmyrs, N.Y. Feb. 14, 1863.

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Less than the regular prices, also a large stock of new goods. Address JOHN G. SYMS, 682-2teow 44 Chatham Street, New York.

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TANDAR CONT

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. FREEDOM'S CALL.

Ir broke on the hush of morn It startled the dull midnight Like the stirring peal of a battle horn, It summoned them forth to fight. It rose over the swelling hill, By the meadows green it was heard. Calling out for the might of the freeman's will, And the might of the freeman's sword!

The rivers heard the noise, The valleys rang it out, And every heart leaped high at the voice Of that thrilling battle shout. They sprang from each bridal bed, From the pallet of labor's rest, And they hurried away to the field of the dead, Like a tardy marriage guest!

They left the plow in the corn, They left the steer in the yoke. And away from mother and child that morn, And the maiden's first kiss they broke. : In the shower of deadly shot, In the lurid van of war,

Sternly they stood, but they answered not To the hirelings wild hurrah! But still as the brooding storm

Ere it lashes the ocean to foam-The strength of the Free was in every arm And every heart on its home. Of their pleasant homes they thought-They prayed to their father's Gon-And forward they went till their dear blood bought The broad, free land they trod.

La Grange, N. Y., 1863.

# The Story-Teller.

### A MILITARY COURTSHIP

"So you won't marry me?" said Herbert Miller, as he stood with folded arms, his "six feet one inch" of altitude calmly drawn up towering high above Mattie Arnott's curly head.

The usual programme of wooing seemed to be reversed in this individual instance, for Mattie was blushing and embarrassed, twisting her blue ribbon sash round and round, while Herbert was provokingly cool and satirical, even though he had just listened to the fatal "No."

"I am so young, Herbert," faltered the girl; "only sixteen, you know; and I hardly know my own mind yet; and it is ungenerous of you to press me so urgently; and-"

"Now, Mattie, this won't do," said the young soldier, resolutely detaining her by one firm hand

"Answer me plainly, yes or no." "No, then," pouted Mattie, her blue eyes flash ing, and her cheeks rosy with flame.

"Very well; just as you please, Miss Mat," said Herbert, complacently. "On the whole I'm much obliged to you for pronouncing that monosyllable so decidedly. You're very pretty, but I don't think you'd suit me exactly. We should get tired of one another -we have been brought up together, you know, and sameness is always tedious. You are a lovely blonde, but I think I should prefer a brunette; and, beside, I can go off peaceably to the war now, without any incumbrance in the shape of an engagement. The medicine was hard to take, but I've no doubt it will do me good. Adieu, Mattie-and I wish you a good husband!"

And off walked Mr. Herbert, whistling most cavalierly, and looking provokingly handsome in his cool disdain.

Mattie Arnott did not know what to make of the young soldier's audacious self-possession.-She never had a real lover before, but she was quite certain they never acted in this way after a rejection. Somehow she had an idea that Herbert Miller had been making fun of her-and she was not altogether certain that she had done a sensible thing in saying "No." Beside, she had fully calculated on his being unwilling to take her at her word. Why didn't he coax and implore, and renew his entreaties - why didn't he take her by storm, in short, as all the lovers in novels did?

Mattie Arnott waited until her discarded ch alier was safely out of sight, and then she ran up to her own room, locked herself in, and cried passionately.

"Dear me, Martha, how red your eyes are," said Mrs. Arnott, as the girl took her place at the bountifully spread tea-table. "What in the name of common sense ails you?",

"It's settin' up late o' nights, readin' them story papers," growled Squire Arnott. "She'll be blind before she's twenty-five years old, at this rate, or have to wear specs —a gal in specs don't have half the chance to catch a beau! Hallo! what's the matter with the child?"

For Mattie had burst into tears again, and left the table. Ah, it was a sore little heart that beat underneath Mattie Arnott's black velvet, "Spanish waist."

If she could only have lived that day over again! But the sun was low in the crimson tides of the great western sea, and the young moon was mounting up, and the day, with all its chances and changes, was gone - gone to return no more. Slowly the months rolled by, and Mattie Arnott grew quieter and more thoughtful every day. The fair forehead was not less fair for the shade of sweet gravity on its smooth expanse — the blue eyes shone luminously through drooping lashes. Mattie had changed—but she was even more beautiful than ever. She read the news from the seat of war with feverish interest, yet she never once mentioned Herbert Miller's name, not even when she saw in the daily papers that he had been breveted on the field for steadfast gallantry and noble heroism.

"You will come to-night, won't you, Mattie Lieut Miller has promised to honor me-positively his first appearance as an officer in this, his native village," laughed Miss Marsland, as she rose to take her leave, after a morning visit.

"Yes, I'll come," sighed Mattie, for if she were

which he had called.

How carefully she arranged the folds of her white muslin dress that evening - how long she was in adjusting the spray of ivy leaves in and out among her golden curls. And even then she was dissatisfied with the pretty image reflected back from the mirror. But Mattie was a prejudiced judge - she had never looked more levely in all the seventeen years of her life.

As she entered Katy Marsland's crowded par lors, the first person her eyes fell upon was Herbert Miller, tall and handsome as ever in his blue and gold uniform. He was talking with spirit and animation, the center of a knot of young people, he did not even see her! Ah! she might have expected it—and Mattie leaned tearfully against the window, mechanically playing with her tiny pink fan.

She did not see the flutter of the silken dresse that surged by her in the dance; she did not hear the merry strains of the music; her thoughts were far otherwise inclined.

All of a sudden a hand was laid lightly upon hers, and she looked up with a nervous start into the brown, sparkling depths of Herbert Miller's

"Mattie! were you not going to speak to me?" "I-I was afraid, Herbert."

Those tell-tale blue eyes - they betrayed in one tear-bright gleam the secret she would have given worlds uncounted to keep within her own bosom. Herbert Miller was not versed in eye language, yet he read Mattie's glance instantaneously.

"You have not forgotten me, then, Mattie?" "Forgotten you, Herbert?"

She would have said more, but her voice faltered and hesitated.

He was silent an instant, then spoke in low tones:

"Do you remember our last interview, Mattie? Do you remember I said that I thanked you for the rejection of my suit? Mattie, I have changed my mind since then."

"So have I, Herbert."

He took both the trembling hands in his with glad, bright face.

"Mattie, my heart's dearest treasure, I lay my love at your feet a second time. Will you accept it now ?"

He needed no answer save what he read in her blushing cheek and happy eyes—they both said Yes," and said it pretty emphatically, too.

"And what made you think I was worth two ourtships, Herbert?" she asked, long afterward. "Mattie," said, he quietly, "when our regiment

charged at Antietam, we were repulsed at firstthe shock of the advancing cavalry broke our ranks, and threw us into a temporary disorder. But it was only for a moment; we formed and charged again! The second time we bore off the laurels of the victory. Now don't laugh, Mat, if I carried the military lesson into the field of love! I was repulsed at first, but I charged again, and here is my sign of victory!"

He held up a plain gold wedding ring as he

"For to-morrow, love!"

Yes he had indeed been victorious, and the true, loving little heart was his captive for life.

### THE WOOD-CUTTER'S WARNING.

### A GERMAN STORY.

DURING a walk that I once had with the clergyman of Landsdorff, and his wife, they told me of a sudden death which had lately taken place in the village.

"It is very awful," I said; "what a thread life hangs upon."

"That was really the case with one of my family in times past," said the clergyman's good wife. "Her life did hang by a thread."

"Tell me how it was," I said.
"It was that story," said the lady, "which

caused the inscription you see to be placed over ur door-way.

The inscription was as follows:

"If once we learned why God sends grief and woe,

How great His boundless love we then should know." I read the lines, and then asked the minister's wife if she would kindly tell me the story. She thus began:

great aunt, the Countess von Meritz, was living with her two daughters in a castle in Germany.

They were once invited to a wedding, which was to take place by torch-light, according to the old German custom. They did not, accordingly, set out till it was beginning to get dusk. They had to pass on their way through a part of the Black Forest.

"Now it happened that Gertrude, the eldest daughter of the Countess, had had given her a wreath of pearls, and she wore them on the evening of the wedding. But it chanced, as they entered the forest, that a branch of black thorn in my books." caught in her hair, and before it could be disentangled the thread broke, and the small seed pearls were scattered far and wide.

"The servants and ladies busied themselves alike in picking up the scattered pearls, when suddenly a wood-cutter came running from the forest, and went up quite out of breath to the Countess.

"'Pray go no further, ladies!' he exclaimed: when I was cleaving wood just now, I heard your party, rob you, and kill your servants if getting to you in time. If you had, not been later than you expected, you would most certainly have fallen into the hands of these robbers."

"Of course no more was said about going on to the wedding, and the horses' heads were directly turned homewards. On arriving safely tion in the RUBAL, having been repeatedly preed to conobliged to meet him, the first sharp pang might at her castle the good mother thanked God who

as well be undergone now as ever. But O, that had preserved her and those with her. Nor did Kate Marsland should have known first of his she forget to reward the wood-cutter who had return - that Kate's house should be the first at warned her in time of her danger. And there were two lessons which she tried to draw for her children from the history of that evening. First, that our life always hangs on as weak a thread as that which held Gertrude's pearls, and that therefore God only keeps us alive; and, secondly, that all our troubles and disappointments are as much sent for our good as the delay in getting to the wedding, which saved the family from the robbers.

"From that time," continued the clergyman's wife, "the lines you read over our door, became the motto of the good Countess and her family. And when I married, and my husband had the parsonage repaired, he had inscribed over the entrance!

"'If once we learned why God sends grief and woe, How great His boundless love we then should know.

# Reading for the Young.

#### CHARLES RIVERS AND MIS THOUGHTS.\* NUMBER ONE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

CHARLES RIVERS sat on the ends of the planks of the bridge, with his bare feet hanging over the water, and his fish-pole and hook and line in hand, waiting for a nibble. He had been to school that day, and his mother had, by his ur-

gent request, written a note to the teacher asking

her to dismiss' him when his class was through spelling, that he might stop at the creek on his way home, and fish.

CHARLES RIVERS was an intelligent lad, and though young in years, thought a great many old thoughts. He was imaginative, dreamy, and somewhat given to castle-building. His playmates and parents called him absent-minded, and laughed at his abstraction a good deal. He liked his books, studied well, and learned readily; but his chief delight was found in reading histories, travels, and the biographies of remarkable men, and dreaming over them-selecting the characters best suited to his particular mood. or suggested by his employments or surround-

He had reached the bridge, after having been dismissed from school, drawn his pole from its hiding place beneath the plank and between the sleepers of the bridge, attached his line to it, dug the bait, baited his hook and was waiting for a bite when we introduced him.

He sat at the east end of the bridge, and had thrown his line into a deep hole in its shadow. It was a warm June day. The sun was fast going down, and the large linden that shaded the bridge shielded CHARLES from the sun, and predisposed him to indulge in a reverie.

He had not taken a fish. His hook had, apparently, received no attention from the finny tribe below. If so, he had not discovered it, for his fishing seemed to be after ideas above water, judging by his abstraction. Suddenly he laughed outright, and, at the same time, jerked up his hook, as he remembered he had one, and found a splendid black bass hold of it. This excited him and he laughed louder and shouted.

"What is the matter, CHARLEY," said Tom DEFOE, who at that moment came along from school, on his way home. "Why! is school closed so soon?" asked Charles.

"So soon! It is an hour and a half since you left—of course it has closed; but what were you laughing about, eh?"

"Why, I was thinking about"—and CHARLES lapsed away again into dream-land, forgetting his fish, that lay floundering on the bridge, and his schoolmate who was busy the while thrusting his finger into the mouth of the bass to test its teeth. After a moment's pause Tom looked up, and seeing Charles absorbed—a habit he was familiar with-baited the hook, seized the pole, swung the line far into the stream, and exclaimed as he did so, "Come, CHARLEY, you are no fisherman at ali. I'll do the fishing and you may chase that fellow you are after so busily.

"What fellow?" "Why, that idea, if you please."

"Oh ho! But didn't you ask me a question,

Tom, which I commenced to answer?" "Of course I did, and I expect the answer next week-not before. It is a wonder, though, that "About a hundred years ago my mother's you should remember that I asked you a question at all. But I do not suppose you have the remotest idea what it was?"

"No, not now; but I beg your pardon Tom; ask it again, and I will try and answer."

"Well, I-there! there!-ain't that a whopper? I thought the pole would break, but it did not, though. CHARLEY, what prevents that pole breaking when I pull up such a weight? Why don't it snap off just as an elder stock would? I cannot see why one should bend while the other breaks."

"I can, Tom; at least I have learned the reason

"Why, then?"

"Because, cohesive attraction is greater in this hickory pole than in the elder, and it is elastic. You know cohesive attraction is the force which holds bodies together, or rather the atoms of bodies; and you know this is greater in a stick of wood of any kind than in a pail of water. For you can thrust your hand into water; that hook and line will sink in it; but it requires a sharp axe and a hard blow to penetrate a stick of wood. two robbers planning how they might waylay The atoms of a stick of wood attract each other strongly, and are not easily separated; but the they made any resistance. The forest is full of atoms of water are easily divided—they do not these men, and I had the greatest difficulty in cohere. There is the same difference between the different kinds of wood there is between water and wood, in this respect-not the same in

\* These sketches were written, and a portion of them published in 1859. They were never completed, however. The author has re-written and revised them for publicaamount perhaps, but the same in character. You know the pith of the elder is much more easily divided than its wood."

"But, CHARLEY, you said the hickory is elastic,-how do you know? I've heard teachers talk about elasticity, and try to make me believe that an ivory ball is as elastic as my rubber ball; but I could not see it. Now, how do you tell when a pole is elastic? There !-- see that fellow bend that pole! I should think it would break! What a fine fellow that is. I tell you, I like to haul them out though."

"There, Tom, you asked how I could tell when a pole is elastic. You saw that pole bend, didn't you? It was almost double."

"Yes, but what of that? I thought it bent because of strong cohesive attraction?"

"So it did, but see !- now that the fish is off the hook, it is as straight as ever !"

"Of course it is; there is nothing to bend it "Well, well, hold on. Here is the fish line. I

will lay it down on this plank straight—there, that is as straight as a string, ain't it? as straight as the fish pole?" "Yes. but----

"Hold on; see, I bend it, make a circle of itbring these two ends together. Then, see, it remains just as I have placed it, don't it?"

"Of course it does; so will any string." "But I am not bending it now; why does it not become straight like the pole? You said the pole became straight because there was nothing to bend it; why does not the string straighten now that I have let go both ends?"

"Don't know-ain't a philosopher." "Well, I will take the pole and bring the two ends together, and see if it will stay so; there,

now I will let go of-" "Take care, CHARLEY !-don't let go yet: let me get out of the way—it will hit my shins! Hold on !"

"Ah, you know it to be elastic then? Why did you not jump out of the way of the string, lest the two ends should fly apart as the pole doessee !-- and hurt you; that power or force which causes it to resume its former shape is elasticity. When I bended that pole, the particles of matter, here, where it is most bent, were compressed, and elasticity is the power which enables the pole, or the particles of matter in the pole to resume their relative position."

"I say, CHARLEY, you know I have been in the same class with you, and I would like to know the reason why I have never known what elasticity meant before? Now I see into it. If I throw my ball down like this, it is compressed when it hits the plank, but this power to resume its former shape, sends it back into my face, and that ball is therefore elastic. That is plain enough now, and it is more than I have learned in a week."

"Pshaw, Tom. Your teacher would not feel flattered to hear you say that."

"It is true, though. But where did we commence? Do you know what started all this talk about elasticity and cohesive attraction? I'll tell you! You were laughing, and I asked you what it was about. You said you were thinking, and I believe you; for if it had not been for me, you would have thought until now, and would not have caught fish enough for your breakfast."

"Well, Tom, I will tell you what I was thinking about, but cannot stop to-night to do it. See, the sun is down already; but if you will meet me here at eight o'clock to-morrow, I'll talk with you. Will you ?"

"Yes Sir." And the boys went home.

# Wit and Kumor.

JOKING IN CAMP. - During its "peninsular campaign," the bread had become inhabited by a very lively species of insect of a brown color and amiable disposition. Various stories are told of these crackers in camp, some of which I think are malicious fabrications. One was that the insects were purposely put in the bread to save mule transportation, and that when the sary wished to transport the bread, he simply whistled and it came itself. Another was that four of these crackers were seen on battalion drill one evening going through the evolutions with great precision. One of the boys had a lot of bread so thickly settled as to be untenable, and brought it down to the commissary to be exchanged. He was told to lay it down and take others, when he very honestly asked, "Hadn't I better hitch 'em ?"

"Arran, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Falagen to his loquacious sweetheart, who had given him no opportunity of even answering her remarks during a two hours' ride behind his little bay nags in his oyster wagon—"are ye afther knowin'

why yer cheeks are like my ponies there?" "Shure, and it's because they're red, is it?" quoth blushing Bridget.

"Faith and a better raisen than that, mayour neen. Because there is one uv thim each side of a wagin' (wagon) tongue!"

HAD HIM THERE.—"You can't make a jewel out of a pig's ear, said an acquaintance to our friend Sykes, the other day, during a discussion as to the merits of an individual for a certain position.

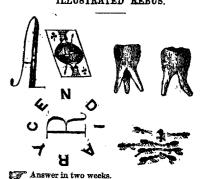
"Yes, I can," returned S. "You just let me box yours, and if you don't have an ear-ring, then I'll sell out, that's all!"

Acquaintance-dropped the subject

"DEMORALIZED."-The New York Tribune tells a good story of a stout, athletic Zouave, who, rupning away from the battle at Fredericks burg, was checked by a lieutenant with a drawn sword. Said the latter, "Stop, sir! Go back to your regiment, you infornal coward; you are not wounded." "For Heaven's sake, let me pass," implored the fugifive; "I know I'm not wounded, but I'm fearfully demoralized."

# Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



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

I AM composed of 37 letters.

My 1, 30, 17, 32, 10, 28 is what many wish to obtain. My 6, 18, 2, 30, 21, 80, 15, 17 is where Napoleon died. My 4, 22, 8, 16, 3 is a county in New York.

My 19, 27, 11, 5, 23, 10 is one who professes to believe there is no God.

My 30, 20, 31, 3 is a girl's name. My 83, 14, 30 is what we must all do. My 29, 17, 10, 30, 26 is what we could not live without.

My 37, 30, 25, 9, 16, 30 is a man's name. My 7, 35, 15, 4, 30, 26 is what will soon be gone My 24, 3, 21, 12, 34 is a man's name.

My 36, 30, 21, 6, 13, 15 is a county in Virginia. My whole is what we should all remember. Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., 1863. MARY. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM

THERE is a garden in the form of a paralellogram. If the square root of the number of rods in width, be multiplied by eight times the number of rods in length, and the product subtracted from the square of the number of rods in length, the remainder will be sixty-four. Also, if one half the number of rods around the outside of a square garden of the same area, be subtracted from the number of rods in length, the remainder will be four. Required the area of the garden. L. C. PARTRIDGE.

Scottsburg, Liv. Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

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

On ehyt smis em ta mohe od hyte issm em Ta romgnin at onno dan ta tingh? Dna gresini noe yomgol dehas nodur mhte. Htat lony ym senceerp ane gihlt? Rea sojy sels gnivytilni emocelw? Nad sealprues sles ahel nath beofre. Sancébe neo si dasmie form eth riclec, Cenabes I ma twih meht on rome? EMMA FARIS.

Whitefield, Ill., 1863. Answer in two weeks

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

BEHEAD a river in North America and leave an animal. Behead a county in the United States and leave a very small insect.

Behead a county in the Western States and leave a musical instrument. Behead a river in the Southern States and leave an article.

Behead a county in the Southern States and leave a city in the Eastern States. Behead a river in Europe and leave a part of a sleigh.

Behead an island in the Atlantic Ocean and leave a part of a gun. Behead a river in the United States and leave what

Franklin was, Behead a city in the Eastern States and leave a verb. Behead a county in the Middle States and leave an ani-

Behead a county in the Western States and leave a kind of bird. Behead a cape east of the United States and leave a part of the head.

Behead what is in New York City and leave the first vessel in the world. W. W. Ances. De Ruyter, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks

### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 682.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-- Young ladies adore the looking glass, fancy extra jewelry, and watch the hand-

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-United we stand, dillet ew behiv

Answer to Charade:—Hermit.

Answer to Rebuses on a Dinner:-Ham, Sausage, Potato, Parsnip, Cabbage, Celery, Cranberry, Tomato. Dessert-Whip-cream, Mince-pie, Plum-pudding. Drinks-Port-wine, Coffee, Sherry.

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