

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

VOL. XV NO. 13.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 741.]

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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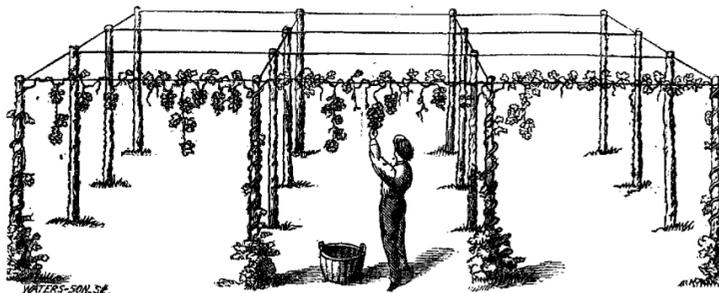
ABORTIVE COWS.

It seems that the Herkimer County dairymen are alarmed at the increasing prevalence of abortion among their dairy cows. At a recent meeting at Little Falls, a report of which we find in the *Utica Herald*, this subject was discussed, and a rather imposing statement of losses this season was made by gentlemen present. About two hundred cows, belonging to gentlemen present, were reported to have been rendered worthless for dairy purposes the present season. And the disease seems to be rapidly extending.

Various theories were advanced as to the cause of the trouble. Several gentlemen thought the disease was caused by the deterioration of the soil—the extraction of phosphates from the soil—from the meadows and pastures—and the shipping of the same in the shape of cheese to the cities, without making any return in kind to the soil. As an indication that this is one cause at least, it was stated that cows in certain localities were inclined to gnaw bones. Some gentlemen had believed this action was induced by the presence of some saline material in the bones. Gentlemen who had studied the matter were of the opinion that this absence of phosphates was the cause. NORTON was quoted to sustain this position. He says:

"From the composition of the ash of cheese, as just noticed, and that of milk, mentioned before, we can easily see how it is that pastures become poor in phosphates. All that which is sold off in cheese never returns to the soil; and that fed to fattening animals in milk, is also for the most part lost. Besides the milk which each cow gives for dairy purposes there is also her annual calf, the phosphates in the bones of which must also come out of the pasture. It is certain that in the bones of the calf, and in the milk, each cow would deprive the pasture of at least fifty or sixty pounds of bone earth or phosphate of lime in each year. For these reasons it is that bones, as has been indicated, are most likely to prove of great advantage as a manure on worn out pastures, and also on meadows that are used in autumn for feeding. Applied as dust, or, still better, dissolved in sulphuric acid, a few bushels per acre (in the latter case two is enough) have been found to produce a most wonderful effect, in many instances doubling and even tripling the value of pastures within a year or two after the application."

But one gentleman said he had dissected aborted calves and found their bones hard and healthy. Whatever the first cause, it seemed to be a general opinion that the disease was contagious, or became extended through sympathy. Indeed, there were facts elicited going to show that the disease was not confined to farms where the soil had been exhausted of phosphates by



COLLINS' HORIZONTAL HOP YARD.

OUR engraving represents an invention designed to be of great benefit to hop growers. This "stake and string" yard—generally and perhaps more properly designated *Collins' Horizontal Hop Yard*—has been tested for several years, and was patented in December last by F. W. COLLINS, of Morris, Otsego County, New York. The principal advantages of this improvement, as ascertained by successful experiment, are enumerated in the inventor's advertisement, to which we refer all interested.

From the recommendations of experienced and prominent hop growers, its description and other evidence, we are inclined to believe that Mr. COLLINS' invention will prove a great desideratum to those engaged in hop culture. The *Hop Growers' Journal* commends it in very strong terms. It says:—"The plan referred to is not a new or untried experiment, but excellent and experienced growers, who are disinterested witnesses, state the results of several years' use of this method in terms of high commendation."

long continued dairy husbandry; and that on some such farms it did not exist at all. The opinion prevailed that this bad habit or disease had been introduced into the dairies of Herkimer County by bringing in diseased cows from other localities, and several instances were given where it could be traced directly to such cows. A resolution was adopted recommending that when cases of abortion occur in herds, the diseased animals be immediately separated from the others, and the stables be thoroughly ventilated and fumigated with some disinfectant.

At a subsequent meeting, Dr. COPEMAN, of Utica, discussed the subject at length. He showed, by reciting facts, that the period of gestation with a cow ought not to be less than 280 days, nor more than 300. He stated that he had found that abortion with cows occurs most frequently between the fourth and seventh months of pregnancy. Cows of all our domestic animals, are most liable to miscarriage, and a cow that has once miscarried is very likely to repeat it when next in calf. It is his opinion that this malady can be propagated from patient to patient by infection. He bases this opinion upon the fact that this malady is limited to certain farms or districts. When a disease begins on a farm and gradually spreads thence as from a center, the presumption is in favor of its propagation from animal to animal. And if the malady is confined to the animals who have had intercourse with the sick, and more frequent in proportion as that intercourse has been close and continued, and if we find that other herds in the same neighborhood, and under precisely the same general management, entirely escape, we have in these facts convincing evidence that the disorder has been spread by infection. Have we facts of this kind? We have in the amplest abundance. Such is Dr. COPEMAN'S position, and he adds:

"The question, however, is not whether infection is the only means by which the disorder is propagated, for it is admitted by many competent observers to prevail in animals who have once commenced aborting; there is also good reason for the belief that it may be excited by morbid matters adhering to the hands or clothing of those who attend aborting cows. One reason why the herbivora are unusually liable to infection may be assigned to the fact that their nostrils are continually brought near the ground, especially while collecting food, hence they are compelled to inhale gases evolved by putrescent matters, with which, in cases such as abortion, the litter, floor, or earth, must always be more or less contaminated.

Treatment.—Whenever this malady makes its appearance in a herd, the approaching symptoms must be carefully watched for, and as soon as perceived the animal should be immediately removed to some comfortable shed or hospital, which must be as remote from the cow-house as possible. The hospital should be guarded in such a manner as to prevent any person from having access to the cow except those in charge of her, and these, if they have handled the fetus or placenta, should not visit other cows immediately, on any pretence whatever. It, however, occasionally happens that a cow will move about during the night, in such case the

stall in which the animal stood must be carefully cleaned of all filth and dung, and no cow 'near her time' put therein for two or three weeks. The placenta, with all hay, straw or litter, which may be more or less contaminated to be forthwith carefully removed and buried deep and far from the pasture. The cow when fully recovered should at the earliest convenience of the owner be fattened, and sold to the butcher. This is the first and the grand step toward the prevention of abortion, and he is unwise who does not immediately adopt it when an emergency arises. All other means are comparatively inefficient and worthless."

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Sow Peas Now.

If you want an early crop for market or for family use, or even for an early feed, put them in just as soon as you can get on the ground to do it. If you have land, fall plowed, thrown up so that water will not stand on it, harrow or cultivate it, if necessary, and sow the peas on it. It is the early bird that gathers the worms—the early peas that sell best in market. We have known peas sown in latitude 41 deg. in February. There should be a spot in every man's garden where he may put in the seed early. It is not a difficult matter to take two or three crops from a field when this is done.

Old Mortar.

"A SUBSCRIBER," of Vermilion, O., informs us he is going to tear down a house in which there is considerable old plastering, and wants to know the best use he can make of it, if any. He is informed, hereby, that old mortar is a very valuable manure. It contains lime. And lime enters into the construction of all plants and animals. It is therefore a necessity in the soil for production. Added, it (lime) sweetens sour soils and renders them, in this respect, better adapted to the needs and character of plants. Old mortar also contains nitrate of potash, formed by the changing of the nitrogen of the hair (in the mortar) into nitric acid, and its union with the potash in the plaster. This nitric acid unites with the lime also. It is valuable, therefore, to apply direct to the soil or to add to composts and apply in combination. It should, by no means, be wasted.

"Buildings in a Heap."

ALEXANDER DALE, of Allegan Co., Michigan, does not agree with some one of our correspondents who is in favor of having house and barns all in a pile. He says:—"It is a little handier to have them all close together, but let him count the cost of drawing the grain and hay half a mile, and the manure back again, and estimate the increased risk from fire. That is not all, the field nearest the barn will get all the manure."

It is a subject which merits careful calculation—the location of farm buildings on a large farm. The more we see of the advantages and saving by a distribution of barns in various parts of the farm, the more are we inclined to think it good policy. Stock is easier assorted and separated—the young from the old, the dis-

eased from the healthy, and the convenience of securing crops, and the distribution of manure is an important item. We know there are good arguments against it, but the thoughtful farmer will adopt that plan best adapted to his locality, business, objects, and the circumstances.

Preparing the Seed-bed for Tobacco.

L. S. HAYS writes:—"As the season for tobacco culture has commenced, and the attention of Eastern farmers has been drawn that way by the very remunerative prices, I will give you the process here pursued for preparing the seed-bed, which, by the way, I find suits admirably for other vegetables, which are usually transplanted.

"A piece of naturally rich soil is selected, convenient to timber land, from which the brush is cleared. The entire surface of the bed is covered with brush and refuse wood and burned off, heating the ground sufficiently to kill all other kinds of vegetation. The ground is then dug up with a hoe or spade to the depth of four (4) inches, thoroughly pulverized, and the seed sown at the rate of one ounce to forty square yards, and covered sufficiently with brush to keep the sun from affecting it too severely until the plants are about one inch high, or until the second leaves begin to appear. Our planters have mostly sown their plant-beds, and I think it will be time for a month yet to sow in your latitude. If it will be of any service to your farmers, I will give you the entire process of growing the crop at times during the season."

We shall be very glad to receive it.

The Out-Buildings.

WITH the fresh green robe that spring puts on, it is well to put a fresh "coat of respectability" on the out-building,—especially wooden ones. There is a gratification following tidiness which compensates the small labor and expense—which pays a man for getting up a little earlier mornings and working at a light business when he would otherwise be enjoying an after-dinner siesta. The exterior of the old homestead house where the writer was born and reared, never received any other adornment than a coat of the material we are about to let a correspondent give, and the rich drapery of the clambering woodbine; and the more modern house which has taken its place does not and never will look half as well to him.

B. J. COONRAD, of Albion, Michigan, recommends the following as a good and cheap substitute for oil paint—one which he has "tested with perfect success." "Water lime, mixed with skimmed milk to the consistency of good cream, and applied with a paint brush, answers every purpose for barns, sheds and out-houses. It can be made of any color desired, by adding coloring matter—Venetian red, for a reddish color; lamp-black for a dark or drab; metallic paint for a brown. Take a little and try it on a piece of board. It will form a solid cement on rough boards, and stick better than it will on planed ones. I painted a barn last year, 30 by 60 feet, at a cost of \$3.25; and the oldest, keenest and sharpest-eyed person could not tell, twenty feet away, but what it was oil paint."

We can indorse the preservative qualities of this paint. And an old house, no matter how rough and weather worn, may be made to look like a new one. And it fills up the crevices beside.

ITEMS FOR HORSEMEN.

SURE-FOOTED HORSES.—"JUNIOR" says: The sure foot or safety of action may be judged from the slant of the shoulders and perpendicular position of the fore-legs; they must stand well upon their pins. Good feet and legs are sure to stand under a healthy constitution. Hollow feet are predisposed to contraction; flat feet are the consequence of disease; the short, oblique pastern gives pleasant action, and will stand the wear and tear of hard service. The horse that throws his weight upon the shoulder, or stubs his forward toe into the ground, is a stumbler. This may be detected by examining the wear of the shoe at the extreme circle.

BREEDING FROM RINGBONED, SPAVINED, OR BLIND HORSES.—The same writer says it is objectionable to breed from such horses if the infirmity is hereditary. But he says there are thousands of horses suffering from one or another of these infirmities, and still free from hereditary taint. Lexington is cited as an example of a horse with an infirmity who does not transmit it to his offspring.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

THE TARIFF ON WOOLS AND WOOLENS.

The present Tariff imposes the following duties on wools and woolens:

On wool unmanufactured, the value of which at the last port of export is 18c. per pound, or less, a duty of 5 per cent. (*ad valorem*); on the same, the value of which at the last port of export is more than 18c., and not over 24c. per pound, a duty of 3c. per pound; on the same, the value of which at the last port of export is over 24c. per pound, a duty of 9c. per pound; on the same, imported in such a state by mixture of dirt, etc., as to reduce it to 18c. per pound, or less, a duty of 9c. per pound.

On woolen cloths, cassimeres, shawls, and all manufactures of which wool is a component material, if value over one dollar per square yard, or weighs under 12 ozs. per square yard, a duty of 18c. per pound, and 35 per cent. (*ad valorem*); on the same articles, if not otherwise provided for, a duty of 18c. per pound, and 30 per cent. (*ad valorem*.) On nine leading kinds of carpeting, value \$1.25 per square yard or under, a duty of 45c. per square yard; on the same, value over \$1.25 per square yard, a duty of 85c. per square yard. A provision that none of the above carpeting shall pay a less duty than 25 per cent. (*ad valorem*.) On certain other kinds of woolen carpeting, the duties are respectively 38c. and 28c. per square yard.

The annual average prices of imported wool from 1840 to 1857, is shown by official records to have ranged from 6 cents to 13 cents per pound. It is estimated for 1860 at 14 cents, and for 1861 at 15 cents. From thence we again have official data, showing that it averaged a little over 16 cents per pound in 1862, and about the same in 1863.

The amount of protection to the manufacturer of woolens, as contrasted with the protection given to the producer of wool, will be shown by taking a yard of cloth that weighs 12 ounces, made of wool, imported at the valuation of 16 cents per pound at the port of shipment. Two pounds of such wool should be abundantly sufficient to produce 12 ounces of cloth. These two pounds of wool will cost 32 cents, and must pay a duty of 5 per cent. on that valuation, which will be one cent and six mills. Thus the manufacturer can purchase and pay the duty on the material for a yard of cloth that will weigh 12 ounces for 33 cents and six mills. To this must be added the cost of transportation. If the same wool is manufactured before it comes to this country and is imported in cloth, it must pay, in duties, first 18 cents per pound on its weight, which, for the 12 ounces that the cloth weighs, is 13 cents and 5 mills; second, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and if we assume that the yard is worth one dollar, this will be 30 cents, which gives an aggregate of 43 cents and 5 mills in duties on a yard of such cloth. It then results in this, that the duties on a yard of this cheap cloth are 9 cents and 9 mills more than the cost of the raw material from which it is manufactured. In the case of dearer cloths made of finer and costlier foreign wools, the increase of the protective *ad valorem* duty more than compensates for the increased duty on the wool.

If there is any error in the above estimates it is unintentional, and we are ready to be corrected. But let it be by the precise showing of actual facts—properly vouched for—not by declamation.

On the 28th of December last, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM BOND, of Boston, furnished us the following estimate of imports of wool into the United States in 1863, based upon custom house returns to a recent data from New York and Boston, and estimates for other ports for the remainder of the year:

Imported from	Pounds of Wool	Pounds of Coarse
Europe	11,000,000	10,000,000
Cape of Good Hope	11,000,000	
Buenos Ayres, &c.	16,000,000	6,000,000
Russia		2,000,000
Spain and China		750,000
Turkey and Portugal		750,000
Mexico	500,000	3,000,000
Chili		2,500,000
Various places, in small parcels		1,000,000
	87,500,000	27,500,000

These fine foreign wools are as fine as our full-blood Merino. They will probably average finer; and some of them are claimed by Mr. BOND to be superior for many styles of goods to

any American wool, except that grown in a "small district in Virginia."

The value of wool imports into the United States for the last four fiscal years have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Years ending, Value. Rows for 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

These returns are from the books of the Treasury, excepting the two last quarters of 1863, which are from the wool circular of PETTIBONE & WALLACE.

The imports of manufactured wool in the same four years, were:

Table with 2 columns: Years ending, Value. Rows for 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

If the imports of the remaining half of the fiscal year 1863 equal those of the first half, the imports of that year will still fall more than \$4,000,000 short of the imports of 1861, and nearly \$13,500,000 below the imports of 1860.

Are we told that the enormous increase of wool imports is necessarily occasioned by the present inability of American producers to meet the demand? This is true. But if foreign wools do not compete directly and injuriously with the prices of our own, how does it happen in a period demanding such vast importations—a period of such scarcity—that American wools have sold so much more tardily during the past season than usual, and that they only reached their present prices—moderate ones compared with the prices of other products—when our woolen mills were compelled to use them or to run shorter time?

By the table of wool-prices published by us in the Practical Shepherd, it appears that the highest average quarterly prices paid for wool during the 35 years which closed with 1861, were 75 cents for fine, 63 cents for medium and 50 cents for coarse. Throughout the whole 35 years fine wool averaged 50 3/4-10 cents, medium 42 8-10 cents, and coarse 35 5-10 cents per pound.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Quarter ending, Fine, Medium, Coarse. Rows for 1862, 1863, 1864.

It appears from this that the average prices of fine and medium wools have not, during any quarter since the opening of the civil war, advanced 100 per cent. above the average prices of the 35 preceding years; and that the prices of coarse wool advanced a little over 100 per cent. above such average during two quarters.

If wools, fully equal in quality with our own, and some of them claimed by leading wool merchants to be superior to prime American Merino wools, can compete with ours at present prices, when it takes \$1.60 of our currency to buy a gold dollar's worth of foreign wool, what expectation can we possibly entertain that our wools can maintain anything like their present prices, or good prices, when these same foreign wools compete with them, and when ours are no longer protected by the present enormous rates of exchange? To these rates of exchange exclusively we owe the present prices of our wool—called high, but actually very moderate when compared with those of other leading staples.

Even a revenue tariff now demands high duties. Shall the wool-growers, who have just as good a claim to protection as the manufacturers, and who comprise a thousand times as numerous a body as the latter, be ignored and sacrificed for the benefit of the latter? Let us, as producers, ask no advantages over them, for their rights are as sacred as ours, and our interests are inseparably identified with their interests.

But we are entitled to an equality in the advantages accruing from protection, and we can receive it without cutting down their profits below a fair remunerative standard. If we do not secure that equality, we have nobody to blame but ourselves. True, we are no match in the lobby of Congress, and in some other places, for a highly intelligent, highly wealthy, and very small body of men who can act almost with the celerity and concentration of one man—but there is a very important place where we can match the manufacturers, if we try, viz., at the ballot box! We have waited in vain for proper Congressional action on this subject. Let us now make ourselves heard through petitions. Let some spirited man in every school district at

once start a petition for an increase of the duty on foreign wools. Our Congressmen will listen to us if they find that we are earnest. And let those who do not listen, be "spotted" to be beaten in the next nominating Conventions, or, at all events, at the polls. Every neighborhood must judge for itself what amount of protection to ask on wool. All of the Wool-Grower Associations and meetings which have acted on this subject, have, so far as our observation has extended, unanimously decided that the duty on all foreign wools ought not to be "less than ten cents" per pound. A petition lies before us in the following form:

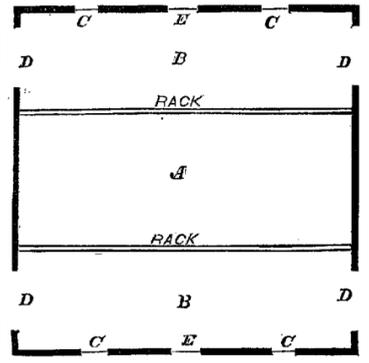
"To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, residents of _____ county, State of New York, respectfully petition your honorable body immediately to provide by law that a duty of not less than ten cents per pound be levied on all wool of foreign production imported into the United States."

Will some friend of the cause circulate this petition in every neighborhood, and then forward it to the Congressman of his district?

We will, on a future occasion, attempt to show why the American producer stands as much in need of protection as the American manufacturer of wool.

PLAN OF A SHEEP BARN.

MR. RANDALL.—I notice a request by O. D., for a plan for a cheap sheep barn. I have made a rather indifferent drawing of one, which myself and some of my neighbor wool-growers have, which is considered cheap and convenient for that purpose. Some underpin the outside with staves. If so, it should be a very thin wall, or it will be in the way of the rack around the outside of the sheds. Mine has no sills. Posts stand on stone abutments; the timber is light, posts to main part 4 by 6, 18 feet high, six bents, making five spaces of 12 feet each. The barn can be any length to suit the builder.



A, center barn for hay, 24 by 60. B, B, sheds, 18 by 60. C, C, C, C, slide windows for ventilation. D, D, D, D, doors to drive into, ten feet wide. E, E, small side. Doors to open out into yard on either side of sheds.

This is about the right size for a flock of 200 sheep, but will accommodate 300, by putting movable racks in the center of sheds. My frame is all spiked together; there is not a mortice about the building. The posts to the sheds are 4 by 4, eight feet high. The roof comes down with a regular slant from the main roof to the eight feet posts of the sheds, so there is plenty of room overhead in the sheds for ventilation and unloading hay. It does not need boarding up between the sheds and the hay; all that is necessary is the feeding rack just high enough to prevent the sheep from jumping over. The large doors should be made what are called half doors, and swing, with good fastenings, so that the top half may be left open in good weather, for the purpose of giving a more perfect ventilation. This sort of barn can be made quite cheap, (except the cost of material, which depends very much upon where the man lives), or it can be made very expensive, according to the fancy of the builder.

Mr. OWEN, of Winnebago Co., Ill., has a barn of this style that cost \$1,500, (so I am informed.) The material for one like this would cost here at the present time about \$300. Two men can do the work in two weeks. If the above plan suits O. D., or any other sheep man, all right; if not, all right.

I have a little wool item. I sheared from 370 sheep last June, 2,110 pounds of wool and raised 150 lambs. A. H. Beloit, Wis., Feb. 22, 1864.

I would like to ask Mr. RANDALL the cause of sheep nibbling and picking their wool, which gives them that feathery appearance that he speaks of in a former No. of the RURAL. A. H.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

SHEEP IN OHIO.—It is asserted on the authority of J. H. KLIPFART, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, that there are now more than six millions of sheep owned in that State.

FOULS.—G. L. H., of Tioga Co., Pa., inquires for the best and simplest remedy for fouls. Clean the parts, apply a solution of blue vitriol, and put the sheep in a drier yard or pasture.

R. A. LOVELAND.—Three different correspondents have asked the post-office address of this gentleman, who wrote the excellent letter on "Starting a Sheep Establishment in the New Western States," page 427 of the "Practical Shepherd." His residence is at Westport, Essex Co., N. Y. His present address is Postville, Alamakee Co., Iowa.

WEST VIRGINIA SHEEP LANDS.—In answer to the inquiries on this subject by a Subscriber at Pawlet, Vt., published by us Feb. 27th, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, of Ceredo, West Va., who says he went from Vermont into that country in 1858, makes the following reply: "Wayne county is 50 miles long, averaging about 20 miles wide, bounded by the Ohio river, Big Sandy river, Cabell and Logan Co's. Sheep do live here all the year around in the woods and fields without any extra feeding. Sheep will do well without feeding, but better if

fed during the winter. They are never sick here. This is emphatically a country of hills; the soil is good for anything you wish to plant in it; nine-tenths of the county is covered with timber, being all kinds of oak, poplar, beech, maple, &c. Price of old farms, back from the Ohio river, \$5 per acre on an average; wood hill lands from 50 cents to \$3 per acre; coal and iron ore in great abundance; a railroad will soon be built up the Big Sandy, and the Central W. V. railroad terminates on Big Sandy, all in this county; we are 150 miles from Cincinnati. The guerrillas occasionally trouble us yet."

SHEEP EATING TOBACCO.—A correspondent from Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., informs us that for the past two winters he has, like Mr. BAKER, of Lafayette, fed out tobacco stalks to his sheep, and that they eat of the small leaves, tops, and the bark on the stalks, though supplied with an abundance of hay. Will our correspondents state the number of sheep; the amount of stalks daily fed; whether the tobacco appeared to produce any effect on the condition of the sheep; whether any of the sheep so fed were breeding ewes, and if so, whether they produced strong, healthy lambs, and had their usual supply of milk?

STRETCHES, OR COLIC.—DANIEL EDWARDS of Bald Mountain, inquires what will cure the stretches in sheep. Colic or stretches is produced by too close confinement to dry feed. When it attacks a sheep, an ounce of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of the essence of peppermint, should at once be administered. Half as much is administered to a lamb. Some farmers give a decoction of boneset or thoroughwort—others warm tea. But the purgative is safest. The disease is prevented by giving a feed of turnips, potatoes, or beets, once or twice a week. We have fed several hundred sheep with turnips, daily, in the winter, for a number of years, and retain no recollection of a case of stretches in our flocks. Constant access to salt is considered a sufficient preventive by some very experienced shepherds.

BRANDING SHEEP.—ROBERT M. LYON, of Bath, N. Y., writing us on the subject of marking sheep, says: "The 'tattoo system,' described by Mr. FLEISCHMANN, was tried by me, but failed. Puncturing or notching the ears of sheep seemed to me barbarous, beside injuring their appearance, and hence I trusted to the uncertainty of painted figures, until I tried, to me, the novel plan of Branding. This was a success. It may not be new to you, but I will give my method. The figures were made of 'nail rod'—a piece about eight inches long being 'upset' at one end and flattened, was bent to the shape required—its face filed evenly—the opposite end drawn to receive a handle in which a notch was cut to receive the thumb of the right hand, and to indicate the top of the figure. The whole set cost me one dollar. They work finely. They are 3/4 of an inch in height, and on the face are less than 1/8 of an inch—can be rapidly used, and do not make the ears much sore. To heat them use a tinsmith's soldering furnace and fine charcoal. In making the figures care must be taken to keep them open and broad; don't close the 4, 6 and 8, but leave them open. I brand the top of the left ear, placing a small block on the under side. The figures, when branded, are very plain, and must be permanent of course."

Branding was, and we believe continues to be, a common mode of marking sheep in Spain—but it was merely the mark of ownership (say a cross or the like), affixed with a large brand on the face. If brands on the ear as small as those mentioned by Mr. LYON are legible and permanent, we are by no means sure that his mode is not the best one yet offered to the public. It strikes us very favorably. Tattooing requires such careful manipulations that it rarely succeeds. The ring and plate, or the ear rivet can be changed by those who wish to sell a celebrated sheep, several times over, and the former is often lost off. VON THEATER'S notching system disguises. Will Mr. LYON inform us whether it will do to apply his brands to the thin, soft ear of a young lamb?

Communications, Etc.

GOPHERS vs. CORN.

WESTERN farmers are much troubled with a little ground squirrel, called a "gopher." Various methods are resorted to in order to destroy them and save the corn. The most common is to poison them with strychnine. Corn, after being soaked in a solution of this poison, is placed about the fields where the gophers will readily find it. When their burrows are near the house where cats are kept, they will usually soon thin them out. For three seasons we have saved our corn, by simply sowing a few quarts of shelled corn over the field. The gophers would eat the corn laying on the top of the ground, and leave the planted corn undisturbed. This device will succeed if sufficient corn is furnished to give the gophers all they will eat until the planted corn has grown so as to be no longer palatable. Some may object to feeding the "gopher," and go in for utter extermination. But would it not be well for such to stop and consider whether the Striped and Spotted Prairie Squirrel were not more the farmer's friend than enemy? Is not the little corn they eat more than compensated for by the mice and insects that they destroy? Let us study their natural history before we go in for a war of extermination. L. L. F.

HOP CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Without speaking in relation to an existing plantation of hops, I will, in a general way, indicate the description of soil to be selected for a new one. The variety of hops is by no means a matter of indifference. For some of the coarser kinds will flourish on soils where the more delicate will not. The Canterbury, the Goldings, and the Farnham, are the deepest rooted, and require a deep soil, while the Grape or Kent, so called, is more shallow rooted. The latter is preferable for its richness and flavor. The soil most congenial is gravel and loam, or clay loam.

Expense of planting and polling an acre is as follows: Preparing the ground for planting..... \$5.00 Roots for planting the same..... 4.00 Labor in planting..... 4.00 1,500 Canada cedar poles at 12 cents..... 180.00 Sharpening the same for setting..... 22.50 Total..... \$215.50 Hamilton, Feb., 1864. D. B. SHAPLEY.

Inquiries and Answers.

SPRING RYE.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL please inform me through its columns, where seed spring rye can be obtained?—T. BUCHANAN, JR., Utica, N. Y.

TOO MUCH SALT.—What will relieve cattle or sheep when they have eaten too much salt? The symptoms or effects are a violent quivering of the muscles, the animal loses the use of its limbs, falling upon its side, and soon dies with spasms. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received by—RANSOM CAMPBELL, Cambria.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—(O. D. Waldron, Wyoming.) We have already answered your question relative to sorghum. Phosphate of lime may be applied with good results to almost any soil. You do not tell us what your soil is. We remind you that there is a good deal of stuff sold as phosphate of lime that has but a very distant relation to it.

WHITE SILESIAN SUGAR BEET.—(Chas. B. Bancroft, Hadden Co., Mass.) We do not know where you can obtain the White Silesian sugar beet seed unless at the seed stores—probably at THORNBURN & Co's, New York. We do not know how much seed will be required for an acre, but judge that four or five pounds would be an abundance. A light, deep, sandy loam is the best soil. A wet soil should be avoided. Your soil should be deeply and thoroughly pulverized.

GAS LIME.—(J. R. Scott, N. Y.) Gas lime should not be applied direct to land except in case of fallows where it may become thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the crop is put on. It is better to compost it with muck or loam and other manure, and apply it in that shape. Thoroughly composted, it will not harm your orchard; neither will it be found of as much benefit as if applied to grain and grass crops.

HOW TO MAKE A FIRM BARN-YARD.—Will you, or some of your readers, inform me and others how to make a firm barn-yard on a muddy soil, with the least expense?—L. V. DODGE, Trumbull, Ohio.

Not knowing what your resources are, we cannot tell what will be cheapest for you. But the first thing we should do, would be to drain the yard; and then the mud would disappear. Then, if convenient, it might be gravelled, or grouted, or planked, as would be cheapest for you.

POTATOES WANTED.—Can you inform me of any one who has the Cuzco White, Coppermine, Pink-eyed Russet, Rough Purple Chili and Early Dykemat potatoes for sale? Or can any reader answer this question, and terms? I believe all except the last named are the seedlings produced by CHAUNCEY GOODRICH of Utica. He refused to let me have any, as he has given up the business on account of ill health.—CHAUTAUQUA, Gerry, N. Y.

Replies to such questions must come in the form of advertisements.

GRASSES FOR MINNESOTA.—Will some of your correspondents inform me of the best kind of grass seed for a dry climate, and a dry loamy soil, such as we have in Minnesota? Timothy or herds grass does not do well except in timber lands of Minnesota.—A. CLARK, Crystal Lake, Minn.

We should think orchard grass—Dactylis glomerata—and red clover, mixed, would succeed with you. And as a resource for forage and soiling, Hungarian grass also. Have any of our Minnesota readers had experience with the clovers and these grasses there?

HOW TO CURE SORGHUM OR CORN FOR FODDER.—I wish to know the best way to cure fodder grown in this way? I sowed about half an acre to corn last season, and found two difficulties in the way of raising it on a large scale. 1st, The amount of labor required to harvest it. 2d, To prevent its heating in the mow. Cut mine about Sept. 1st, and kept it well shocked until Nov. 23d, but it heated in the mow, even where there was but one load in a place.—G., Ontario Co., N. Y.

Cut, bound in small bundles, set up in shocks, and drawn in before the fall rains, we have seen large lots of it come out bright and fresh in mid-winter.

HOW SHALL I SET POSTS?—I wish to set some Tamarrac fence posts this season. Will you inform me through the RURAL if they will last any longer if set with the top ends in the ground, and if so, give the reasons, and set a question of some importance to RURAL readers in this community.—J. B.

We do not know that they will. There are plenty of farmers who think they will, but whether they know it or not, is a question we have not solved satisfactorily. You have a good opportunity to test the matter now. Suppose you set your posts, half of them top ends in the ground.

ROOFING.—(To A. A. Snow, Feb. 13.) From various experiments I have made, I am satisfied that any roof or exterior wall of a building, composed of lime, sand, gravel, plaster, cement, gutta-percha, India-rubber, tar, &c., will prove a failure. Our severe Northern winters will cause to crack, scale off, and finally destroy a wall made of the above named ingredients. Groat walls will only do for cisterns or cellars below the action of the frost. Distrust "patent roof-compounds," "recipes for roofing," and everything of that nature.—EDWARD P. DAY, Builder and Real Estate Dealer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAIN PLOWS.—Can any of the patent drain plows be made to work profitably in a clayey loam; if so, where and for how much can they be procured? And, about how long will the drains last?—M. L. DAVIS.

It will depend upon the amount of clay in the soil. The more clay the better, and the more durable the drains. If there is not clay enough to render the soil quite stiff, they are not to be recommended. But where the subsoil is clay, and there is inclination or fall enough they may be profitably used. We know drains made by them that are nine or ten years old. We do not know that these mole plows are manufactured East of Ohio. They were, we believe, once made at Madison, Ohio. The price ranges from \$100 to \$150.

"DIAMONDS" FROM ILLINOIS.—An Illinois correspondent writes:—"Enclosed I send a specimen of what has been pronounced a diamond. We know that they came from carbon or charcoal. I want you to see what it is, and what a diamond is worth. If diamond is crystallized charcoal, then what I send you is diamond, &c." We quote the above simply to show how much need there is that our schools shall teach more of matter with which we are constantly coming in contact. Our correspondent sends us simply a section of a geode. What he calls diamonds are simply quartz crystals—worth nothing except as geological specimens, and too frequently found to be worth much for even this purpose.

AN OUT-DOOR WHITEWASH.—Please inform me which is the best out-door whitewash, and oblige—A. RURAL READER, Bloomington, Ill.

It is difficult to say which is best, but the following has given satisfaction.—2 quarts skimmed milk; 2 ozs. fresh slaked lime; 5 lbs. whitening; put the lime into a stone-ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, and then add the balance of the milk. Crumble the whitening and spread it on the surface of the fluid. Stir or grind as you would lead paint, and apply as you do other paints. It dries quick, and a second or third coat can be added if desired. It is inodorous, does not rub off. This quantity will cover 57 square yards with one coat. It may be colored, if desired, by adding any coloring matter.

Rural Notes and Items.

TERMS OF THE RURAL.—NEW QUARTER.—Two weeks ago we announced that the Subscription and Advertising rates of the RURAL would probably be advanced on the 1st of April. The article containing the announcement, and the reasons therefor, was written while we were absent, and, owing to detention of the mails, was not published as early as designed, so that it could not be followed, as then anticipated, by timely notice of the change. And now, on returning home, we find that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make the advance at the time specified—inasmuch as many agents are adding to their lists, and new clubs are being formed to commence with April, at the present rates. Hence, though we can ill afford to do so, we are constrained to continue our Subscription Rates unchanged for the present—at least until May 1st—furnishing the RURAL at \$2 per single copy and \$1.50 in clubs of ten or more.

As a New Quarter commences next week, and as we cannot furnish all the back numbers from January, those who send additions to former clubs, or form new ones, are advised that April 2d is the best time for new subscriptions to begin. We shall add to our edition in order to supply new subscribers from that date for some weeks,—and though no profit may be realized, from club subscriptions, we shall abide by present rates, filling all orders promptly, until the 1st of May.

SORGHUM SUGAR IN OHIO.—In our issue of March 5th we published an item concerning the product of Ohio, in which it was stated that 27,000 pounds of Sorghum sugar were made in that State in 1862. JOHN H. KLIPFART, Sec'y State Board of Agriculture, calls our attention to the fact that the figures may be found in the Ohio Agricultural Reports for 1862. We there find that the amount of Sorghum sugar made in 1862 is given as 27,486 pounds. We do not believe one-fifth that amount of dry sugar was made. In his note to us, Secretary KLIPFART says:—"I have never seen any Sorgho sugar which was made in Ohio. Our State Board paid several premiums for Sorgho sugar, but when we came to investigate the matter we found, in every case, that it was made in Illinois or Indiana."

THE GROWTH OF COTTON ABROAD.—LORD DERRY, on the opening of the British Parliament, February 4th, in an address relative to the distress existing in the manufacturing districts, said that "the anticipations which were formed last year, of the expected supply of cotton, have been realized to the letter," and he expressed the belief that "toward the beginning of April or May we may calculate upon a supply of cotton sufficient to maintain the mills in working order five days in the week throughout the manufacturing districts." He says also, that there are 100 new mills in course of erection, and being prepared to start on the revival of the cotton trade. One of these mills has 5,000 looms in it.

WOULD WE PAY THE WAGES?—We are asked by more than one of our correspondents if we would pay the wages asked by laborers. We should pay the wages necessary to get good help. The people must eat; if they eat, the material for their nourishment must be produced. And farmers should remember that people will pay for necessities. And there should be no hesitation on any failure on the part of the farmer to know and demand a fair profit above the cost of the product, whatever it may be. Farmers hold this power; if they would but unitedly use it. And we are glad to say that we think we see the day not far off when they will do so.

A NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB.—A SUGGESTION.—Let farmers in each neighborhood club together and agree to spend a half day of each week, during the season, in looking over some one farm in the neighborhood, discuss practice, question and answer each other, and talk on topics suggested by such examination. It will pay to do so, both by stimulating care, system and good husbandry, and by improving the social condition of the neighborhood, and the social relations of neighbors. Let the meeting be informal, and do not ask your wives to stay at home by any means! The half day relaxation will be worth more to you than the work you would do at home in the same time.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY.—Keep an eye upon Congress and your legislators these days. Every voter should be a thinker. Every farmer should vote. If there is a public measure which you think should succeed or should be defeated, sit right down and write to your representative, whether in Congress or the State Legislature, what you think, wish, and why. Get your neighbor to do the same thing. He will give heed to you. If he don't do it you have a remedy. By this course, if your opinions are carefully grounded, you will influence him, and give tone to legislation. This is every citizen's duty as well as privilege.

MAIL CHEAPER THAN EXPRESS.—Many small packages can be sent cheaper long distances, by mail, than by express. A pound of plants, or seeds, from New York to St. Paul, by mail, costs eight cents. The charge by express would not be less than one dollar. The writer received a package of sample cloths by express from New York that would have cost by mail about thirty cents, but the express charged one dollar. Seeds, plants, cards, blanks, books, pens, patterns, and small and light articles of merchandise, in small quantities, and for long distances, are generally cheaper by mail than by express.

THANKS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our table is loaded with communications which shall be used, in some shape, as rapidly as possible for our readers' benefit. We pray you, do not stop writing. Let us have something fresh from the farm every week—questions, answers, experience, practice—something that shall elicit and give information. We want to know how you feel, what you do, how you do it, what you want and why you want it. Let our columns reflect what our readers are thinking about and doing. Please make a note of this and keep us posted!

SORGHUM SUGAR.—A. L. BEALS, of Kendallville, Ind., sends us a sample of undrained Sorghum to prove to us that we may hope that it may become a sugar producing plant. We did not need this sample; for we have seen a great many just like it. It may be that Sorgho, kept pure, undegenerated, will produce cane sugar, and become the source of a staple article. We know it has been asserted that it will. We hope that it will. But we are not over sanguine.

THORN HILL FARMER'S CLUB SHEEP SHOW.—We are informed by LEWIS SPAULDING, Secretary, that the Thorn Hill Farmer's Club, (Onondaga Co., N. Y.), encouraged by the entire success of their sheep show, last June, have decided to hold another, on a more extended plan with more complete arrangements, the 2d day of next June.

Horticultural.

EXPERIENCE WITH NEW SEEDS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As others are writing their experience in flower culture, I thought I would venture a few items from mine, which will go to show the worthlessness of seeds put up for market by some nurserymen. Ever since I have been large enough to handle a hoe, I have given more or less time and attention to the cultivation of flowers. I have procured my plants and seeds from neighbors and friends, and have had quite a creditable show of flowers, embracing most of all the common varieties. Last spring I was induced by the recommendation of the RURAL to purchase five new varieties of seeds, put up in Rochester, and supposed to be good. Phlox Drummondii, Ten Week Stock, French Aster, Pansy and Zinnia. I took much pains in preparing the soil, gave the new seeds the most favorable positions, planted them as early as the season would permit, and then, buoyant with hope, waited for the appearing of the plants that were to bear such beautiful flowers.

In due time the Asters, Stocks and Zinnias came up, but the Pansy and Phlox seeds never germinated. I nursed with care these plants, hoping in autumn to be repaid, when they should flower. They grew very thrifty, and at last, buds and blossoms came. The Asters were described upon the seed paper, as being large, very double and of every desirable color. Large they were, it is true, large as the top of a small teacup, but the white daisies of the field, which all farmers dislike, were beauties of flowers beside these Asters. There was just one row of short leaves around the edge, of a dirty-white tinge, while the center resembled that of the common single sunflower. The Stocks, though fine looking plants, bore inferior single flowers, of two not very handsome shades, Zinnias do., and so ended my hopes of a fine show of autumn flowers, and I felt not a little like scolding "somebody."

I love flowers, and love to cultivate them, and have found it an employment that added to the strength and vigor of both body and mind; but this experience tended to the development of some feelings not quite so amiable.

I can not get along without flowers; and shall continue to cultivate the common kinds, but shall I invest any more "pocket money," time and labor, with such poor returns staring me in the face? FARMER'S DAUGHTER. New York, March, 1864.

REMARKS.—We'll tell you! All florists have a similar experience. The writer herself was in the West last year and the year before. Spring of 1862, sent to Rochester for flower seed. Result:—Double Zinnias that were the envy of the neighborhood; Asters that were perfect bouquets, and do., do., from most of the seeds, with two or three exceptions. Spring of 1863, sent to the same place for seed. Result:—Not one Double Zinnia Asters comparatively indifferent. But a neighbor, who had been induced to send to the same place by our success the previous year, did get Double Zinnias and splendid Asters, and boasted of them to us not a little, at the same time pointing to our defeat. And we know other similar cases where seed from the same party, ordered at the same time, gave, and did not give, satisfaction. In such cases, it is not the fault of the seedsman; and it is not always the fault of the cultivator. It must be charged to circumstances over which we have no control.

But we give it as our opinion and our experience, that the most real, solid satisfaction, will be gained by investing in tried and well-established varieties. We should invest sparingly in novelties if our means were limited. In too many cases these new things have only their novelty to recommend them. And then it must be remembered this is a great country, and what proves good in one locality does not necessarily in another.

DAMAGED PEACH TREES.

AT a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Hort. Society, Mr. HANNA read the following paper describing the manner in which he treated two peach trees, and the results, which will attract attention:

In 1848, January 10th, the thermometer fell to 18 degrees below zero, which was 24 degrees lower than this winter, it being 16 below zero on the 1st and 8th of January. In 1848, all peach buds and many trees were killed. I had a choice peach tree to all appearance dead; at least it was pronounced so by Mr. Sayers, of Cottage Garden, and Mr. J. C. Ferris, both fruit growers. Cut the bark, and it had the appearance of molasses between the bark and wood, and the bark on the body was split open. I was so confident it was dead that I took an ax and cut the top off within eighteen inches of the body, and intended to dig up the tree when the ground became suitable to plant some other tree in its place, but it was neglected, and then it threw out strong, thrifty shoots, making the finest and most compact top. In 1850, that tree bore a crop of peaches.

January 20th, 1852, the mercury fell twenty-two degrees below zero. As soon as it thawed I examined my peach orchard—I then had some three hundred trees—and found them badly frozen and the bark burst open on the body of the trees, mostly on the south-west side. I thought I had learned something from past experience. I took a towel, and bucket of yellow clay mortar, and closed the splits in the bark.

On the 3d of March following I commenced cutting the tops of the trees off. I had a thin, sharp cleaver, and a large bench to stand upon. Cut from the bottom. Cut every limb to within

four feet of the body of the tree. It gave the orchard a very unsightly appearance, but the tops grew out finely, and formed fine heads.

In 1863, I sold the farm to Mr. J. P. Broadwell. That year and the following the trees bore full crops of as fine peaches as any sold in your market. The branches being short there was no breaking down when loaded with fruit.

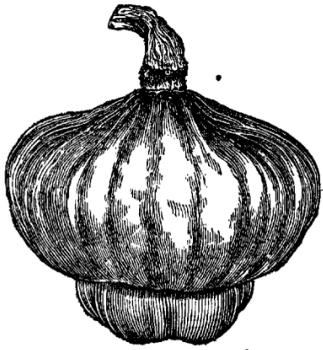
I am fully satisfied that cutting in peach trees will make them more thrifty, and live much longer. Many are cutting down their fruit trees. This I think all wrong. Better cut them in, and be sure to cut to the quick.

WESTERN GRAPE ITEMS.

OUR quaint friend, Dr. SCHREDER, of Bloomington, Ill., writes us a long letter, from which we condense the following items:

Progress of Grape Culture there.—Since the Doctor commenced grape culture there, which we believe is less than six years ago, eleven vineyards have been started, and he thinks within a year there will be fifty acres planted in grapes in that neighborhood.

Effects of the Winter on Varieties.—He says: "The frost has done us a heap of harm. The fruit last year did not get sugar enough for wine, and the vines did not get ripe enough to stand a very hard winter. The winter came and found the vines uncovered. The mercury fell in his vineyard Jan. 1st, in a protected porch,—23 deg.; on the north side of a large building in the wind,—28 deg.; on the north-west side,—29 deg. Result:—Catawba froze to the ground; Isabella, gone up; Delaware lost the sap; and, bless me soul, a good many varieties gave out, and will make good cuttings—for the stove! My Herbemonts, and about 60 other new varieties, and a few Catawbas, were, thank the Lord and my wife, covered. They are all right." The Doctor calls the Concord "the grape for the million." Taylor, he says, will grow in Greenland. Norton's Virginia and Herbemont he puts in his list of wine grapes.



TURBAN OR TURK'S HEAD SQUASH.

THIS is an excellent fall squash, being sweet, dry, fine grained and rich flavored when first gathered from the vine, and remains through the season excellent both for pies and the table. The average weight is about six pounds, and it is productive with good cultivation. Mr. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (whose advertisement appears in our columns), who is well known as the introducer of the Hubbard squash and sundry famous cabbages, furnishes us the following directions for cultivation:—Select good warm soil, fill it well with manure, then mark off the hills 8 by 9, mix in some fine stimulating manure in each hill (such as superphosphate, or guano), and plant early in the season four seeds. When the runners begin to show themselves, thin to two, or even one plant to the hill, keep down the weeds and loosen the soil between the hills frequently with the cultivator. If you wish to store the squashes, allow them to remain on till the vines are dead, when gather and store after two or three days' exposure to the sun. Avoid piling them in the field, and do not expose them to cold rains after gathering; this hurts the keeping properties of any squash. In storing do not stand them with the "acorn" downwards, but lay them on the sides.

MELONS, &c., ON POOR LAND.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Allow me to tell your readers how to grow melons, squashes and cucumbers on the poorest piece of land they may have. Plow the ground, and if it be so poor that the weeds will not grow, a desideratum is obtained. Mark with a hoe the places for the hills, six feet apart each way for winter squashes, and four feet for other vines. Take your compost* in a wagon, and you will make the hills for three rows of squashes, or five rows of other vines, at one drive. Driving astride the center row you will easily make the hills standing in the wagon. Six shovelfuls of compost will make a good hill. The hills are then prepared by mixing and leveling with the hoe, at the same time striking down slightly into the soil below. Never plant until the soil is warm and dry, if it is not until the first of June, as no time will be gained by doing so. Bugs seldom injure vines which come up quick and make a rapid growth. A good worker will compost an acre in about three days; so you see a small patch can be prepared in just no time.

* See article on Compost, by the same writer, on page 46, current volume.

GRAPES AND TRELLIS.—LIGHT WANTED.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In the address before the Fruit Growers' Association, the cost of vines and trellis for an acre of grapes, Isabella, is given at \$50.26, which does not, I think, make any allowance for labor.

A full statement from Mr. CHAPIN, as to the cost of his seven acres of vines up to the picking

the first crop, would be a valuable guide, although the same work could not be done so cheaply now.

Partial statements, that may tend to lead men to undertake a vineyard, thinking it can be done for little money, do much harm.

I believe it will pay to raise grapes. Last year I set out an acre of Delaware and Diana in rows seven feet apart, estimating that it would cost one thousand dollars before I should get my first crop. It used up 250 pounds No. 10 wire for the first course of trellis, and I have just bought a thousand pounds of No. 11 for the other courses, at a cost of 11 cents per pound, in New York. We have occasional heavy winds that would snap wires covered with vines strained on "posts 48 feet apart." Mr. BREHIN, of our place, set his posts for Isabella vines 30 feet apart, and now that his wires are covered with vines finds it necessary to put in additional posts. PELL. Waterloo, N. Y., Feb. 1864.

Horticultural Notes.

FRUIT IN INDIANA.—LOUIS A. REESE writes from Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 22d:—"As far as my knowledge, from personal examination and hearsay extends, the peaches in this section of Indiana, both fruit and trees, were killed during the intense cold weather which occurred the first of the year." La Fayette is not far North of 40 degrees North latitude.

NEW WORK ON GRAPE CULTURE.—Mr. A. S. FULLER of Brooklyn, has prepared a work entitled "The Grape Cultivator." It is now in press and will probably be issued during the present month. The design of the author is to furnish full information on the various branches pertaining to out-door grape culture. A glance at some of the advance sheets of this work, have impressed us favorably as to its value as a practical treatise on the subject. It comprises a number of original illustrations.

CHAS. DOWNING AND THE BEURRE GIFFARD PEAR.—HOVEY, in his Magazine for March, says that "when this pear was under discussion at Rochester last month, (January), Mr. C. DOWNING stated that it rotted easily, unless taken at the very moment of maturity; he had to watch them as a cat watches a mouse, to hit the right moment." We should like very much to know if Mr. DOWNING did say so; or if, indeed, he said anything about this pear. If he did we did not hear him, and it was our effort to report the discussions faithfully.

THE MULBERRY AND THE ALMOND.—A correspondent at Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co., Wis., inquires whether the mulberry and the hard-shell Almond, can be safely grown there. We cannot answer from actual experience, but from what we know of the climate of Wisconsin, and of the delicate nature of the trees in question, we think they would not succeed. The two Mulberries most esteemed for the table are the Black English and Downing's Everbearing, as it is called; but these trees are occasionally injured by the winters here. The Almond is about as hardy as a Peach.—B.

Inquiries and Answers.

WHITE WILLOW HEDGES IN LAKE CO., OHIO.—Mr. E. S. PIKE, of Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, writes in response to our question in our issue of February 20th, that—"There are no White Willow hedges in this county except one year old hedges, and but few plantings of that age."

AN APPLE TWIG BORER.—Please inform me through the RURAL how to destroy the worm or maggot that secretes itself in the heart of the most thrifty limbs of my young trees, specimens of which I inclose to you. I have looked in BARRY'S Fruit Garden for a description of it, but in vain. Any information will greatly oblige me, as I fear it is something serious to the tree.—G. H. HOTCHKISS.

Mr. H. neglected to furnish us with his post-office address, which we regret, because we would like to know the locality in which this insect is at work. From the character of the work, it must be a borer—perhaps Bostrius bicaudatus, (Say), described in FRON'S Report, Vol. 3, page 12. There seems to be little known of this insect, which is described as being a small cylindrical beetle, dark chestnut-brown, black beneath, the fore part of its thorax rough from minute elevated points, and in the males furnished with two little horns, and the tips of their wing-covers above, with two prickle-like points which curve inwards. Length 0.25 to 0.35 of an inch. FRON says this insect occurs in Illinois and Michigan, and from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, but has never been met with as yet in New York or New England. Judging from the character of the work in the twig sent us, and from the description of the work of this beetle, it must be the insect whose eggs produce the wood-eating larvae which prey upon your trees. FRON, however, does not describe the larvae of this insect. In June and July watch for the insect about the trees. If you can catch one, feed him a little chloroform and send him to us.

NAME FOR AN APPLE WANTED.—I should like to inquire through the RURAL if there is an apple known at the East as the Golvart or Calvert? I do not find it described in any of the books, and I have never seen it spoken of in the RURAL. The apple known here under that name, is a large striped fall apple, resembling the Gravenstein in form and growth of the tree, and in the size and color of the fruit. The time of ripening is the same in each. The fruit is of fair quality but not so good as the Gravenstein.

FRUIT FOR NORTH WISCONSIN.—I would also like to have some one, that knows by experience, give a list of a few varieties of apples, pears and plums that have, by trial, been found worthy of cultivation in Northern Wisconsin; such as are of good quality, hardy and productive. I would say that the Gravenstein has proved with me to combine the above qualities as a fall apple.—Ed. Wrs., Appleton, Wis.

The Calvert is a well known apple here, though not described in the books. It is a large, handsome apple, of 2d quality. Tree of remarkably vigorous and beautiful growth, and very productive.

Hardy Apples.—Summer.—Red Astrachan, Bononi, Red June, Summer Queen, Keswick Codlin. Fall.—Duchesse of Oldenburg, Fall Wine, Jersey Sweet, Maiden's Blush, Hawthorned, Munson Sweet. Winter.—Dominie, Yellow Beldlower, Fameuse, New York Pippin, Raule's Janet, Wagner, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Tolman Sweeting.

Hardy Pears.—Summer.—Dearborn's Seedling, Brandywine, Tyson, Bartlett. Autumn.—Buffam, Belle Lucra tie, White Doymne, Flemish Beauty, Swan's Orange, Seckel, Stevens' Genesee, Urbaniste. Winter.—Easter Beurre, Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence and Winter Nelis. For Cooking.—Pound and Black pear of Worcester.

Hardy Plums.—Coe's Golden Drop, Bradshaw, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Yellow Egg and Yellow Gage.—B.

Horticultural Advertisements.

TRUE LINNEUS RHUBARB.—From the original importation, for sale at low rates. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

WANTED.—A QUANTITY OF UNION VILLAGE Grape vine wood, 1,000 eyes or more. Address: RYDER & CO., Vine growers, Slug King, N. Y.

NATIVE EVERGREEN PLANTS.—The following varieties, 6 to 12 inches high, at \$5 per 100.—Balsam Fir, White Spruce, Arbor Vitae, White Pine and Hemlock. Packing free. JAMES A. ROOT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

PINE HILL NURSERY, near Buffalo, N. Y.—FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, HARDY GRAPE VINES, all the latest looking varieties, for sale at moderate prices. Catalogues sent on application. 741-2t GODFREY ZIMMERMANN.

GRAPE VINES AND CUTTINGS.—Good vines of the Ontario, Cayahoga, and Allen's Hybrid at \$1 each. Logan, Cassady, Rebecca, Alvey, 50 cents. Concord, Diana, Hartford Prolific, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100. Cuttings of the Concord, Diana, and Hartford Prolific for \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. A. W. POTTER, Grape Lawn, Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y.

FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.—My Descriptive Catalogue of hardy ANNUALS and BIENNIALS, EVERLASTING FLOWERS and ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, tells you how to get the seeds, what are the best varieties, and how to sow and cultivate them. Selections made when desired. Catalogues furnished on application. 741-4t MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

HARDY RASPBERRIES without protection from sun or frost. The Philadelphia is best and most productive, yielded with me last year 220 bushels per acre of large, red, luscious fruit, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100. Belle d'Orleans, yielding two crops, and Allen's Red Prolific, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000. French Strawberry, large, early and handsome, most valuable for market, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. For market or export on receipt of Circulars gratis. WM. PARRY, Cinnaumant, N. J.

PLANTS AND SEEDS BY MAIL POST.—Improved black Raspberry plants with printed directions, 50 for \$1. Triumph de Gand Strawberry plants, \$1.25 per 100. Scott's Seedling and the Kelpie Strawberry plants, both early, very hardy and sweet, \$1 per 100. Wilson's Albany and Longworth's Prolific, later, very large and productive, \$1 per 100. Pure Hubbard Squash Seed 30 per 100 lbs. Large, late keeping Sweet German Turnip Seed 4 oz. for 20 cents; 1 lb. for \$1.00. After spending six years in testing many new varieties, I pronounce the Turban to be decidedly the best of all Squashes for fall use. It is dry, very fine grained, sweet and rich flavored the Hubbard being sweeter in its sweetness in the fall, and is thicker and heavier in proportion to its size than any other variety. It grows to a good size for family use, yields well, and will be found more excellent either for table or for pie. Seedsmen, Editors of the Agricultural Press, Provision Dealers, and Farmers, who have tested it speak of it in the highest terms, as will be seen by the following: The public have tried my Hubbard Squash and found it to be all I represented—now let them try my Turban. Price per package of 60 seeds, 25 cts; 3 packages, \$1.00. Dealers supplied with circulars on liberal terms. 741-2t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THE NEW SQUASH.—The Turban or Turk's Head Squash.

Since I introduced the Hubbard as the best of all Winter Squashes, I have been seeking for the public a first class Squash for some time. After spending six years in testing many new varieties, I pronounce the Turban to be decidedly the best of all Squashes for fall use. It is dry, very fine grained, sweet and rich flavored the Hubbard being sweeter in its sweetness in the fall, and is thicker and heavier in proportion to its size than any other variety. It grows to a good size for family use, yields well, and will be found more excellent either for table or for pie. Seedsmen, Editors of the Agricultural Press, Provision Dealers, and Farmers, who have tested it speak of it in the highest terms, as will be seen by the following: The public have tried my Hubbard Squash and found it to be all I represented—now let them try my Turban. Price per package of 60 seeds, 25 cts; 3 packages, \$1.00. Dealers supplied with circulars on liberal terms. 741-2t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS. 160 ACRES, OPEN PRAIRIE.

12th year. For the North West or severe climates one small hardy tree is worth 10 large, tender ones. Variety and quality rare. Western Trees for Western Planters. A large assortment of low spreading trees of proved sorts—not the tall, naked, slender switches that transport long journeys so cheaply, or the culis of ancient nurseries, thrust upon eager buyers. After the hard winter occurring but only in 1852, as in 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58 is just lost no time—plant now! Apple, 1 to 4 years, \$40 to \$55 per 1,000—largest and best stock ever offered. 75,000 Pear Trees, 10,000 Cherry, &c., &c. 10,000 Plum, 10,000 Peach, (to arrive). 20,000 Red Patch Currants, fine 2 year, 1,000 \$20. 20,000 Gooseberry, Houghton and Chester, 2 yr, 1,000 \$30. 10,000 Lawton Blackberry and assorted Raspberry, including Catawissa, strong, 15c; Doolittle Blackcap, true, 15c. 25,000 Grapes, 40 sorts, Catawissa, Clinton, Concord, Isabella, 1 and 2 year; Iowa, Graveling, &c. 20,000 Gooseberry, Houghton and Chester, 2 yr, 1,000 \$30. 20,000 Apple Root Grafts, in prime order, 10,000 \$75. 200,000 White or Gray Willow Cuttings, 10,000 \$20. A liberal discount to the trade. 20,000 Evergreens, Nursery grown, mostly medium or small. 30,000 Ornamental Trees, many sorts and sizes, Superb European, White Birch, Elm, &c. 20,000 Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Prunus Triloba, superb, new, 75 cts. each. Roses, Peonies, Phloxes, Lilies, Gladioli, Dahlias, 170 names of sorts. Green-House and Bedding Plants—Terms cash. Send red stamp for new Catalogues. N. B. Our Pear, Cherry, Plum, half Hardy Trees and Shrubs, were nearly all dug and heeled in very low over winter and the entire tops of a part covered, so they were not injured last winter. Our choice Grapes were heeled in and heeled in and entirely covered with manure in autumn. 741-3t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

ONE YEAR OLD CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPE VINES for sale. GRIFFITH & CO., South Shore Vineyards, Northeast, Pa.

FOR SALE AT THE SENECA CO. NURSERIES.—20,000 Delaware Grape Roots, 1 and 2 years old. Also, Russell's Strawberry plants for \$1.00 per dozen, or \$30 per 1,000. Address: T. ATLOR, Proprietor, Waterloo, N. Y., March 7, 1864. 741-3t

100,000 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet high, at \$10 per hundred. 20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 per 100. 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 5 feet high, at \$15 per 100. 20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 6,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach Trees, Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c.

All the best Western varieties grown extensively. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pre-pay postage. Address: E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y. 741-3t

FRUIT TREES AT Wholesale.

I offer for sale at lowest market prices, for Spring delivery, 100,000 choice 4 year old APPLE TREES, comprising the leading and popular varieties of Summer, Fall and Winter Fruit. ALSO, a few Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Currants, &c. ALSO, 50,000 Apple Grafts, peppar varieties, in fine order, for sale cheap. G. C. RUELL, ASSIGNEE, 75 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y. 741-4t

DORCHESTER NURSERIES. Standard Pear Trees.—The stock is unexcelled of extra size trees, and we invite the attention of the trade to our wholesale price list.

The New Seedling Pear, Clapp's Favorite, we are permitted to offer to purchasers. In size, color, and general appearance it resembles the Bartlett; and in habit and foliage the Flemish Beauty. It has the productive qualities of the former, with the hardness in the nursery rows of the latter.

President C. M. HOVEY, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes of it in the "Magazine of Horticulture," thus: "This year has fruited this year shows that while it nearly resembles the Bartlett in appearance, it is so hardy in its character as to resist the severe cold which so generally affected the Bartlett; and in quality it certainly is superior."

Send for a Circular. The Rogers' Hybrid Grape.—Fine vines, transplanted one and two years, with good roots and well ripened wood, at a liberal discount to the trade.

Currants.—La Versailles, La Seltie d'Angers, La Hatve de Berlin, Dan's New White, and all the other popular varieties. 741-2t MARSHALL P. WILDER & BAKER, DORCHESTER, MASS.

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ANNUAL OR TEN WEEKS' STOCKS.

A Dwarf, Early Flowering; do. Large do.; Large New Hybrid. Each variety embracing from 8 to 16 colors, mixed. The most superior collection sent by mail for \$1.25. Read the article on annual stocks in the RURAL of the 12th March.—"Who will grow the best of these this year?"—"Who will try?" Catalogue of Choice Seeds sent on application. 741-3t MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

DOCT. ABBOTT & SON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Rabbits Roots, Evergreens, small Fruits, &c. &c. 500,000 Apple Seedlings, 2 years old, small cheap for cash at the Old Dutchbook Nursery. The ground must be cleared. 739-5t W. LYON, General Agent, Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 7, 1864.

DINUS BENTHAMIANA.—We have the pleasure of offering some specimens, 3 to 4 feet high, of this beautiful California Pine. It is as hardy as our Northern Pines and remarkable for its long dark green foliage and rapid growth. See general advertisement. 739-2t ELLWANGER & BARRY, March 1, 1864. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

MAGNOLIAS.

WE have the pleasure of offering a good stock of the following MAGNOLIAS, the most beautiful of all deciduous Ornamental Trees, and perfectly hardy in all parts of this country. MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA, 6 to 8 feet. Do. THOMPSONIANA, 3 feet. Do. SPECIOSA, 3 to 4 feet. Do. SOULANGEANA, 3 to 4 feet. Do. SUPREMACY, 2 to 3 feet. Do. NORBERTIANA, 2 to 3 feet. Prices given on application. See general advertisement. 739-2t ELLWANGER & BARRY, March 1, 1864. Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FOR SPRING OF 1864!

ELLWANGER & BARRY respectfully invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees, to the great stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they now offer

And Plants, of every description, which they now offer in the following assortment of all classes. STANDARD FRUIT TREES for Orchards. DWARF FRUIT TREES for Gardens. HARDY FRUIT TREES for Planting. SMALL FRUITS, including the newest and finest varieties of Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. HARDY GRAPES for culture. Over 70 varieties, including a large stock of strong plants of Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Rogers' Hybrid, and others worthy of cultivation. FOREIGN GRAPES for Vines, (80 varieties), strong, well-grown plants, in pots, of all the popular old sorts and new ones of merit, such as Bowood Muscadine, Golden Hamburg, Great Hamburg, Buckland's Sweetwater, Lady Downis, &c. FIGS, ORANGES and LEMONS, fruiting plants.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES, upward of 300 species and varieties. WEEPING OR DRIPPING TREES, 25 distinct and beautiful varieties. TREES WITH REMARKABLE AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE of 10 distinct sorts. RARE AND BEAUTIFUL LAWN TREES. HARDY EVERGREEN TREES, of all kinds and sizes, of beautiful form, frequently transplanted and sure to move easily. NEW AND RARE EVERGREENS, from California, &c. &c. FLOWERING SHRUBS—A great collection of over 300 different species and varieties of the most ornamental—large and small. CLEMATIS AND TRAILING SHRUBS, over 60 species and varieties. ROSES, the largest stock in America, comprising over 100 of the most beautiful sorts of all classes. PEONIES, Chinese Herbaceous, 40 of the finest sorts. SIPIER DOUBLE DAHLIAS, 100 select sorts. PHLOXES and CHERYSANTHEMUMS, the finest new and old sorts. PERPETUAL OR MONTHLY CARNATIONS—A large and superb collection. HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS—upwards of 300 species and varieties. GLADIOLI, the finest new and old sorts. GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS in unlimited variety. The entire stock is in perfect order; owing to the unusual mildness of the winter the most delicate trees have escaped injury.

The following Catalogues, which give PRICES AND TERMS, Will be sent pre-paid upon the receipt of postage stamps, as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each. No. 3, No. 4, three cents. No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits. No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c. No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-House and Bedding Plants, published every spring. No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue of Trade List, published every autumn. ELLWANGER & BARRY, 739-2t Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. March 1, 1864.

THE YOKOHAMA SQUASH.

The Subscriber offers for sale seed of this NEW SQUASH, raised from a seed brought from Japan by his brother, Mr. THOMAS HOGG. It is without doubt One of the Best Squashes Grown, and is a great acquisition to our list of vegetables as it combines more good qualities than any other squash grown in this country. The surface is strongly ribbed; the skin is very hard; in its early stages of growth of a pale green color; becoming of very deep green when more advanced, and when fully ripe is of a dull orange color. The Turban class of Squashes, which are six inches through, and from six to twelve inches across, and weighs from six to twelve pounds. The flesh is of a deep orange color, very finely flavored; sweet and dry, very fine grained and WITHOUT JAWY FIBRE.

It is excellent stewed, and when baked it much resembles a sweet potato in flesh and flavor; and is superior to all other squashes for the purpose of making soup. It is a robust and vigorous grower, running very freely, having the peculiarity of rooting at the joints like a Verbena, and is

A VERY PROLIFIC BEARER.

It comes early into bearing and is excellent for cooking when the largest than any other squash, so that a continuous supply for a family during the whole season can be had by growing this variety only, as it is in use from July until March.

THE SEEDS ARE WARRANTED PURE.

being grown by myself. They are put up in packets containing ten seeds each, at the price of twenty-five cents per packet, sent to any address, postage free. JAMES HOGG, Yorkville, New York City. Sold also by H. B. LANA, 11 Nassau St.; J. M. THORBURN & CO., Fleming & Davidson, Alfred BRIDGMAN and JOHN VANDERBILT, New York City; WASHINGTON & CURTIS, Boston. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. R. R. BLISS, Springfield, Mass. H. A. DREER, and D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia; JOHN SAUL, Washington, D. C. JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.; and WM. THORBURN, Albany, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Russell's Grt. Prolific Strawberry Plants, every one warranted true to name, for sale at \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100, packed in good order. Cash or accompany orders. Delaware Grape Vines, very fine, at \$30 per 100; 50 cts. each, in small quantities. Address 739-10t J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

A FEW THOUSAND CUTTINGS OF DELAWARE Grape Vines for sale. HENRY H. OLMSTED, 738-4t Pavilion Center, Genesee Co., N. Y.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.—40,000 Apple

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
HOME ON FURLOUGH.

BY KATR WOODLAND.

LIGHTER and quicker the young wife walks;
More and more constant the little one talks;
Firelight and lamplight their ruddiest glow,
Over the walls of the home-room throw.
All that will please him is doing and done;
To-night the husband and father will come,
Home on furlough.

The lovelight beams from the mother's eye,
As the weeks, and days, and hours go by;
And she thinks of her darling coming to rest
His weary head on his mother's breast.
The time seems brief since he nestled there,
Yet now he is coming, with manhood's care,
Home on furlough.

Sisters their soldier brother greet,
Friends and neighbors with pleasure meet,
And the maiden breathes in her lover's ear,
The few sweet words that he loves to hear;
Thinking meanwhile of the days to come,
When he, whom she loves, will again come home,
Without furlough.

Alas, oh alas! for the loved and dear,
Of those who sleep on a Southern bier!
In vain for them are the lamps lit bright,
And the slippers and chair by the fire at night.
In vain do their stricken spirits mourn,
For the brave and gallant who ne'er return,
Even on furlough.

Father of Nations! Oh hasten, we pray,
The rosy dawn of that glorious day
When our beautiful country, united, shall stand
The pride and delight of each nation and land;
When strife between brothers forever shall cease,
And the soldier return to his fireside in peace,
Without furlough.

And yet, we are all upon furlough here;
And the Captain above, as the time draws near
And our furloughs expire, will summon us all
To His grand review at the trumpet's call:
Ah! sad will it be for all who must say,
"I have idly and wickedly wasted away
My life furlough."
Van Buren Co., Mich., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE HOOP SKIRT.

Fashion kills more women than toll and sorrow.
[Scalpel.]

It is a wonder that men and women endowed
with the noble faculty of reason, have so little
gratitude for the good gift, that they can carry it
a willing sacrifice to their worse than heathen
goddess. Better might they hide it in the
ground, than give it to support the wanton de-
stroyer of their race.

I feel "moved" to speak a contradictory opin-
ion to that of the editor of the *Scalpel*, expressed
in an article recently published in the *RURAL*,
on the benign blessings of the modern hooped
skirt. But I do not intend to apply to him all I
have written above, in retaliation for saying
"No sensible person can fail to appreciate its
benefit to the young girl or woman."

If I am entitled to the doubtful compliment,
I will bear the honor meekly, but it shall not
restrain me from confessing that I do fail to see
what he has so happily discovered. "Perhaps it
is all in consequence of not seeing the matter in
a "professional" light; but mine is the "light
of experience" which is quite sufficient to enable
me to judge of its health-giving properties
to my own satisfaction. Of its artistic ones, it
is hard telling who is able to judge. The word
artistic applied to woman's dress, has such an
India-rubber signification, that it may be one
thing, or its opposite, according as it is looked
upon by persons who consider the consistency
of adaptation to natural requirements, or by those
who merely take a fancy to the article, or the
lady who wears it. Fashion so changes our
aesthetic taste into prejudicial notions, that it is
nearly impossible for us to tell whether we judge
from the true or an artificial standard. How-
ever it may be with myself, evidently it is not
fashion that has formed my notions in regard to
the hoop skirt, one of which is, that GOD de-
signed for woman a "skeleton," and I cannot
rid myself of the idea that He must have con-
sidered it quite sufficient for her needs; and we
might reasonably expect it to be an "admirably
artistic and health-giving device," but Fashion
and her devotees have denied it the former
property, and after sacrificing the latter through
persevering ages, to make some appearance of
its possession, till, discouraged of ever arriving
at any permanently satisfactory result, they
have at last compromised the difficulty with the
Divine Artist, by doing the best they can with
shaping a portion of His production so as not to
shock too severely the refined sensibilities of hu-
manity, and have disguised the remainder of it
by hiding it within a new device, modeled after
the most artistic designs of a cooper's shop.

After such a nice adjustment of things, gentle-
men who are intensely susceptible to the influ-
ences of the beautiful in nature and art, may
well be distressed at any indications of the
abandonment of their perfected ideal, which is
doubtless appreciated not only because it em-
bodies the most symmetrical proportions in its pas-
sive state, but is capable of changing into ever-
varying artistic figures: such as those assumed
in ascending high places and descending to lower
ones, in entering carriages, sitting down in arm
chairs, and especially in arising therefrom, in
walking in the dew, dust, mud, rain and snow—
in short, in being conformable to the demands of
any emergency.

Woman, without her second skeleton, has no
more dignity than a wilted cabbage leaf. It
gives her an air of majestic stiffness, so fascinat-
ing in a moving object; enabling her to rival
the gracefulness of the mud-turtle; besides, it
increases her capacity to carry fantastic adorn-
ments, which is such a commendable way of

disposing of wealth in a country over-burdened
with prosperity and comfort.

In regard to health, the editor merits the
thanks of woman for his candid and instructive
reasoning, but he makes compromises with her
follies and weaknesses, instead of advising her
to forsake them altogether, that she may secure
the fullest measure of the blessings of health.
He first inscribes himself within a circle whose
circumference he dare not, or will not, over-step,
and then does the best he can within his limits.
If he had taken for his theorem, The hoop skirt
is injurious, and ought to be abandoned, he
would have had some excellent arguments for a
demonstration.

I was not aware that "its end is to insure the
unrestricted use of the limbs in walking" (why
not add in skating also.) If it has such preten-
sions it is a decided humbug, for everybody has
learned that that liberty is not attainable while
there is one within sight; and most especially is
it true of the person whose every step is meas-
ured by a boundary which suggests, "thus far
shalt thou go and no farther." If it is meant to
insure the use of them to itself, it is a very per-
tinent remark, and includes both hands, of
course. Its "benefit to the young girl" in
climbing trees and fences, and doing all other
necessary romping, has, probably, some signifi-
cance not at first apparent.

It is thought to be more healthful than the old
style of wearing heavy skirts, but I have heard
eminent physicians pronounce it even more in-
jurious; confining a body of cold air about the
lower portions of the body, causing unequal cir-
culation, and consequent congestions of the or-
gans in the upper portion. But it is not so very
light a load for a delicate woman to carry thirty
metal hoops, and as many yards of cloth, for a
genteel covering, which must be so long as not
to expose the feet, or it is offensive to good taste,
suggesting a lack in the accomplishment of an
intended deception. It is more pleasing to fash-
ionable taste to drag it a few inches or more.

Really, I don't see how a physician, or any
other "sensible person," can fail to see that
crinoline, with its train of evils, is injurious to
health, to temper, to the free development of
mind as well as body, and a monstrous distortion
of the beauty of the human form.

There is a demand for earnest discussion in
regard to the momentous question, wherewithal
shall we be clothed? and we are always obliged
to gentlemen for taking an interest in our well-
fare; but it will be better, if they will please
remember in their advice, that what would be
poison to them is not likely to be healthful food
for us; and they need not fear to speak contrary
to the mandates of Fashion, for potent as she
is with our vain sex, their admiration is ten
times more so. FAITH WAYNE.
Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1864.

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

—It is said the beautiful Marquise DORIA, a
lady equally well known in Italy and France,
has just died at the age of twenty, from a dis-
ease brought on by constantly having flowers in
her rooms. We should like to know if doctors
can agree on this subject? It is annually as-
serted that plants and flowers in a room are no in-
jury to the health of persons occupying them;
and as often and as positively asserted that they
are.

—SOME writer furnishes the following impor-
tant information:—"So long as woman inspires
love, she is not old. But, what is it to be old?
It does not depend on the fact that we have ex-
isted during a certain mysterious number of
years which have been allotted to each of us.
To be old, is to have no longer a beauty of
charm. If a woman preserves the attractions
of youth until she reaches the age of one hun-
dred, she will be younger than the woman of
twenty who has lost them."

—THE great families of Russia have conceived
rather a pretty idea, which has become the
Muscovite mode, and might be, perhaps, import-
ed with advantage—this is to present to the vis-
itors to their country residences a *souvenir* of
the sojourn, an album which contains a photo-
graphic illustration of the happy days they spent
—photographs of the personages who formed
the society, of the mansion, the sights and
scenes, the stables, the horses, the principal epi-
sodes and events during the aristocratic *villegi-
atura*. Of course this would necessitate the
constant attendance of a photographer, and that
every event of the stay should be arranged with
a view to photographing. In the middle of
dinner, just as the glass is raised, and the fork
carrying the morsel to the mouth, the host would
exclaim, "Attention! As you are for an instant!
Photographer, make ready!—present!—photo-
graph."

—SOMEBODY believes in hazel-eyed women,
and asserts that "a hazel eye inspires at first a
Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely
expands into love as securely founded as the
Rock of Gibraltar. A woman with a hazel eye
never slopes from her husband, never chats
scandal, never sacrifices her husband's comfort
to her own, never finds fault, never talks too
much or too little, always is an entertaining, in-
tellectual, agreeable, and lovely creature." "We
never knew," says a brother editor, "but one
uninteresting, unamiable woman with a hazel
eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the
Yankee says, 'like the little end of nothing
whittled down to a point.'" The gray is a sign
of shrewdness and talent; great thinkers and
captains have it. In woman it indicates a better
head than heart. The dark hazel is noble in its
significance, as well as in its beauty. The eye
is amiable, and may be feeble; the black—take
care!

TRUTH.—COLTON says the greatest friend of
Truth is Time; her greatest enemy is prejudice;
and her constant companion is humility.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
FIRELIGHT FANCIES.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

SWEET, sweet firelight fancies!
When the bright flame dances merrily to and fro!
And within the shadow of the crimson glow,
Watch we for the olden faces of the Long Ago!

Rare, sweet firelight fancies!
When the golden legends of the youthful heart
Into real meaning and fruition start,
Seeming ever after of our altered life a part.

Sweet, sweet firelight fancies!
When familiar voices breathe our names again,
And we listen with a gladness that is almost pain;
Oh! the strange, sad difference between the now and
then!

Rare, sweet firelight fancies!
How we watch the blaze until it dies away,
And the darkness gathers to entomb the day,
While we sit within the glimmer of the last, faint ray.

Sweet, sweet firelight fancies!
The book of memory seems to open in the dark,
Lighted by the flashes of that latest spark,
And on its leaves, the tale of other days and years I
mark.

Rare, sweet firelight fancies!
Leave your mystic shadows on my brain to-night,
Weave amid the darkness your spells of holy light,
Oh! woo me back those early days when life was calm
and bright!
Philadelphia, Pa., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MUSICAL PERFORMERS.

BY JULIE SAVAGE.

MUSIC embodies, not ideas, but feelings. It
awakens, not distinct conceptions, but indefinite,
shapeless impressions. One strain carries us
backward through the haze of indistinct memo-
ries, and awakens those dim feelings that

"—resemble sorrow only
As the mist resembles rain."

Another bears us upward on a surging sea of
sound into those cloudy regions where glory
dwells and shines.

"Beyond the mighty moons that wane
Upon the verge of Nature's utmost sphere,
Till the world's shadowy walls are past and disappear."

As the springs of these feelings are deeper
and their action more subtle than are the
sources and working of ideas, then to create and
combine those harmonies which lift us out of
time and teach us to tread the shadowy paths of
infinity, must require a great artist.

To express tender, mournful or sacred senti-
ments in pleasing and harmonious strains which
touch the heart or exhilarate the feelings, though
requiring no genius, requires some talent, and
he who successfully does this we may consider
a clever man. The man who skillfully renders
these melodies for us, who translates them from
written characters into sound, is a good me-
chanic.

Let us not confound the artisan with the
artist. He is not the genius who brings us great
thoughts from an unknown tongue, and clothes
them in the familiar garb of our own language;
neither is he the sculptor who chisels in marble
a copy of the clay which has grown to shape in
the hands of the master. Precisely similar is
the office of the mere musical performer; it
requires skill, like any kind of handiwork
merely mechanical, a skill to attain which de-
mands patience, perseverance, perhaps, but not
talent.

We often, and generally, have a dim idea that
musical skill indicates a kind of talent in its
possessor, and, on account of this notion, we
often yield our musical taste to him. If a cabi-
net maker should offer us a chair which was
vainly endeavoring to support its center of
gravity on three legs, we would not accept it
because he understands the business better than
we and is a better judge of furniture. Neither
should we surrender our sense of harmony,
much less our ideas of what is fitting in devo-
tional melody, to our artisans.

That musical taste and musical skill are by no
means always found in union is proved by the
want of taste and adaptation so frequently
shown by musical circles in selections for per-
formances. Complexity is used where sim-
plicity is needed, and our devotions are startled
with the most fantastic combinations of sound,
seemingly arranged more for the purpose of dis-
playing the various powers of the performers
than with any idea of making the sound of the
music correspond to the sense of the words.

It may be said that a cultivated musical taste
is necessary to the appreciation of the more
intricate melodies. This is, doubtless, true.
But since the effect of music must be instant-
aneous, since the mass of hearers are, and must
necessarily be, without this super-cultivation,
and since it is the very nature of the art to
appeal, not to reason, but to blind feelings, we
may demand that our musical purveyors shall
reserve these *grotesqueries* for the private use of
the cultivated, and give us what suits our sense
of fitness, harmony and beauty.

NOW AND THEN.

We had but a humble home,
With few and simple joys,
But my father's step was proud and firm,
And my brothers were laughing boys.

We have much that we longed for then,
Our hearts are broad and bright;
But my brothers now are saddened men,
And my father's hair is white.

[Phoebe Cary.]

LOVE is an alliance of Friendship and Lust;
if the former predominate, it is a passion exal-
ted and refined, and if the latter, gross and sensual.
—Colton.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES.—NO. II.

ADMITTANCE OF PATIENTS.

As the most of our patients come from Nash-
ville, at present, they do not arrive until late
in the evening, say from six to nine o'clock.
They are brought from the depot in ambulances,
holding ten men each. On their arrival they
are assigned to the different wards by loads.
Here they are assigned beds by the nurses, and
their names, Company, Regiment and Post
Office address, taken for record in the hospital
books. Then all who are able to walk are taken
to the bath house, and thoroughly washed and
provided with clean under-clothes. If any are
not able to go to the bath house they are washed
in the wards. By this time we have their
supper on the table, and they march in order to
the dining hall, and partake of a good warm
supper. It is then *taps*, or after, and all have
to retire and keep still. "Taps," or lights out,
are at half-past eight in winter, and nine o'clock
in summer.

At the head of each bed is a tin case, and
when a patient enters, a card is slipped in it, on
which is written his name, Company, Regiment,
disease, date of admittance, and on leaving, the
date of death or of discharge. On the back of
this card is also written the different articles of
clothing in his possession, and the Post Office
address of his friends at home. All the extra
clothing is then put in his knapsack, marked,
and put in the baggage-room, which is kept
carefully locked. In these rooms there are
separate boxes for each bed, so that it is almost
impossible for anything to get mixed or lost.
If a patient has to keep his bed all the time all
his clothing is taken away. Every patient that
is able, is required to keep his own bed in order,
and clean his own spittoon. The healthiest
ones are also required to help clean up (police)
outside of the wards.

At six, A. M., and eight, P. M., roll-call is
held in all of the wards, and all absentees noted.
If a man is gone three days he is marked as a
deserter. Surgeons, each of whom have one
hundred men, make their visits to the wards at
nine, A. M., and three, P. M. At the morning
call every patient has to be at his bed. Each
bed is numbered and the number of the bed is
put on the prescription, so that every man is
sure to get his own medicine. A surgeon is to
be on hand in five minutes notice if he is needed.
As you see, so far as medical care is concerned,
it is better here than at home.

The most we need is the home influence, and
the pleasant smiles of a mother, wife, sister or
lover. I. P. BATES.
Brown U. S. Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

READING FOR "OUR SOLDIER BOYS."

I HAVE just received a letter from one of our
soldier boys, and will extract the following:—
"Judge of my surprise and pleasure, dear sister,
upon receiving a package from you, and
finding inclosed a *RURAL*. And don't fail to
send them whenever it is convenient for you,
for it is as 'balm to a wounded heart.' We get
no news here in 'Old Kentucky' except the Cin-
cinnati *Times*; but we all prefer the *RURAL*, it
seems more like receiving a letter from home."

Now, I hope there is not one among the
RURAL readers that will fail to send those
"absent, but never forgotten, soldier boys," if
not the *RURAL*, some other good old family
paper that will remind them of "Home, sweet
Home." Something that will serve to while
away the dull, inactive hours of camp life, and
still keep fresh in their minds the friends they
have left behind, and the many good instruc-
tions they have received from those home
friends—something they will profit by and
remember in the future as one step toward
heaven. "What has been done can be done
again." And many a poor soldier lad who has
been pining away with home sickness, has sud-
denly been entered upon the convalescent list
with no other restorative than "something good
to read from home." This invaluable medicine
is usually unailing in the cure of that disease,
and will sometimes effect a cure when all other
means have failed. And it is within the reach
of all. So do not let us permit a single week to
pass without sending them something to read.
Brady, Mich. Mrs. M. F. HOOTTEL.

LEISURE.

LEISURE is never so enjoyable as when it
comes unexpectedly, like the visit of a long
absent friend. And to be sweet it must be short.
Too much of it palls upon the appetite. Luxu-
rious as a warm bath, it is also as enervating.
He who finds himself suddenly possessed of
leisure in great plenty, will do well to dispose
of the bulk of it as soon as possible by setting him-
self seriously to do. Systematized activity is
one of the best preservatives against "dull care."
Leisure is but a sauce of life, which helps to
make work more palatable and digestible—the
one apart from the others soon becomes "disgust-
ing." Men of leisure, as they are called, are
most commonly restless, fidgety and unhappy
men—the kindest thing which can be done to
them is to deprive them, if possible, by hook or
crook, of the greater part of their leisure. At
first sight, it does not seem so, but a very short
experience will prove that it is so. Much leis-
ure infers the absence of a purpose—and life
without a purpose is a perpetual burden.

LET all men know this, and keep it in mind
always, that a single, narrowest, simplest duty
steadily practiced day after day, does more to
support, and may do more to enlighten the soul
of the doer, than a course of moral philosophy
taught by a tongue, with a soul compounded of
Bacon, Shakespeare, Homer, Demosthenes and
Burke, to say nothing of Socrates and Plato and
Aristotle, could inspire.—John Wilson.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker.
AFTER SUNSET.

Down the high steep of heaven's bright arch
The sun has just descended,
And laid him in the sepulchre
That never shall be rended.
Above his rest a pall is spread;
And where his banners rallied,
His vacant throne is shrouded o'er
With dreary clouds and pallid.

My sun of life has sunk in death,
And curtains gray and ashen
Shut round the vacant throne where flamed
The sun-bright clouds of passion.
But as his last faint footsteps fade,
And heaven's arch grows dimmer,
I know that through that darkening pall
The light of stars shall glimmer.

I know that though that gorgeous sun
Has set in night forever,
A starlight still and calm and strong
Shall guide my late endeavor.
And so I wait—and through the dusk
My tired eyes upraising,
Watch till the first faint point of light
Shall greet their patient gazing.

Rochester, March, 1864. VASHTI.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

PARENTS TO THEIR SON.

THE following was written on the fly leaf of
a pocket Bible, and presented by a father to his
son, a lad of 17, who had enlisted in REYNOLDS'
Battery, and was about leaving home to join the
army:

My son, hear the instruction of thy father,
(Prov. 1:8.) My son, if sinners entice thee, con-
sent thou not, (Prov. 1:10.) If they say come
with us, (Prov. 1:11), my son, walk not thou
in the way with them, refrain thy foot from
their path, (Prov. 1:15), for their feet run to
evil, (Prov. 1:16.) The LORD is far from the
wicked, but He heareth the prayer of the right-
eous, (Prov. 15:29.) Let not thine heart envy
sinners; but be thou in the fear of the LORD
all the day long, (Prov. 23:17.) My son, fear
thou the LORD, (Prov. 24:21.) Though a sin-
ner do evil a hundred times, and his days be
prolonged, yet surely I know that it shall be
well with them that fear GOD, which fear be-
fore Him, (Ecc. 8:12.) Like as a father pitieth
his children, so the LORD pitieth them that
fear Him, (Ps. 103:13.) The LORD is nigh unto
all them that call upon Him, to all that call upon
Him in truth, (Ps. 145:18.) Draw nigh to GOD
and He will draw nigh to you, (Isa. 4:8.) My
son, be wise, and make my heart glad, (Prov.
27:11.)

The following inscription was written by his
mother at the same time, following the above
on the blank leaves of his pocket Bible, which
he took with him:

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and
forsake not the law of thy mother. Bind them
continually upon thine heart, and tie them about
thy neck. When thou sleepest it shall lead thee;
when thou awakest it shall talk with thee, (Prov. 6:
20, 21, 22.) Seek ye the LORD while He may be
found, call ye upon Him while He is near. Let
the wicked forsake his way, and the unright-
eous man his thoughts, and let Him return unto
the LORD, and He will have mercy upon him,
and to our GOD, for He will abundantly pardon,
(Isa. 55:6, 7.)
Varick, Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 1864.

CONSCIENCE.—Henry Ward Beecher says:—
"We say it in a whisper, not to be overheard
by the stern faculty of which we speak. Con-
science is not select nor wise in choosing its com-
pany! The world would die without it. If
Conscience would only fall in love with Benev-
olence, and go always in its company. But it
walks out with Willfulness, with Combative-
ness, with Self-Conceit, so often, that all their
faults are apt to be charged to its account, and
with some reason. And so it comes to pass that,
in assemblies of men Conscience is apt to produce
turmoil, and obstinacy, and contention, for it
lends itself to bad advisers, and uses its authority
to put into law the dispositions of pride and
conceit."

LIFE'S PHASES.—A Christian's life is laid in
the loom of time to a pattern which he does not
see, but God does; and his heart is a shuttle.
On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the
other side is joy; and the shuttle, struck alter-
nately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the
thread, which is white or black, as the pattern
needs; and in the end, when God shall lift up
the finished garment, and all its changing hues
shall glance out, it will then appear that the
deep and dark colors were as needful to beauty
as the bright and high colors.

THE OUTER TEMPLE.—We don't wonder that
men enter venerable churches with awe; that
the altar checks their levity; that the solemn pic-
tures and mute symbols give sacred instruction
to sensitive natures. But we do wonder that
the great Outer Temple, and its altars, and sen-
tences, and symbols, and carvings, and paintings,
untouched by human fingers, and close linked
in association with the hand and mind of God,
should draw so little attention and win so little
feeling.—H. W. Beecher.

RELIGION, Wadsworth has told us the law of
his own mind, the fulfillment of which has en-
abled him to reveal a new world of poetry:—
"Wisdom is oft-times nearer when we stoop
than when we soar." That it is so, likewise, in
religion, we are assured by those most comfort-
able words, "Except ye become as little chil-
dren, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of
heaven."—Hare.

The Traveler.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.—NO. II.

ANOTHER stage ride illustrated our prospective; but it had one redeeming feature—three hours of daylight—and after one's staging has been confined to the night-time, this was not to be overlooked; and, anticipating quite a view of the adjoining country, I had put on a thin veil and an extra shawl to facilitate out-door observations.

Two o'clock, and the vehicle drew up, looking like a huge hearse, precisely. "Nobody inside, thought I, as the driver jumped down from his box and slapped his hands back and forth to promote circulation.

Unbuttoning the curtain disclosed four living mortals; two more crept in and then the institution was hermetically sealed again. It was dark as night; but finally one kindly ray after another crept in through the apertures, and we could discern the outlines of the several passengers. It is said the eye will adapt itself wonderfully to different degrees of light, that men confined in darkest caves have at length been able to see spiders on the walls of their cells.

Our heavy Concord coach lumbered slowly along; the wind was blowing furiously, the cold grew more intense, and the railroad eighty miles distant. The night previous a coach had tipped over on the same route and one man had broken his arm. This was as comforting a bit of truth as our minds would lay hold of whenever the stage or its contents lost their equilibrium. There were five men and one woman inside, which was better than if it had been vice versa. Satchels were abundant, and I held on my lap the inevitable bandbox for seventy miles; the motherly tenderness thus engendered was quite incensed the next day on seeing a mail agent apparently aim his bag at its defenceless head, which almost threatened annihilation; but it proved an unyielding target much to the edification of the millinery within.

"Come what come may, Time and the hour outwear the longest day." And the same is true of the night: hour by hour it wore off, interspersed with several stoppages and the same number of attempts at napping. "Let me sleep," says the Arctic traveler, as they find him fallen by the roadside and benumbed with cold. And the sensation is as sure a sequence of excessive cold as the proof of a problem its correct solution.

Next day, when within ten miles of our destination, four fresh, spirited horses were put before an unusually large sleigh, with a rough, wood-colored box, and our passengers, now numbering nine, were disposed therein, each with his inseparable adjuncts, a satchel and trunk. The sleigh-ride was a delightful one, leading through oak openings, patches of hazel-bush, and beside productive fields, small houses built of logs when Eastern Iowa was on the frontier of the white settlements, and the more ambitious and commodious brick structures of a later day. Owing to the scarcity of building timber most of the houses are of brick.

One can hardly realize how much music there is in an engine whistle, nor how delightful the sensation when the railway car gets under full motion, till they have lived for months inland, or been packed into a dark, crowded stage, and dragged a day and a night over roads that are indescribably bad.

At Keokuk, the Gate City, we rested from our travels. Like all the thrifty river towns, it is a place of business and importance.

The poorer classes of Iowa are doing much better now than for several years past. Money is plenty and prices are high—the Shylocks that have crowded them so closely heretofore are fast losing power.

The public men of the State are mostly intelligent, liberal minded, and well educated—and, generally speaking, they have more polish and ease of manner than their wives. Going in when the country was new, the latter being remote from society, have for years seen but little beyond the cabin in which they lived and the family they were rearing. The husband sings to the world and the wife to the nest. He labors for the good of a new State, endeavoring to plant her foundations firm—foundations on which law and order, the church and the school, may stand securely; and it were not strange if sometimes his eye glanced away to higher positions he might be needed to fill. She, with her woman's fealty, love and faith, toils for the present and the future, for the home and the State, although her sphere is a retired one and unseen; but in the after years her children rise up and call her blessed.

It happens that the State officer is sent to Congress; he purposes to send for his wife after he has become acclimated to Washington life; but the longer he is there the weaker his purpose grows. He enjoys the levees exceedingly; the class of widows and single ladies,—relatives generally of the various officials,—flatter, smile and hang on his arm so bewitchingly, that he thinks himself decidedly engaging, which is, quite likely, true. He contrasts the woman he left at home with those around him; he knows that socially she would not appear to advantage among them; so she remains where she is, wears her plain dress and performs her daily routine as she has done for the past ten or fifteen years.

Five hospitals at Keokuk care for the sick and wounded soldiers. The matrons are very obliging to visitors and strangers, at least. One poor fellow especially attracted our attention; he was suffering from a bayonet wound in the shoulder, but had fallen into an unquiet sleep. "Jenny, is it you?" he said, starting up at our approach. "Oh, I thought she'd come," and his pale face fell heavily back on the pillow, and the words had such a disappointed, hopeless

tone, so different from when he said, "Jenny, is it you?" JENNY was his wife, and he had been expecting her every hour for the last two days. "I shall never see her again—too late, too late," he murmured to himself, and a look of utter sorrow spread his face. Then his lips moved in prayer; poor fellow! he looked like the chiseled statue of grief but for the sorrowful life that trembled on his features. Gradually the light came over them—JESUS had lent a pitying ear, the soldier's Savior was not afar off. He died two hours after, and JENNY did not reach the hospital till night. Such are the sad fortunes of war.

More anon. M. J. C.

CHINESE FORTUNE-TELLERS.

THESE men carry on their profession in the streets of the city, wherever there is the least available space. A mat is spread on the ground with a stick at each corner, around which a strip of cloth is cast to form an inclosure for the fortune-teller and his hen—kept in a small bamboo cage. By his side is an open box containing a number of very small rolls of paper, with sentences or single characters written on them. In front of him is a large row of sixty or more small pasteboard envelopes, which also hold single characters, or divination sentences. A little board painted white, for writing on, and the ink-stone and pencil, are at hand and ready for use. An inquirer who wishes to consult him squats down on his heels outside the inclosure, pays three cash (half a farthing,) and tells his story—stating what he wishes to know. He is told to pick out a roll from the box, which having done, he hands it to the man, who unrolls it and writes its contents on the board. The door of the cage is then opened, and the hen marches forward to the row of envelopes; after peering over them, inquisitively, she picks out one and lets it fall to the ground. A few grains of rice are put into the cage, and she returns. The envelope is opened, and the contents are also written down; from these two inscriptions the consultant's prospects are announced. The hen is regarded as the arbiter of fate, incapable of moral motive in the selection of the roll, and is therefore supposed to give the decree of fate without the possibility of collusion or misinterpretation of any kind.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

NEW THINGS.

Perpetual Motion.—A Vermont Yankee, it is claimed, has invented a perpetual motion machine, consisting of a wheel seven inches in diameter, to which are attached twelve arms at right angles, and to each arm a ball weighing half an ounce. These arms are all connected by twenty-four cords, two to each arm, and are so arranged that the falling of one ball affects the other immediately behind it, and so on, apparently, till the machine is worn out.

Photographing moving Bodies.—A Mr. WINFIELD, an English photographer, is said to excel all his compeers in the art; and he requires the sitter to move slightly, so that all the lines and boundaries of the form shall be modified and softened. It is said that by this means the rigid, ugly features of a photographic likeness are entirely removed. It is a great thing if he can make all photographic likenesses look well.

A Mountain of Salt in Louisiana.—A correspondent of the Scientific American writes of a salt mountain discovered last August six miles west of New Iberia, Louisiana, from which the rebels were supplying themselves at the rate of about 300 barrels per day, when our troops interfered. It is said the whole mountain is salt, with but little soil over it.

Steel Rails for Railways.—We see it stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are experimenting with steel rails, and steel-capped rails, which have been introduced in Europe. The first cost is much greater than that of iron rails, but it is claimed that in the end they are cheaper, that they are less liable to break, that better time can be made on them, and that the wear of the rolling stock is less.

A Water-fall greater than Niagara.—It is said that a scouting detachment of United States soldiers have discovered a water-fall in the valley of the Snake fork of the Columbia river, by which the entire volume of this great river—larger than Niagara river—is precipitated over a precipice one hundred and ninety-eight feet high at a single solid leap.

The Size of the Moon as we see it.—In a very interesting article in Harper's Weekly, accompanied with photographs of the moon, it is said "many think that the moon appears as large as a cartwheel, while almost all agree that it is certainly as big as a plate. One is about as far from the truth as the other, the real size of the naked eye being about that of a pepper-corn. * * * If a pea is held up at the nearest distance of distinct vision—ten inches—between the eye and the full moon, it will be found that the moon's disk will be covered entirely by it.

PARTICLES IN SNOW.

GALIGNANI refers to a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences by Mr. Ponchet, in relation to the snow of Alpine regions. Mr. P. stated that there is a material difference between the snow of the plains, that of the limit of eternal snow, and that of the highest points. In the plains and in the vicinity of our great towns, the particles that predominate in the snow are of organic origin, such as fecula, crumbs of bread, threads of the stuffs we wear, impalpable charcoal dust, traces of smoke, but very few mineral particles.

Toward the limit of eternal snow, or in the lower region of the glaciers, the particles found are chiefly mineral, borrowed from the surrounding valleys, and mixed up with the remains of plants blown over from the surrounding forests. Here there are no traces of our garments or food. Lastly, the snow on the summits of high mountains scarcely contains any extraneous particles. There are a few belonging to the mineral kingdom, and carried upwards by the wind from the surrounding valleys; but those of vegetable or animal origin are extremely rare, and M. Ponchet states that he has never observed any eggs of insects in them.

THE NATURE OF SCIENCE.

MANY persons entertain the most erroneous notions respecting the character of science. They think and speak of it as if it were some mysterious intellectual subtlety, revealed to the few and denied to the many. Such ideas may have come down from the olden times when all believed sincerely in mysterious powers communicated through incantations and charms by deities and spirits who had power over "the earth, the water, the air, and fire." The ancient alchemists and astrologers kept what they called "science" secret, as something too sacred to be communicated to the mass of men; hence they taught favorite disciples only. Many of those old plodders in the paths of science were sincere in their peculiar views, but it must be admitted that too many of them employed secret discoveries in chemistry for the purpose of astounding their unlearned fellow-men by their curious experiments, in order to obtain power over them. Astronomy, also, such as a superior knowledge of eclipses and the heavenly bodies, was employed in a sort of quack manner to obtain power by foretelling events. Many of these impostors were very like the learned Irish prophet set forth in the Hibernian verse, who knew every event before it happened, after it took place. Science simply means knowledge of any subject—its nature and operation; and whoever knows most of any branch of knowledge and can apply it in the best manner, is the most scientific in that branch. Knowledge means truth, as there can be no knowledge based upon fiction. A man, however, may perform a mechanical or chemical operation in a very superior manner and yet not be scientific. A parrot can speak, but a parrot is not a linguist, nor has it any knowledge of the science of language. A man, to be scientific, should know "the why and the wherefore of the operations he performs." Mathematics is a science, but great powers of calculation afford no evidence of scientific acquisition. Some individuals, not much above the reach of idocy, have been great calculators. Yet mathematics, as a science, requires a high grade of intellect and great persistency of mental effort to master. Science may be said to be a collection of facts and experience accurately arranged and properly understood. Chemistry, for example, is an art and a science, because it is a collection of the results of careful experiments. Geology is simply a collection of facts carefully arranged. A theory is not a science; it is simply the explanation of phenomena. Every science has, according to Max Muller, first an empirical stage, in which facts are gathered and analyzed, and according to the inductive method, theory explains the purpose or plan of the whole.—Sci. American.

ENGRAVING WITH ACIDS.

THE effort to engrave with acid has failed heretofore, and been regarded by many as insurmountable. It seems, however, that a Frenchman named Monsieur E. VIAL, of Paris, has discovered a new process. The Scientific American, in which we find the account, pronounces the invention "one of the most beautiful that has ever been made.

A drawing is made with a greasy ink on a steel plate, and the plate is then plunged into a saturated solution of sulphate of copper containing 10 per cent. of nitric acid. By the action of the steel the copper is reduced from the sulphate, and all portions of the steel plate not protected by the ink are instantly covered with a coating of metallic copper, which protects the steel from the action of the nitric acid. The acid soaks away the ink, and dissolves the steel, forming channels beneath the lines. But as the acid soaks away the ink it is followed by the copper solution, and a coating of metallic copper is deposited within the lines, protecting them from the further action of the acid. As the copper is deposited first at the edges of the lines, all action of the acids upon the sides of the channels is prevented, and as the acid continues its work longest towards the middle of the line, the channels are made of 'V' form, which is precisely the form desired by the engraver.

In the old method it was necessary to remove the plate from the bath as soon as the finest lines were etched, and to cover these parts with wax to prevent the further action of the acid; and the plate required to be removed as many times as there were variations of shade in the engraving. But by M. Vial's process the copper is deposited first in the finest lines, while the action of the acid continues longest in those which are widest. Thus the depth of the engraving is proportioned exactly to the breadth and thickness of the ink-mark, and this by a single immersion of the plate in the bath. The process occupies but five minutes. The copper is removed by ammonia before the plate is used for printing.

Old engravings may be reproduced by this process by transferring the picture to the steel plate, or the design may be first drawn upon paper and then transferred."

He who finds what he wants, or makes what he wants, is a god.

THE CARE OF TEETH.

THE People's Dental Journal contains an editorial on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

"The decay of the teeth is the result of external agents, corroding and dissolving out the limy portion of their structure. In other words, the decay of the teeth is from chemical causes, acting from without, and not from any disease from within, as many suppose. With this view, what would be the most efficient means of preserving the teeth from decay? Clearly, positive and unqualified cleanliness of the parts, is the rational means to be adopted. To accomplish this, a thorough and careful use of the tooth-brush and tooth-pick after each meal, or, at least once each day, is indispensable. No other agents can be made as efficient. The friction of the brush removes all deleterious matter from under the free edges of the gums, and from the exposed surfaces of the teeth, whilst the tooth-pick (one made from a common goosequill is always the best) can be readily insinuated between the teeth, to remove any particles of food remaining, which, if left, will decompose and generate an acid which unites with the lime of the tooth, and breaks down its structure.

But, says one, I know a person, sixty years old, who seldom, if ever, brushes his teeth; and yet they are perfectly sound. Very likely what you say may be true. We have seen similar cases, but whenever they occur, they are found in individuals who have remarkably firm and well organized teeth, and the secretions of whose mouths are normal, not only from destructive agents, but calculated to neutralize whatever acids may be generated by the decomposition of food lodged between and around the teeth.

It is often asked at how early age ought the teeth to be cleansed. You might, with as much propriety, ask the physician how soon the child ought to be cared for in order to insure good health. We answer, as soon as they are exposed to the action of external influences, which is as soon as they make their appearance. If parents would pay attention to this simple but highly important practice of frequent and thorough cleansing of their children's teeth, and would accustom them to the habit of cleansing them for themselves as soon as they are old enough, as carefully as they do the habit of keeping their face and hands clean, much unnecessary suffering would be prevented, and their bills with the dentist would be much smaller."

Corner for the Young.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 34 letters. My 24, 14, 23, 15, 28, 32, 18 is a lake in North America. My 25, 2, 28, 7, 20, 30, 33, 4, 14 is a city in Michigan. My 26, 23, 28, 28, 34 is a village in New York. My 12, 9, 1, 32, 16, 27, 31 is a city in Wisconsin. My 5, 20, 33, 8 is one of the United States. My 33, 21, 17, 10, 2, 28, 16, 22, 33, 11, 10, 13 is a town in Virginia. My 6, 8, 19, 8, 10, 15, 16 is a town in Massachusetts. My whole is very good advice. Columbus, Mich., 1864. MARTIN BRAINERD.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DECAPITATIONS.

- BEHEAD an island and leave a part of the body. Behead a capital of one of the Middle States and leave a preposition. Behead a river of South Carolina and leave a place on which we travel. Behead a river in Georgia and leave what we are sending to the soldiers. Behead a river of Illinois and leave a kind of wood. Behead a mountain in California, and leave a part of the head. Behead a river in Ireland and leave a girl's name. Behead a cape of the British isles and leave a kind of food. Behead another cape of the British isles and leave what we could not live without. Behead a country and leave what we are all subject to. Behead a city in France and leave what is necessary for each and all. Le Roy, N. Y., 1864. VINA E. MOORE.

CHARADE.

I'm a word of one syllable. Look you for me 'Mid Niagara's roar; in the turbulent sea; Where the winds and the waters are wildest at play, And fling off their laughter in volumes of spray. I'm a noun of five letters; but throw one aside I'm a verb; with the noun I'm no longer allied. I'm a grave, solemn verb; nay, I truly might say, Those who follow my precept do nothing but pray. But again; let two letters be dropped there's a change; As a noun—and by no means a grave one—I range. Now I'm here; now I'm there; seen by night and by day, For in short, I'm a beam, or a flash, or a ray. Thus a verb and two nouns packed together you see, In a word of one syllable. What can it be? Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 739.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigmas:—All things unsupported fall to the ground. Answer to Anagram:—Mid pleasure, plenty, and success, Freely we take from Him who lends; We boast the blessings we possess, Yet scarcely thank the One who sends. But let affliction pour its smart, How soon we quail beneath the rod! With shattered pride, and prostrate heart, We see the long forgotten God. Let Him but smile us, soon we bleed, And tremble like a fragile reed; Then do we learn, and own, and feel, The power that wounds alone can heal. 'Twas thus with me; the desert taught Lessons with bitter truth repaid, They chastened sorely, but they brought My spirit to its Maker's feet.

Reading for the Young.

"THE LITTLE LOVERS."

"LITTLE Boy-sailor, with jacket of blue, Fond hearts at home have been thinking of you; Dreaming the long nights, and thinking all day, Of a darling Boy-sailor, while he was away; And when the ship sail'd away, oh! how they cried, Mother and sister, and—some one beside."

"Dear little Golden-hair, I will tell thee What I saw, what I heard, on the deep sea: As I sat all alone, on the mast high, A sea-maiden, sighing and swimming, came by; Combing her tangled and silken-green hair, Thus she sang sweetly, that sea-maiden fair:

"Little Boy-sailor, with jacket of blue, Mother and sister are thinking of you; He, too, forgets not, wherever he may roam, Mother and sister, and sweet, sweet home; But a something makes little Boy-sailor's eyes dim, When he's thinking of some one—who's thinking of him."

"So she pass'd swimming, and swimming she sang; And in mine ears the sweet music still rang; And I felt on the mast as I sat all alone, Millions of tiny threads over me thrown; Threads by the silk-worm in Fairyland spun— I felt them all over, but couldn't see one; But I knew that the magic web only could be Thrown by kind Fairies across the wide sea, To bind little Golden-hair closer to me."

THE CUNNING BOY.

MARK ABRAHAMS was, in his own opinion particularly, a very cunning boy. His mother was a poor woman, who, in her little garden on the outskirts of the city, raised some vegetables, and then took them to market to sell for a living. But out of this little business she contrived to pay for the schooling of her son, whom she was anxious to furnish with at least a tolerable education. Mark, however, considered going to school merely as a tiresome, tyrannical affair, contrived to relieve parents of the trouble of their children at home, and to furnish school-masters with salaries, and with an excuse for displaying their domineering tempers. Rather than go to school, Mark preferred a thousand times to be at play, or even to be doing nothing at all. Of course, as such boys always do, he thought of playing truant; but, done in the ordinary way, this had some serious drawbacks upon its pleasures.

There was Mark's cousin, Joe Connor, who played truant one day, and for a few hours' frolic, got severely whipped, first by the teacher, and then by his father when he went home, besides being disgraced before the whole school. But Mark was too cunning to manage matters so awkwardly as that. He used to carry to the teacher about every other day, and sometimes oftener, pretended messages from his mother, requesting that he should be excused from school, in order to help her to gather her vegetables, or carry them to market, though he scarcely ever did anything of the kind for his poor mother, partly because she did not wish to deprive him of the benefits of schooling, and partly because he always appeared so sulky and unwilling, when required to assist, that she disliked to asked him to do so. Sometimes he pretended to the teacher, for a whole week together, that his mother was sick with the rheumatism, and that he was, in consequence, obliged to stay at home; and during this time, while his mother supposed him to be attending school, he was playing and going upon pleasure-journeys with boys of the very worst character. Oh! how cunning did he consider himself thus to outwit both his mother and the teacher, and never be discovered!

So Mark grew up to be a man, with scarcely a particle of education; for during so many intervals of idleness, he forgot the little which he had learned when in school. As soon as he was old enough, his mother put him to learn a trade; but disliking so much hard work, he ran away and went to sea. He found, however, that a common sailor's life is by no means one of idleness and amusement, and he could hope to be nothing more than a common sailor, as he was too grossly ignorant to discharge higher duties.

Meanwhile his cousin, Joe Connor, had taken warning by his double whipping, given up playing truant, and acquired quite a good education. Being now a man, he had set up, on his own account, a mercantile business, which, though small at first, increased rapidly, and he soon found himself able to employ a clerk. Just at this time Mark returned from sea after a three-years' voyage, and his cousin expressed a willingness to take him into his counting-house, and give him an interest in the business; but how could the duties of a clerk be discharged by a man utterly without education? Mark now perceived just how cunning he had been while playing truant from school, and he felt his ignorance most keenly. Angry with himself and every one else, he hastened away from home again, and went to California in search of an easy way of becoming rich. Among the first things which attracted his attention there were the gaming-tables. This seemed to be just what he wanted—a way of making money which required neither education nor hard work! He commenced playing at once, meeting with very good fortune, as he considered it, and in a single evening won several thousand dollars from one man. This man was one of the desperate characters so common in those regions, and engaged at his loss, he started up, drew a bow-knife, and plunged it into the heart of Mark, who instantly fell dead. This was the end of the cunning boy, who ruined himself while he imagined that he was only deceiving others, and after having lived to taste the full bitterness of self-contempt, died at last "as the fool dieth."—Intelligence.

EFFECTS OF SORROW.—By sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.—David.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 26, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

The Washington Star of the 19th inst., says: "From parties who arrived here from the front to-day, we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to all commands. After, however, all had been packed and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded and things have returned to their usual order. Firing was heard all along our lines yesterday, but this was supposed to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on there."

The excitement about the threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, on Wednesday night. The following day Col. Bryan, of the 18th Pa. cavalry, captured twenty of them. Friday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Mich. pickets but were subsequently repulsed, and forced to re-cross the river. Stuart is massing cavalry at Charlottesville, where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburg, where he has two.

The report that the enemy had effected a crossing at Racon Ford is not correct. Twelve deserters from the 10th Louisiana have arrived within our lines during the last three days, the first from that regiment. They had got hold of the President's proclamation distributed in Kilpatrick's raid.

The Herald's Western Virginia dispatch of the 19th says: "All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley. There are no movements of the enemy of a serious character. Latest information from Kanawha Valley don't confirm the rumor that the enemy's force is moving on Barboursville. There is no positive information that the enemy designs an extensive raid in the Kanawha region, still the enemy are preparing, in the neighborhood of New River, for as yet unknown movements."

The Tribune's Fortress Monroe dispatch gives details of the expedition to Kings and Queens counties, and says, two Union officers who lately escaped from Libby prison were rescued. One of Longstreet's men who was captured reports Longstreet's force at Richmond and likely to remain there for the present.

The charge of our men on the rebel camp of the 6th and 9th Virginia cavalry was very gallant and was performed in the midst of a severe rain storm with mud knee deep. About twenty rebels were killed and seventy taken prisoners. The rebels were chased ten miles.

The N. Y. Herald's Norfolk letter says: "The last expedition resulted in the destruction of King and Queen Court House, where the gallant Dahlgren was ambushed and murdered. The defeat of the 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry by the expedition has already been stated. The guerrillas are pretty thoroughly driven out of Mathews and Middlesex counties. The notorious guerrilla, Bob Colton, was among the killed. We had none killed, and but half a dozen wounded."

Gen. Grant formally assumed the command of the armies of the United States on the 17th inst. The following is his order on the subject: HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., Nashville, Tenn., March 17.

In pursuance of the following order of the President: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., March 10.

Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, of Feb. 29th, 1864, Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders will be with the army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Department of the South. GEN. GILMORE'S Chief of Staff states that the lower part of Charleston is nearly destroyed, and that only the upper part is now occupied by troops.

The rebels are stated to have a large force in North Carolina distributed along the railroad line from Petersburg to Wilmington. Longstreet, it is said, will be appointed commander in Southern Virginia, and Kirby Smith takes his place in East Tennessee.

The gunboat Bombshell arrived at Plymouth, N. C., on the 12th, from the Chowan River. She reports that a crowd of negroes awaited her coming down the river, and that the rebels opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering it impossible for her to proceed. Her commander sent to Plymouth for assistance. The gunboats Southfield and Whitehead were dispatched to the scene, as was also the Massasoit with 100 infantry on board. The gunboats opened on the enemy and shelled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed and the river was opened. A 100-pound Parrot gun exploded on board the Southfield wounding two men. There were no other casualties on our vessels.

On the 9th inst., an advance was made on Suffolk, N. C., by the 2d colored cavalry, Col. Cole, with seven companies, advanced on the south-eastward. Lieut.-Col. Pond, with two companies, and Lieut. Snyder with one company, on the south road. Lieut. Snyder first encountered the enemy, consisting of Ransom's entire

brigade of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Lieut. Snyder sent a courier to Col. Cole, who went to his assistance and met the enemy at Suffolk, where a severe fight of an hour's duration took place. Col. Cole shot the commander of the rebel cavalry and attempted to cover the retreat of Lieut.-Col. Pond, but the enemy with their superior numbers intercepted him, forcing him to retreat across the canal where he re-organized. Lieut.-Col. Pond came up the Smith Road, attacking the enemy in the rear, while Col. Cole attacked them in front—thus cutting their way through the enemy's ranks, thereby saving the command. Deserters say that the enemy lost 67. Our loss was 20 in killed, wounded and missing.

Lieut. Van Leir, of the 2d colored cavalry, was killed. Our men behaved courageously. The enemy retreated across the Blackwater, fearing a re-enforcement which promptly arrived at Suffolk, under Gen. Heckman. Our forces now hold possession of Suffolk.

The hanging of 51 Union soldiers at Kinston, and the reported hanging of several companies of the 2d North Carolina (white) regiment, in Weston, N. C., recently captured by the rebels, has given a fresh start to the enlistment of conscript deserters, who are eager to avenge their atrocities.

Free schools were about being organized in Newbern, Washington, Beaufort and other places; for the education of many poor white children.

The Newbern Times again urges the sending of 50,000 troops to North Carolina. Newbern is so strongly fortified that it cannot be taken by the rebels, but the time has come when a Federal army should penetrate the interior of the State, carrying the banner of social and political emancipation.

A Jacksonville (Fla.) letter in the Post, dated March 17, reports heavy firing up the river. It is understood to be our gunboats feeling the rebel lines. Later that day our advance, commanded by Col. Henry Carnly, was attacked and driven in from a second position, with a loss of a number wounded. It was expected the rebels would make an attack on Jacksonville next day; if not, our forces would soon advance.

The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures: On February 15th, the United States bark Roebuck captured in India River, abreast of Fort Capron, the British sloop Two Brothers from Nassau, bound to Dixie, and laden with salt, liquor, dry goods and nails. On the 27th, the Roebuck captured at the same place the British sloop Mira, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffee and dry goods. On the 29th, the same vessel captured the schooner Rebel with a cargo of liquor, cotton, &c. On March 1st the Roebuck also captured the British schooner Loretto, laden with five hundred and twenty-six bags of salt, two miles from the entrance of Indian River. These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSISSIPPI.—Major-General W. T. Sherman, in a dispatch dated Vicksburg, Feb. 27, via Cairo, March 10, addressed the following to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, care of Maj.-Gen. Halleck: GENERAL.—I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson February 6th; crossed the Pearl and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fled in the night.

We posted on over all obstacles, and reached Meridian Feb. 14. Gen. Polk having a railroad to assist him on his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week, and made the most complete destruction of the railroad ever beheld. South, below Quitman, east to Cuba Station, twenty miles north to Lauderdale Springs, and west all the way back to Jackson, I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of Gen. Wm. Smith, ordered to be there Feb. 10th. I enclose this by mail with a copy of his instructions.

I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday in splendid condition. I will leave in three days in the hopes that the cavalry from Memphis will turn up there. Then I will have them come in.

Major-Gen. Butterfield, under date of Cairo, March 11th, has addressed the following to Lieut.-Gen. Grant or Halleck: Gen. Sherman arrived yesterday at Memphis. His command is all safe. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 170. The general result of the expedition, including Smith's and the Yazoo river movement is about as follows:—150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 feet of trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over two millions of bushels of corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction is complete and thorough. The captives and prisoners exceeds all loss. Upwards of 8,000 contrabands and refugees came in with the various columns.

There was quite a battle at Yazoo City on the 6th between the negro troops stationed there and a large force of rebels, who made an attack on the place. The rebels gained possession of part of the city, but the gunboats coming up opened fire on them, encouraging the negroes, who charged and drove them back. The estimated force of the enemy in the recent fight at Yazoo City was five thousand men with four pieces of artillery. The 8th Louisiana colored volunteers lost 80 killed, wounded and missing. The 1st Miss. cavalry and the 11th regiment lost 30. Nine out of the 18 officers of the 8th Louisiana were found dead.

ARKANSAS.—Partial election returns from 11 counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's proclamation to replace Arkansas in the Union. The other counties, 43 in number, will give fully 5,000 votes more. The new State Constitution, formed by the last Convention, was almost unanimously ratified, there being, so far, only 137 votes against it. Arkansas has thus been declared a free State in the Union, by the voluntary action of its own citizens. Gov. Isaac Murphy and the whole free State ticket is elected. Guerrilla

bands made violent threats; nevertheless the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

It is announced that Minister Dayton has served a written notification on the French Emperor that if the rebel cruiser, Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, the French government will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce. It is also announced that the French government has devised more stringent regulations concerning cruisers of the belligerents. Among other things specified in the regulations are two to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than 24 hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can return to a French port after leaving it, in a less time than three months.

The following important order has just been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13, 1864.

The President of the United States orders the following:

First—Major-General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the Army of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be at Washington, and also with Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in the field.

Second—Major-General Halleck is assigned to special duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieut.-General commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Major-General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Fourth—Major-General McPherson is assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-Gen. Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duty of that position has been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Acting Adj.-Gen.

The following call for two hundred thousand men has been issued by the President: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 14, 1864.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service, army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts, or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas. The 16th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistments, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas.

The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th day of April as practicable. The Government bounties as now paid will continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time additional bounties cease; on and after that date \$100 bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaign which have been laid out by Gen. Grant. It is understood that he asks for large armies if the country expects him to close the war with the present year.

The Ways and Means Committee have adopted an amendment to the National Banking Act allowing National Banks to issue \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes until specie payments are resumed, when they are to be called in and notes of not less than \$5 to be issued.

The Naval Committee of the House have taken nearly 900 pages of testimony in its investigations of the affairs in the Navy Department. There is not a particle of evidence yet produced to show the Department has been mismanaged.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and ordered to be reported, when that Committee shall be called, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American provinces, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz.: September, 1864, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both governments.

The President is also authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other commissioners, duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

All letters to be sent south of the Union lines by flag of truce, whether directed to prisoners of war or others, must be marked on the outer envelope, "Flag of Truce." All requests to send letters forward, &c., cause unnecessary trouble, as all letters that conform to the published rules will be forwarded.

The News Condenser.

The Cleveland Fair netted \$100,000. Coal digging machines have been invented at Pittsburg. Mustard seed is now exported from California to New York. Governor Seymour has signed the Metropolitan Police Bill. Labor is so scarce in Missouri that the farming interests suffer. There has 11,122 veterans thus far enlisted in the State of Ohio. July is expected to be a period of interest in Tom Thumb's family. Silver has just been discovered in the pineries in Burnett Co., Wis. Navigation is resumed on the Mississippi from Lake Pepin down. Jeff. Davis has ordered a day of fasting and prayer on the 8th of April. The Memphis Bulletin says cotton has declined under heavy receipts. The receipts of the Cleveland Sanitary Fair for the first week were \$60,000. The Mormons at Utah are succeeding very well in the culture of cotton. Philadelphia claims that it has the largest gas manufactory in America. Vallandigham's friends have raised \$20,000 to support him in Canada exile. The Western Congressional Convention will convene at Chicago April 16th. White Southern refugees arrive at Cairo at the rate of two thousand per month. The receipts of the Buffalo Sanitary Fair, just closed, amounted to \$30,000. Water from the river Jordan is to be used in baptizing the Prince of Wales' boy. New Jersey has authorized married women to devise their own property by will. A sword, to cost \$3,000, is to be presented to Gen. Grant by the citizens of St. Louis. The Red Sea has made some ice this season, much to the astonishment of the natives. Col. Basil Duke, the notorious guerrilla, graduated from Yale College in the close of 1845. The rebel steamer Rappahannock is still at Calais, with the steamer Kearsage watching her. Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, have been sending pleasant telegrams to each other. Vermont has sent fifty ministers to the war in various capacities from colonels to privates. The German radical papers in Missouri have run up the name of Fremont for the Presidency. Eight thousand school houses have been erected in Russia since the emancipation of the serfs. A Chicago firm has taken out a license for the sale of \$6,000,000 worth of goods the coming year. Frau Josepha Fey is the first woman in Germany who has received a license to practice "lesser surgery." Government is considering the expediency of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cent pieces. It is said that the rebel guerrillas have killed and carried off more than fifty thousand hogs on the Kansas border. They have in Portland, Me., a widows' wood society, which furnishes fuel to widowed women who may need it. There was a meeting held in Philadelphia to express disapproval of the running of city railway cars on Sunday. Nickel has become so high that the mint will not be able much longer to turn out one hundred cents for a dollar. Detroit has become an active tobacco market. Seven establishments now employ over three hundred workmen. Fifteen State Legislatures and Conventions have declared their preference for Mr. Lincoln as the next President. The quota of Pennsylvania under the late call for 500,000 men, is nearly full—only a few counties being delinquent. The Manchester people are surprised to find weighty stones in their Confederate cotton bales. It is an old trick. The receipts of the Albany Bazaar, which closed last week, will amount altogether to one hundred thousand dollars. The entire police force of St. Paul, Minn., has been removed by the Mayor, on account of their general neglect of duty. Important changes, it is said, will soon be made, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Grant, in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Butler has sent a North Carolina negro regiment, 1,000 strong, to guard the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Md. Of 413 town elections held in the State of New York 275 have given Union majorities and 138 have gone the other way. The Irishmen in California have sent on a brick of solid gold, and several bricks of silver to the Fenian Fair at Chicago. If the reports from the Tennessee borders are true thousands of refugees are leaving that State and Georgia for the North. A quarter of a million of five-twenties were sold for Amsterdam. The Dutch are famous for making safe investments. Rev. Dr. Bellows has accepted an invitation to fill the pulpit of the late Rev. T. Starr King, in San Francisco, temporarily. Mrs. Lucy Peck, of Barrington, who died recently, aged eighty-nine, had lived in the same house more than seventy years. Sir Rowland Hill has retired from public life. He it was who was the originator of the cheap postage system in England. The rebels are removing all the rails from the railroads in Florida to patch up the roads in other sections of the Confederacy. The general plan for a spring campaign against the Indians of the North-west has been decided upon and is in course of execution. The milk condensers have begun to condense cider by the same process as that by which lactical fluid is converted into lactical solid. Denmark, exclusive of Holstein and Schleswig, contains only a population of about 2,000,000. Germany has about 70,000,000. An Odessa lady called Jambo has just had a nap of sixteen days, to the astonishment of her doctors. She received no sustenance during the time.

List of New Advertisements.

The Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co. To Hop Growers—F. W. Collins—A. W. H. Pratt. Something New for Farmers—D. C. Ailing. The Silver Ship—Street & Smith. Bloomington Nurseries—F. H. Phoenix. The New Squash—James J. Gregory. Agents Wanted—Edw. F. Hovey. Rochester Express—O. D. Tracy & Co. Hardy Raspberries—Wm Parry. Dyspepsia and Fits—O. P. Brown. Agents and Seeds by Mail Postage Paid—H. H. Doolittle. Flower Seeds by Mail—Mark J. Wilson. Grape Vines and Cuttings—A. W. Potter. Farm for Sale—M. O. Benjamin. Agents Wanted—July and August—R. L. Thatcher. Bramble Pootra Fowls &c. Blacksmith Wanted—E. Yeomans. Five Evergreen Plants—Jas Root. Chinese Cane Seed—A. Root. Grape Vine Wood Wanted—Byder & Co. Fruit and Vegetables—Parsons & Co. Pine Hill Nurseries—Godfrey Zimmermann. Black Seed Oats, &c.—Jas White. Topknot Ducks—A. Clifford.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 24, 1864.

THERE is but little change to note in our market. Butter is in demand at advanced rates. Eggs are scarce and higher. Dried Apples have declined at little. Hides are moving up slightly.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Table with columns for Flour and Grain, Eggs, Dressed and Undressed, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 21.—ASHES—Quiet and Steady; sales at \$8.75 for pots, and \$10.50 for hearth. Market dull and may be quoted as usual aside, with only a very moderate business doing. Sales at \$6.30 for extra superfine State; \$6.60 for extra State; \$6.60 for extra Western; \$6.75 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.00 for common to good shipping brands extra round hopped Ohio, and \$7.25 for trade brands the market closing quiet. Sales of flour were extra steady and quiet; sales of extra Flour may be quoted dull and drooping; sales at \$5.90 for common, and \$6.95 for good to choice extra. Flour rules unchanged; sales at \$5.50 for inferior to choice. Corn market steady; sales at \$1.15 for No. 1 to choice. Bran market quiet; sales at \$2.00 for No. 1 to choice. Oats are a little more active; sales at \$1.00 for Canada; \$0.90 for State, and \$0.80 for Western. PROVISIONS.—Pork market active and unchanged; sales at \$21.00 for mess; \$21.50 for extra; \$22.50 for prime mess; \$23.00 for extra; \$24.00 for choice. Beef market quiet; sales at \$11.00 for extra; \$11.50 for choice. Mutton market quiet; sales at \$10.00 for extra; \$10.50 for choice. Butter market quiet; sales at \$22.00 for extra; \$22.50 for choice. Lard market quiet; sales at \$10.00 for extra; \$10.50 for choice. Tallow market quiet; sales at \$8.00 for extra; \$8.50 for choice. Bacon market quiet; sales at \$12.00 for extra; \$12.50 for choice. Hams market quiet; sales at \$15.00 for extra; \$15.50 for choice. Cured meats market quiet; sales at \$18.00 for extra; \$18.50 for choice. Cheese market quiet; sales at \$1.00 for extra; \$1.10 for choice. Eggs market quiet; sales at \$1.00 for extra; \$1.10 for choice. Dried goods market quiet; sales at \$1.00 for extra; \$1.10 for choice. Miscellaneous market quiet; sales at \$1.00 for extra; \$1.10 for choice.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—BEEF CATTLE.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. COWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; still-fed, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. BRIGHTON, March 16.—BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, \$11.00; first quality, \$12.00; second quality, \$13.00; third quality, \$14.00; fourth quality, \$15.00; fifth quality, \$16.00; sixth quality, \$17.00; seventh quality, \$18.00; eighth quality, \$19.00; ninth quality, \$20.00. COWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; still-fed, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. CAMBRIDGE, March 16.—BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, \$11.00; first quality, \$12.00; second quality, \$13.00; third quality, \$14.00; fourth quality, \$15.00; fifth quality, \$16.00; sixth quality, \$17.00; seventh quality, \$18.00; eighth quality, \$19.00; ninth quality, \$20.00. COWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Extras, \$10.00; first quality, \$11.00; second quality, \$12.00; third quality, \$13.00; fourth quality, \$14.00; fifth quality, \$15.00; sixth quality, \$16.00; seventh quality, \$17.00; eighth quality, \$18.00; ninth quality, \$19.00; tenth quality, \$20.00. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; still-fed, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. TORONTO, March 16.—BEEF, from the quarter, \$13.25 @ 13.50 for fore quarters; \$12.00 for hind quarters. In the market, inferior \$12.00; 100 lbs; 2 1/2 quality, \$14.00; extra \$5, wholesale; retail, \$3.50 @ 4.00 ordinary; \$4.00 for superior. Calves sold at \$4 and upwards. Sheep and lambs sold according to size and quality. Sheep and lambs at \$12 @ 17. Pelted—Plucked \$0 @ 0.00 each. Hides \$2 @ 3. Tallow \$2 @ 3. TORONTO, March 16.—BEEF, from the quarter, \$13.25 @ 13.50 for fore quarters; \$12.00 for hind quarters. In the market, inferior \$12.00; 100 lbs; 2 1/2 quality, \$14.00; extra \$5, wholesale; retail, \$3.50 @ 4.00 ordinary; \$4.00 for superior. Calves sold at \$4 and upwards. Sheep and lambs sold according to size and quality. Sheep and lambs at \$12 @ 17. Pelted—Plucked \$0 @ 0.00 each. Hides \$2 @ 3. Tallow \$2 @ 3. BOSTON, March 16.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony, half and three-fourths, \$1.50 @ 1.75; full blood, \$1.75 @ 2.00; half, extra, \$1.50 @ 1.75; do, superfine, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Western, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, \$2.00 @ 2.25; prime, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Ayres, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Persian, \$1.50 @ 1.75. ALBANY, March 16.—There is rather more activity in the wool market and within the past three weeks the downward movement in prices seems to be checked. Several cargoes of South American wool have been sold and the demand is quite steady. Small sales of pulled at \$6 @ 7; and fleece, 7 @ 7 1/2; Cape wools is worth \$5 @ 6. 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THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The market is dull, although the downward movement in prices seems to be checked. Several cargoes of South American wool have been sold and the demand is quite steady. Small sales of pulled at \$6 @ 7; and fleece, 7 @ 7 1/2; Cape wools is worth \$5 @ 6. BOSTON, March 16.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony, half and three-fourths, \$1.50 @ 1.75; full blood, \$1.75 @ 2.00; half, extra, \$1.50 @ 1.75; do, superfine, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Western, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, \$2.00 @ 2.25; prime, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Ayres, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Persian, \$1.50 @ 1.75. ALBANY, March 16.—There is rather more activity in the wool market and within the past three weeks the downward movement in prices seems to be checked. Several cargoes of South American wool have been sold and the demand is quite steady. Small sales of pulled at \$6 @ 7; and fleece, 7 @ 7 1/2; Cape wools is worth \$5 @ 6. TORONTO, March 16.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony, half and three-fourths, \$1.50 @ 1.75; full blood, \$1.75 @ 2.00; half, extra, \$1.50 @ 1.75; do, superfine, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Western, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, \$2.00 @ 2.25; prime, \$1.75 @ 2.00; Ayres, \$1.50 @ 1.75; Persian, \$1.50 @ 1.75. ALBANY, March 16.—There is rather more activity in the wool market and within the past three weeks the downward movement in prices seems to be checked. Several cargoes of South American wool have been sold and the demand is quite steady. Small sales of pulled at \$6 @ 7; and fleece, 7 @ 7 1/2; Cape wools is worth \$5 @ 6. TORONTO, March 16.—Wool scarce at \$3 @ 4 1/2 @ 5 @ 6.

Publisher to the Public.

NEW QUARTER—"TIME UP"—A new quarter of the RURAL commences next week, April 2d, a good time for new single or club subscriptions to begin.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE RURAL.—We can no longer furnish all the back numbers of this volume. New subscribers wishing back numbers can have all but No. 7, (Feb. 13), of which we have not a copy left.

COMPETITORS FOR THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BOYS AND YOUNG MEN under 21 years of age, are informed that it has been impossible for us to make the awards for want of proper information.

Remit Full Price.—People who remit less than \$2 for a single copy of RURAL one year, (except club agents, clerks, men, soldiers, etc.) will only receive the paper for the length of time their money pays for.

Help the Agents.—All who wish well to the RURAL are requested to help it along by forming clubs or aiding those who are doing so in their respective localities.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance.

Adhere to Terms.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL at less than published rates.

The Rural for Soldiers.—We only charge the lowest club rate (\$1.00 per year) for copies of the RURAL ordered by soldiers in the Union service.

Clubbing the Rural with the Magazines.—For \$4 we will send the RURAL one year and a copy of either The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Godley's Lady's Book, or The Ladies' Repository.

The Rural as a Present.—Any Subscriber wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$1.50.

Died.

In Bath, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 25th, of consumption ELEANOR, daughter of JOHN and ELLEN ANDERSON, aged 17 years and 10 months.

In Batavia, March 17th, of consumption, SANFORD F. EMERY, Jr., aged 23 years, son of Dr. EMERY.

New Advertisements.

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

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (outside pages) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date.

TOPEKNOT DUCKS.—I can supply fresh eggs of these beautiful, large and prolific ducks. Address: A. CLIFORD, Middleburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

CHINESE CANE SEED, Pure and Good, sent by mail, prepaid, at 50¢ per lb. Address: W. H. ROBERTS, Wilmington, Will Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE BY JAMES WHITE, Chili, (river road), 38 lbs. to the bushel. Also Seed Barley, 65 lbs. to the bushel.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—House and shop to rent. None but good workmen need apply. Good reference required. Address: E. YEOMANS, Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y.

\$35 PAYS FOR TUITION IN COMMON ENG.—LISH.—Board, fuel and furnished room, except sheets and pillow cases, at Reel Creek Union Academy. Address: R. L. THATCHER, Principal, Reel Creek, N. Y.

\$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars, address: BOYLAN & CO., Detroit, Mich.

BRAHMA FOOTRA FOWLS.—Eggs of the pure bred Brahma Footras, carefully packed and delivered at any Express office in Boston, for \$1.00 per doz. Address: O. H. P., Box 3, Melrose, Mass. A few pair of superior fowls of this breed for sale.

THE ROCHESTER EXPRESS.—ENLARGEMENT.—THE ROCHESTER EVENING EXPRESS is this week enlarged by the addition of one column to each page. The Express is a loyal, fearless and independent newspaper, and no expense will be spared to make it the leading daily journal in Western New York. Price is six dollars per year, or twelve shillings for three months.

FARM FOR SALE OF 150 ACRES.—At Chilli Station, N. Y. C. R. R., 20 minutes ride from Rochester; good buildings, well watered, 30 acres wood to be sold separate from the rest if desired. Address the subscriber at North Chilli, Monroe Co., N. Y.

\$50 TO \$100 PER WEEK.—Agents wanted for the sale of "The History of the Southern Rebellion," by O. J. VICTOR. This work is conceded to be the very best—Is endorsed by the President, Cabinet, Members of Congress, Governors, Senators, the Historian, by the Press generally, and over twelve thousand eminent civilians.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!

A SURE CURE FOR These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN.

THE SILVER SHIP.

Away she sailed—the Silver Ship—The bloodhound at her prow, And high above the howling blast

ANOTHER NEW STORY!

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,

(The Best Story and Sketch Paper Published.)

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY has succeeded, at great expense, in securing the services of one of the greatest of living romance writers.

LOUIS LEON.

The fame of this gentleman is world-wide, and it is safe to say that there is hardly a reader of romance on this continent who has not, at one time or another, been charmed by his genius.

THE SILVER SHIP;

A SPANISH-AMERICAN STORY,

BY LOUIS LEON.

The tale is historical, and the main incidents are true. The principal characters are CALLOCCARRAS, the famous pirate, commonly called by the Spanish-Americans of the times, before the present war, El Saboso del Mar Caribe, or the Bloodhound of the Caribbean.

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SOMETHING NEW FOR FARMERS!!



The best varieties of PLOWS, With the above valuable improvement, manufactured at NO. 12 ANDREWS STREET.

CALL OR WRITE FOR A CIRCULAR. TAKE NOTICE.—The subscriber will also continue the Manufacture of

Railroad Tanks, RAIN WATER CISTERNS, HEAVY TUBS

For Brewing, Distilling and Salting Purposes, &c. &c. DAVID C. ALLING, NO. 12 ANDREWS STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

P. ALLING & CO., Norwalk, Ohio, General Agents for the sale of all Territory except the above.

TO HOP GROWERS!

[FOR ENGRAVING SEE FIRST PAGE OF THIS NUMBER.] COLLINS' PATENT HORIZONTAL HOP YARD.

The undersigned begs to call the attention of Hop Growers to our new method of training hops horizontally, the patent for which was issued Dec. 1st, 1863.

First.—Its Cheapness. We use but one stake at each hill, from 8 to 10 feet high, or just high enough to permit cultivation without interfering with the vines.

Second.—The Hops ripen earlier and are less liable to rust. Third.—The yield is greater, and the hops are of better quality.

Fourth.—The labor of tending and picking is less than on the long poles, or the patent hop frames. Fifth.—There is much less danger of their being injured by high winds, whipping against each other, the stakes giving way, or being blown down, than on the long poles or high frames.

Sixth.—The ground being much less shaded, the sun warms the earth, and matures the fruit not only earlier, but more perfectly.

Seventh.—The hops can be gathered without cutting off the vine near the ground, which always causes such a flow of sap from the roots as to materially weaken, and in some cases entirely destroy the hill.

We refer to those who have fully tested this process. In every case the yield is GREATER, quality BETTER, and expenses and labor LESS. The process commends itself to the judgment of every hop grower upon scientific principles, and is adopted by the most enlightened and experienced farmers of Otsego County.

F. W. COLLINS, Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y. W. H. PRATT, Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

J. S. COLLINS, 52 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for Western New York.

TESTIMONIALS.

GUILFORD, January 12th, 1863. Mr. Wm. H. PRATT—Dear Sir: In relation to your new method of training Hop Vines, I would say that having tried the experiment the past season in a portion of my Hop Yard, I found the result satisfactory beyond anything I had anticipated.

First.—Its Cheapness. We use but one stake at each hill, from 8 to 10 feet high, or just high enough to permit cultivation without interfering with the vines.

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FARM FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAIN. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP! The Farm formerly owned and occupied by EDWARD FITZGERALD in the town of Birdsall, Allegany County, N. Y., containing 553 acres—400 acres good tillable land, under cultivation. Soil, black sandy loam. 135 acres heavily timbered woodland. Has a small frame house and two barns. For terms apply to E. H. HURD, Geneva, N. Y.

PURE SORGO AND IMPURE SEED, Warranted, for sale by JAMES S. MCCALL, Lyons, N. Y.

ON FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

JUST PUBLISHED. The Sixth Edition of "A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE," embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c. &c. Also, an ESSAY by a Western Manufacturer on the HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture, Preparation for Market, &c. With Botanical Descriptions and Illustrations.

This work, first published last season, has been highly commended by the Press and Cultivators of Flax and Hemp. It contains Essays by Prof. H. B. SWANWICK, of Michigan, and by a Western Manufacturer on the opening of the hemp trade by Dr. NEWCOMB, of Keweenaw, Michigan. It has been translated into French and German, and is now being translated into Spanish. The Manual is published in a neat, small, and portable form. Price only 25 cents—four with a copy will be sent to any point reached by the T. S. or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the Trade. Address: D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York. ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep. By Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Husbandry," &c. With Illustrations.

This work reached seven editions in less than six weeks from the time of its first publication, in October, 1863, and the demand for it is still extraordinary. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale, or gave such universal satisfaction. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People, being pronounced the BEST WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. The Twelfth Edition is now in press and will be issued next week.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 64 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. The uniform price is \$1.50, and it can not be afforded at a less price for years, if ever. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address: D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Any active person with a capital of \$50 or \$100, can make \$5 per day in selling this Wringer.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

The following are a few of the many advantages of the "CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER" over all others in use: 1st. It is fastened to a tub by a CIRCULAR CLAMP,

which has an equal bearing on the Tub the whole length of the Wringer, while all other Wringers are merely fastened to a SINGLE STAY at each end. The Circular Clamp not only affords the most secure fastening of any in use, but it does not strain the tub like all other modes of fastening. A child eight years old can securely fasten the Wringer to any size TUB, POUNDING BARREL OR BOX.

2d. The Rubber Rollers are fastened to the shaft under Haley's Patent, which is acknowledged to be the most effective fastening in use. It is done by first covering the Shaft with varnish, which rigidly adheres to the same. The Shaft is then wound with a strong wire, which is covered with Rubber Cement, of the same nature as the rollers. The roller being drawn on to the shaft soon unites with the cement, forming a solid mass. If the rubber is allowed to come in contact with the shaft, the sulphur in the rubber acting on the iron soon causes the rubber to become loose, which renders the use of COG-WHEELS entirely unnecessary. Wringers with Cog-Wheels turn a great deal harder than those without, a fact which every one in want of a Wringer should prove by trial, before purchasing one with Cog-Wheels.

3d. The Rollers need no adjusting to wring ordinary clothing, but to wring very heavy articles, they can be adjusted as desired, which saves much hard labor and straining of the Wringer.

4th. The Rollers turn in boxes of hard maple wood, which are bored in tallow, consequently need no oiling; while rollers that turn on iron soon rust, which causes them to turn very hard unless frequently oiled. Oil has a very bad effect on the rubber.

5th. There is no iron about the Wringer that can come in contact with articles being wrung. Besides saving much hard labor, the Wringer will soon pay for itself in the saving of clothing.

Having been so successful in selling these Wringers, as to never have one RETURNED, I invite competition, and desire any one purchasing a "Champion Wringer" to test it with others, and I found SUPERIOR to all others, kept it—IF INFERIOR to any, return it and the money will be refunded, if returned within one month.

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RETAIL PRICES. No. 1, 10 inch Roller, \$7.00 No. 2, 12 inch Roller, \$8.00 No. 3, 14 inch Roller, \$9.00 No. 4, 16 inch Roller, \$10.00 No. 5, 18 inch Roller, \$11.00 No. 6, 20 inch Roller, \$12.00 Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. S. COLLINS, 52 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.

A real Guano, containing from seventy to eighty per cent of Phosphoric Acid, which has been analyzed, by a chemical process, a large percentage of actual Ammonia, so fixed that it can not evaporate, making it the most superior and most valuable fertilizer. Pamphlets, with copies of analysis by Dr. JACKSON, Mass. State Assayer, and Dr. LIEBIG, of Baltimore, with testimonials from scientific agriculturists, showing its value, can be obtained from J. O. BAKER & CO., Selling Agents, 79-81 Wall Street, New York.

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FOR SHEEP WASH. Send for Circular to R. H. ALLEN & CO., 189, 191 & 193 Water St., New York.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and its appearance. It gives, instead of the usual black dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair, it makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black color. Sold everywhere. J. O. HOYT & CO., 78-81 No. 108 University-place, New York.

THE NEW BOOK ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

From the New York Times. FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. BY EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, JR. Illustrated by John Andrew and A. C. Warren. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. Price, \$2.50. Half calf, \$3.50; full Turkey, \$5.00.

Though allied to the annual tribe by its beautiful execution, the interest of this book is perennial, and will endure as long as admiration of the beauties of nature's work among the cultivated and the uneducated alike. It will interest all classes engaged in the raising of flowers, from the possessors of the aristocratic garden-house and conservatory, to the humble cultivator of the soil in the contents of the box before their window, or the hanging-basket that decorates the only room. It is, indeed, one of the greatest blessings conferred upon the horticulturist of the day, and its influence may be shared by all classes, however humble may be the scale on which it is pursued. The directions given are ample for all necessary instruction, and the practical charm is imparted to the volume by a profusion of fanciful illustrations on wood. They will compare, without disadvantage, with any recent home or foreign work on the subject of the art and science of flower culture. The practical part of the work. The mechanical execution of the volume could, indeed, scarcely be improved, and is highly creditable to the printing house which has made the great volume so beautiful, and which will be welcome in every home of refinement. [73-350]

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THE MOUNTAIN VOICE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE.

A HORSEMAN through the valley rode, With measured pace he drove— Ah! ride I now to my true love's side, Or into the silent grave?

I had never visited the doctor before, and was very much pleased with his tasteful home. I said so, after dinner, when we strolled out into the woods.

"Yes," he said, "I think it is pleasant;" and he added, "I believe I am a contented man; so far I am not disappointed in life."

"How long have you been married, doctor," I asked. "Ten years."

"Well," I pursued, "can you tell me whence the bright atmosphere that surrounds your home? Tell me how you and Mrs. Stearns manage to retain the depth and freshness of your early love, as you seem to do? I should think the wear and tear of life would dim it somewhat. I never saw a home where my ideal of domestic happiness was realized before. It is what I have dreamed of."

The doctor smiled, and, pointing to a thrifty grape climbing over a neat lattice, and loaded with purple fruit, he said:

"That vine needs careful attention, and if pruned and properly cared for, it is what you see it; but if neglected, how soon would it become a worthless thing. So the love which is to all, at some period, the most precious thing in life, and which needs so much care to keep it unimpaired, is generally neglected. Ah! my friend, it is little acts—trifles—that so often estrange loving hearts. I have always made it a point to treat my wife with the same courtesy that characterized my deportment in the days of courtship; and while I am careful not to offend her tastes and little prejudices, I am sure that mine will be equally respected."

That night I rode homeward pondering the doctor's words, and reviewing the years of our married life, I was surprised at my own blindness, and determined to recall the early dream if possible.

The next morning at breakfast I astonished Alice by a careful toilet, chatted over the dinner, and after tea invited her to ride. When she came down in my favorite blue organdy, with her hair in shining curls, I thought she never looked lovelier.

I exerted myself, as of old, to entertain her, and was surprised to find how quickly and pleasantly the evening passed.

I resolved to test the doctor's theory perfectly, and the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

For all the little nameless attentions so gratifying to a woman's heart, and so universally accorded by the lover and neglected by the husband, I find myself repaid a thousand fold; and I would advise all who are sighing over the non-fulfillment of early dreams, to go and do likewise, remembering that that which is worth winning is worth keeping.

GOOD NATURE.

GOOD NATURE! Blessed be the words and more blessed be the thing signified! It would not be safe to assign it a rank. Yet if there is another virtue more agreeable, we do not know its name!

Most terms indicative of feeling regard the feeling as the effect. But here the cause is used to form the name. It is a state of the nature. It is that condition of the whole disposition which inclines it toward others' welfare. Good nature is the shining out of kind and benevolent feelings in the social intercourse of men. It is Love, not in its higher moods and ecstasies—not dressed in robes of fancy, or walking in high places of life—but Love in its everyday clothes and in the homely places of common life, performing minor social duties.

It is the natural antidote and prophylactic. It is to temper what moisture is to fire. It withstands its outbreak, and when temper is aflame, Good Nature puts it out. Good Nature in a shop, on a voyage, upon a journey, among workmen, among companions, in the camp, is a wonderful preventive of mischief, and the arch-master of happiness.

Now, Good Nature cannot be made the instrument of any malign feeling. It may err the other way—be a little indifferent to moral qualities, a little more anxious for peace than for rectitude—but this is a fault easily guarded against, and all good men know that truth and purity are far more likely to come out of benevolent dispositions than out of contentiousness and the acerbities of a badly counseled conscience. One might almost change the phrase of Scripture, in its application to ecclesiastical bodies, and, instead of Peacemakers, say, "Blessed are the good-natured men." For if they are not the peacemakers, they are the fathers of them.

Then in the household, what a treasure is Good Nature! It is the oil that makes wheel and spring and hinge move easily and silently. Without it, everything grates and creaks; with it, things move softly and harmoniously. A good disposition is of more value to domestic happiness than any, and I had almost said all other dispositions together. Good Nature is not only itself a great good, but like a warm and summer atmosphere, it promotes a thousand growths that would not otherwise come forth. It stimulates all that is good in men, and gives a chance for amiable traits to spring without fear of being cropped by the malign feelings.

Would it not be well if a little pains were taken to increase this generous and noble disposition? Would there be any harm in preaching about it, sometimes? Are there not hundreds of parishes in which generations have grown up without once hearing a sermon on Good Nature?

Would it not be well, in such sermon, to convince and convict parents of the sin of systematically destroying Good Nature in their children by their own example, by all that indulgence which enfeebles health and acuminates the nerves, by injudicious and passionate government, by unreasonable and provoking restraints, by taunting and teasing their children, and permitting them to do the same things among themselves?—H. W. B. in Independent.

Wit and Humor.

MILES O'REILLY ON THE "NAYGURS."

AIR—"LOW-BACKED CAR."

SOME tell us 'tis a burning shame To make the naygurs fight; An' that the thrade of bein' kilt Belongs but to the white. But as for me, upon my sowl! So liberal are we here, I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself On every day in the year!

In battle's wild commotion I shouldn't at all object If Sambo's body should stop a ball That was comin' for me direct; And the por'd of a Southern bagnet So liberal are we here, I'll resign and let Sambo take it Every day in the year!

The men who object to Sambo Should take his place and fight; And it's better to have a naygur's hue Than a liver that's wake an' white; Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades, His finger a trigger can pull, And his eyeruns straight on the barrel sights From under his thatch of wool! So hear me all boys, darlings, Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff, The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him And give him the largest half!

LITTLE JOKERS.

A GENTLEMAN who had been victimized by a notorious borrower, who always forgot to pay, called him one of the most promising men of his acquaintance.

It does not follow that two persons are fit to marry because both are good. Milk is good and mustard is good, but they are not good for each other.

If it was not good for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how very criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

AN eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from the text:—"Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by funny coincidence, from the words, "Children obey your parents."

THEY have a cheerful horse railroad at Hartford, one terminus at a State Prison, and the other at a cemetery.

A WAG purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality in his animal which added a few pounds to his value—he shied at a lawyer!

THE wit decidedly won his bet, who, in a company where every one was bragging of his tall relations, wagged that he himself had a brother twelve feet high. "He had," he said, "two half-brothers, each measuring six feet."

WHEN some one was lamenting Footeston's unlucky fate in being kicked in Dublin, Johnston said he was glad of it. "He is rising in the world," said he—"When he was in England no one thought it worth while to kick him."

COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Bryson's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by their precaution a more serious attack may be effectually averted. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. [740-4]

SICKNESS ON THE PENINSULA.—Our army before Richmond have suffered greatly from Chills and Fever, as well as Bowel Complaints. Some regiments have made a free use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, and have consequently suffered much less than those who have depended entirely upon the surgeons. A few doses of the Pain Killer, taken in the early stages of the Diarrhea, have often prevented a long illness. Some are accustomed to use a little in water, preventing any injurious effects from its too frequent use during the hot weather. 737-2t. Prices 25 cts, 75 cts, and \$1.50 per bottle. (3)

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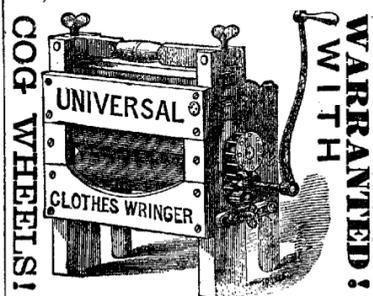
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53,818 SOLD IN 1863.



Washer, Wringer, AND STARCHER COMBINED!

Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair, in London 1862. It took the

FIRST PREMIUM

At the Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated

COG WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

- New York State Fair 1862 and 1863. Vermont State Fair 1863. Pennsylvania State Fair 1863. Michigan State Fair 1863. Iowa State Fair 1863. Illinois State Fair 1863.

And at the Principal County and Institute Fairs throughout the country.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable!

The only Wringer with the Patent

COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,

For turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from

Breaking or Twisting on the Shaft.

It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most

EXCELLENT WASHER!

Pressing and separating, as it does, THE DIRT WITH THE WATER FROM THE CLOTHES, leaving them

DRYER, WHITER, AND SMOOTHER

Than when "WRUNG" by hand. The water can be pressed from LARGE AND SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned

Back-Breaking, Wrist-Straining, AND

Clothes Destroying Process!

The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER

Is made under the following Patents:

Goodyear's Patent for Vulcanized Rubber, (1844 and 1858). Nothing else can ever be used successfully.

The Improved Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, (Jan. 14, 1862). It saves friction of the clothes and prevents the rolls from breaking loose.

The New Patent Method for Fastening the Roll to the Shaft, (Feb. 4, 1862). Never gets loose or blacks the clothes.

Dieterman's Patent Clasp Frame, (Feb. 18, 1862). For fastening to the Tub. Cannot work loose from its place.

Lyzman's Patent Adjustable Gauge, (April 2, 1861). For different sized Tubs, thick or thin, straight, slanting or circular.

John Young's Patent, (1848 and 1863). For the application and use of India Rubber.

All these Patents are indispensable to a

Perfect Wringer!

With them we consider our Wringer COMPLETE. Therefore, in order to get all that is requisite for a good Machine, the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER is recommended.

PRICES.

Table with columns: No., Size, Price. Includes items like No. 1, Large Family Wringer, \$10.00; No. 1 1/2, Medium, \$9.00; No. 2, Medium, \$7.00; No. 2 1/2, Small, \$6.00; No. 3, Small, \$5.00; No. 4, Large, \$12.00; No. 5, Medium Laundry, \$18.00; No. 6, Large, \$30.00.

WARRANTED!

On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W., FREE OF EXPENSE. A good

CANVASSER WANTED

In EVERY TOWN. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed. JULIUS IVES & CO., 347 Broadway, New York.

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BUSINESS EDUCATION.

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF ALL CLASSES OF YOUNG MEN, WHETHER IN THE COUNTING-ROOM, MANUFACTORY, FARMING, MECHANICAL, OR PROFESSIONAL DUTIES OF LIFE.

EASTMAN'S MODEL MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

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Is conducted by the Principal himself, and not left to inefficient and unexperienced teachers, as is often the case in institutions ESTABLISHED for SPECULATIVE purposes.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The wants of the student are well understood, and attended to, and hence our success in qualifying young men in the shortest possible time, and at less expense than at any other Business School in the land.

For particulars send for the College Journal. Address A. R. EASTMAN, Principal.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

THE EASTMAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Old city residents need not be reminded as to when, nor informed by those ingenious and driving energy, the entire plan of systematic business education took its rise, or in whose hands it has received, through the favorable appreciation of the people of twelve of the thirty-one States, its present full development and its notable success. It must be now, some twenty years since the late G. W. Eastman commenced what may be termed his mission among us. With his then acknowledged talent for instruction, and an early and persistent aim at excellence, it would be somewhat strange if that gentleman had not introduced some valuable improvements in methods of commercial schooling, or enlarged its scope and consequent utility. He did both. With the assistance of his brother, at that time a man of long and varied experience in business, he invented and instituted a new ritual of accounts, and produced from the fertile precincts of his active brain the original exponent of PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in connection with theoretical book-keeping and business lectures. With infinite care and study he expanded and improved the new system, perfected its details and applied its principles to the extent of launching out upon the mercantile world thousands of young experts, not amateurs, completely competent to any and every clerical duty known to trade or commerce.

We are pleased to note that the Eastman's College, notwithstanding the loss of its projector and President, goes on its way triumphantly under the auspices of Professor A. R. Eastman, to whom we have alluded. To give such of our readers as have not yet availed themselves of the general invitation to visit and inspect the halls and rooms a passing idea of this celebrated institution, we are at a loss for a better descriptive form of expression than this:—The school appeared to our perceptions not to be at all a school, but rather a business world, or at least a city in miniature. The operations of merchandizing, jobbing, forwarding, banking, &c., as carried on incessantly there, do not seem essentially different from similar transactions in our streets and counting-rooms. The Merchants' Exchange, of New York or London, presents its array of the same eager and calculating, or thoughtful faces, rather more wrinkled and bearded, it is true, but scarcely more earnest or astute; business at Eastman's is as much business, as business in Broad, or Wall, or Third, or Chestnut St.; sales, shipments, transfers, insurances, remittances and collections are managed and effected precisely as in the outer world—perhaps with even more scrupulous exactness, by the use of the mail facilities of the College post-office department, by express, by telegraph, through the college bank or exchange office, at the emporium of merchandise, the railroad depot, on the steamboat levee, the exchange or the counting-room, the interview, or the confidential note.

Every student receives his own cash capital, and is started at once into real life as it were, by being put into some branch of business. As soon as he is perfect in one department he is removed to another, until practically familiar with all.

The system is admirable, its conception happy, and its execution at Eastman's perfect in generality and detail. But its operation must be witnessed to be appreciated; and we say no more, except to congratulate the public and the pupils of the school on the acquisition of a new instructor of known ability in the operating Telegraphic Department, Mr. George A. Stearns, long and favorably known as a first-class operator and an enthusiastic teacher of his art.

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