TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENT

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor.

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

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## BEET SUGAR IN THE WEST.

AT Chattsworth, near the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, an experiment has been in progress during the past year, to which Western men, interested in the highest development of the Agricultural resources of those great prairies, have looked with no little anxiety, and much hopefulness, for results. And it was with no little apprehension that the writer saw in a recent Western paper an advertisement of sugar beets for sale to herdsmen, at a very cheap rate indeed. But we breathe easier. It seems the reason why we have not heard of results before is not found in the want of sugar in the beet. The beets do contain sugar that is available. Disappointment in the arrangement and preparation of machinery has prevented the manufacture of a large crop of beets produced on the Chattsworth farm. The ehrnary, however, the machinery and the weather permitted an experiment, or series of experiments. The editor of the Prairie Farmer was present and gives the process, which we condense as follows:--The beets are washed, topped, decayed parts cut away, or the whole discarded, if imperfect. A toothed cylinder, two feet in diameter, driven at a high rate of speed, is used as a grater. The beets are fed up to it by a pair of plungers. The pulp and juice fall below in an iron tank, fine, and white as snow. Two hundred pounds of the pulp is put in a centrifugal machine at once, and the juice separated from it by centrifugal force in a few moments. The juice goes thence into clarifying tanks, where it is clarified preparatory to evaporation. In these recent experiments, no bone filters were ready, and hence other methods were resorted to to defecate the juice. The evaporation was done both in a kettle with steam coil, and on sorgho, evaporators. The Editor says of the first experiment :-- "When it had reached a consistency supposed to be right for granulating, it was taken off and set in a warm room for the night. With many anxious feelings we approached the vessel holding it the next morning, when, to our great delight, we found the whole mass had crystallized from top to bottom, showing large and splendid crystals of sugar, which, after standing 24 hours longer, was allowed to drain. Not more than 20 per cent. of it drained out, much of which was sugar. This would have been less had it been allowed to stand longer,"

Repeated experiments produced similar results, although the arrangements were so imperfect as to involve much delay in the process, and repeated handling of the juice. The quicker the process the more perfect the granulation.

So we are confirmed in our convictions, ex-

intelligent judgment of men thoroughly acquainted with sugar beet culture and manufacture in Europe, that beet sugar is to become a staple product of American husbandry — that the prairies of the West are eminently adapted to the production of this root for manufacture, and that the sturdy, practical, skillful, persevering and economical German population there, will develop this branch of industry until the American can see the dollars in it, seize hold of it, simplify and perfect processes and make it a source of wealth both to producer and manufacturer.

#### FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

"YES, JOHN, I do like to sit down by cheerful fire light after having done—and well done—a good day's work. If a man has a clear conscience, and knows that he has employed every hour of his time well in the discharge of his duties, and can feel that he has accomplished something, a quiet evening at home is enjoyable."

"But what was that you were saying to-day?

that wages are going to be high? So you are looking to the main chance, I see. That is right. I am glad wages are going to be high. Why shouldn't I? It don't matter to me what wages are, more than it does to the railroad companies what they pay their engineers. It, of course, adds to the cost of the product. And you know I do not sell my produce under cost. any more than SAMUEL SHARPER, the merchant, sells his cotton goods under cost. Why should I? If you add twenty-five per cent. to your asking for working for me, I shall add proportionately to my price for butter and cheese, pork and beef, wheat and corn, &c. Farmers don't do so? Of course, they don't, all of them; but they are fast learning the tricks of trade, as well as how to produce the most with the least labor. You will find, if you go through our neighborhood, that there are more figure farmers than there were last year. One of these figure farmers-I may as well name him—MATHIAS STURDY, said to me yesterday, "Well, GARRULOUS, I've got my full complement of help.' How's that, I asked what do you pay? "O, I pay \$20 to \$26 per month; but I can't help it. I am not going to half farm it any longer, hoping help will be plenty and cheap. It ain't going to be plenty. But bread has got to be made. I am going to supply the material. I am going to employ the best men I can get, pay them well for their work, and charge it to the consumer. That is the real and only business way of getting along."

"But suppose other farmers undersell you?" I asked. "They cannot do it without losing money if I manage right; if they choose to sell The other wing is 20 by 30 feet, with posts 13 at less than cost, let them; they will not compete with you and I long in that way. Beside, I propose that the farmers of this neighborhood act in concert in fixing the price of their produce hereafter. You and I must talk this matter up among our neighbors. We must help: them to get at the real cost to them of their crops, and urge them to unite with us to get remunerative prices. They are all willing to receive all that they can get, generally; and if we show them by figures and facts that it is their interest to unite with us to get larger prices, they will do it. But we have got to keep talking on this subject. There is no other way."

And STURDY is right, JOHN. The fact is, I have no sort of fears but farmers can make money if they will, and pay remunerative wages for labor-especially if they use labor-saving machinery in such a way as to make the best use of the hands and brains they hire.

Now I want you in the morning to take the iron bar and some stakes and caps, and stake that part of the fence line where SLACK's rampant steers used to get through. True, it is his part of the fence, but I cannot wait longer for him to do what he ought to have done long ago. I shall present him my bill for doing the work though, and he may pay it or not, as he chooses.

## Orinoco Tobacco.

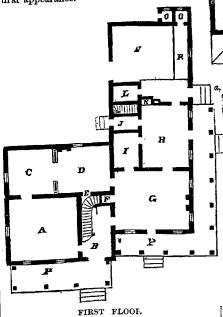
HORACE TURNER, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, says this variety is three weeks earlier than the Connecticut Seed Leaf of the same age and planted on similar soil. It is not as large and rank a grower as the Connecticut Seed Leaf, though quite as large as Cuba or Havana. It is finer grained, thicker and heavier leaf. He regards it of superior quality, and pressed heretofore in these columns, based upon | thinks it will yield as much per acre as the Seed a careful examination of facts and upon the Leaf, if planted 2 by 21 or 3 feet apart.



A WESTERN NEW YORK FARM HOUSE.

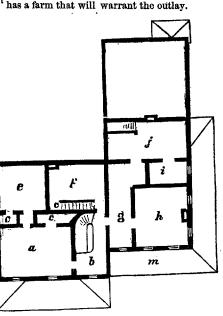
WE have sundry plans of farm buildings which we purpose to publish in the course of the year. We have some premium plans, heretofore published in the RURAE, which we think better than the newer and unpublished plans we have on hand; and inasmuch as we have from ten thousand to fifteen thousand subscribers who have never before read the RURAL, we shall feel justified in benefiting them by such republication. The accompanying elevation and plans appeared in the RURAL early in 1861. We have been repeatedly requested to furnish copies of it, and being unable to do so, have been urged to republish it, which we now do.

This is a farm house, erected for EMMONS H. GIFFORD, Esq., on his farm in Phelps, N. Y. It was designed and the architectural drawings made by A. J. WARNER, Architect, of Rochester, N. Y., and built by RUEL TAYLOR, of Newark. The building is of wood, with tin roof. The frame is filled in with brick, which renders it as warm as a brick building. The rooms are conveniently arranged, and sufficiently large. The house is well proportioned in every particular. The main building is 28 by 30 feet, with posts 25 feet high. The main wing is 20 by 23 feet, with posts 18 feet high. feet high. The rooms on the principal floor of the main building, and the sitting-room in the wing, are 10 feet in height. The kitchen and pantry 8½ feet. The rooms in the second story of the main building are 9 feet high, and those in the wing 7 feet. Nearly all the rooms are finished with butternut lumber, and varnished, giving the wood-work its natural appearance.



A. Parlor—17½x17½ feet; B. Hall—9x14 feet; C, Bed Room—11x11 feet; D, Bed Room or Nursery—11x15 feet; E, Closet: F, China Closet: G, Dining or Sitting Room—15x19½ feet; H, Kitchen—12½x16½ feet; I, Pantry—6½x10 feet; J, Hall; K, Sink; L. Meal Room; M, Platform; N, Vood-House—14x10 feet; O, O, Water Closets; P, Pazzas; R, Walk, or Passage Way to Water Closets.

The cellar, occupying the entire foundation, except the wood-house, is divided into three rooms, and separated by stone walls. The floor throughout the cellars is made of cement. One room is used for fruit and vegetables, one for milk, butter and cheese, and other provisions, and the third is a hall leading to the other two Adjoining this hall is a large cistern. The milk room is lathed and plastered, which keeps it cool and prevents dampness. This house in appearance is tasteful and sufficiently ernamental, and standing, as it does, on a beautiful eminence overlooking a large extent of country, is much admired by all who see it. And although more expensive than a majority of farm houses, the cost is not a loss to the owner, as he



SECOND FLOOR.

n, Parlor Chambe r-1 4x17½ feet; b, Hall-9x17½ feet; c, c, c. Closets; e, B ed Room-11x11 feet; f, Bath of Bed Room-9x15 fee t; g, Hall-9½x22 feet; h, Lithrary-12½x15 feet; i, Bed Room-6½x10 feet; f, Kitchen Chamber; m, m, Roofs of Piazzas.

The entrance to the attic and observatory is from the stairs in the bath-room. The slopdrain from the house passes under the waterclosets, and from thence to the manure cellar. The parlor and front hall are heated by a furnace in the cellar. The entire cost of the building was three thousand dollars, and it is considered a very fine one for the money.

# To Prevent Sows Eating their Pigs.

"OLD FUDGE," a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, recommends as a cure a half cupfull of whisky in a quart of milk, fed to a sow. If this does not befuddle her in fifteen minutes, give her as much more. He says, "this is a sure cure; it will make her as good natured and loving to her pigs as need be."

A FARMER'S eyes should become familiar with each nook and corner of the farm and farm buildings.



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.

#### SHEEP WORK IN APRIL.

Ir sheep have reached the present month in good order, all they require is the same feed and care they have previously received, until they are turned out to pasture. If poor, the dangers of March are not yet over. We stated, in the opening of last month, that poor sheep, and especially poor inlambed ewes, ought immediately to receive extra care and feed-the latter to be gradually increased as should be found necessary. If this was not done, the mischief has now ensued, or become much more difficult to avert. Any sudden accession of grain or root feed given to debilitated sheep at this season of the year is extremely likely to produce a scouring which rapidly runs them down and causes death. But even now, if we had a poor, weak flock of breeding ewes, or last spring's lambs, out of which a portion had died during the preceding month, and which had not hitherto received grain or roots, we should commence feeding a little grain, say shorts and bran mixed with oats - and if they relished this and did not scour, we should begin very gradually to mix in a portion of stronger feed, say corn or peas. If the flock had hitherto run out on the fields, we should not dare to change its habit entirely in that particular. If it had not, we should give a very small portion of roots in addition to the grain feed.

The time of lambing is one of great watchfulness and care on the part of good shepherds. In cold weather, ewes should, by all means, lamb in the stables—the latter being kept well littered down and warm, but at the same time properly ventilated. Do not be in a hurry to offer assistance to a lambing ewe-but (if the presentation is proper) let nature continue its efforts until she begins to give evident indications of prostration. Apply force slowly and gently, and only in conjunction with the natural throes, as long as such throes continue to occur at moderate intervals. If the lamb can help itself and finds milk, do not terfere with it. If the dam lacks milk, let the lamb the first time—if it be practicable, and afterwards if it can be done without robbing others fill itself from other ewes. When cow's milk must be resorted to, let it be that of a new-milch cow. Feed from a bottle, lamp-filler, or the like, which has an India-rubber lamb's nipple (nipples are manufactured for that express purpose) fastened over its nose. Milking into the mouth from a cow's teat, or pouring milk rapidly from a spoon is dangerous,- for if any of it enters the lamb's lungs, it causes death. Feed milk at about its natural temperature, and let it never be scalded in heating. At first, feed a lamb which gets no milk, about six times a day, (i. e. between sunrise and 10 P. M.,) but after two or three days it does not require feeding so often. If found soon after birth, let it suck its fill from the bottle, and continue to do so - but if not found until some hours have elapsed, and it is very hungry and empty, it must be got on full supply of milk gradually.

If a lamb becomes chilled so that it can not stand or swallow, it should be placed at once in heated oven, a bath of quite warm water, or, in default of these, held over a fire as hot as can be borne by the hands, and rubbed and kneaded until it revives. When it can swallow, give it from half to a full teaspoonful of gin or other spirits mixed with milk. Strong tea is useful where a more active stimulus is not at hand. And give the same stimulants to lambs when found half chilled.

Lambs frequently become costive from living on cow's milk, or even on the mother's milkparticularly where they have been temporarily eparated from their dams and consequently feed to excess. This will readily be discovered when the lamb attempts to dung-or by the following symptoms. It is dull, disinclined to move, lies and sleeps most of the time, and its belly or sides appear a little distended. The stupor increases,

A DISTRICT

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

and it soon perishes if not relieved. Incomparably the best remedy is an immediate injection of blood-warm milk, made chocolate color by an infusion of molasses. Hold the lamb up by the hind legs so that its fore-feet just touch the floor, and with a small syringe inject half a teacupful. If this does not soon bring away dung, repeat the operation. If the lamb continues drooping, a few spoonfuls of strong boneset tea aids recovery. If the urinary action is insufficient, give pumpkin seed tea.

If a lamb exhibits goitre or swelled neck glands, bind a fillet of cloth about the neck and keep it wet with camphor. (This is an experiment.) If this fails to reduce the swelling, apply tincture of iodine. If the neck is tied down, assist the lamb to suck until it recovers. When lambs frequently relinquish the teat in sucking, as if something hurt their mouths, examine their gums. If the teeth are not through, and the gums are inflamed and tender, open them over the teeth with a sharp knife. If the first yellow excrements adhere between the tail and breech, carefully remove them, and to prevent subsequent adhesion, rub the parts with chalk, clay, or in default of anything better, dry dirt.

If a ewe refuses to own her lamb, put both in a dark place together, admitting light and holding the ewe for the lamb to suck several times a day. If anything frightens her, as, for example. the sight of a strange dog, of a child wearing a bright mantle, &c., it sometimes tends to awaken her maternal instincts. If a ewe is required to adopt a lamb, the skin of her own dead one should be fastened on it—and if she hesitates, sprinkle a little gin on her nose and over the lamb. Confine them together, and, if need be, in a dark place, for two or three days. If a lamb be smeared all over with the cleanings and "waters" of a lambing ewe, she will usually promptly adopt it if her own be removed, particularly if she never sees her own. But confinement until the adoption is complete, is always safest. When neither of the above modes are available, treat the ewe like one which disowns her own lamb. If she is violent and buts the lamb, confine her head between stanchions-and then if she throws her hind parts about so the lamb can not suck, fasten sticks to the stanchions and to uprights behind her so they will confine her on each side and prevent her from moving sidewise. Place them half way up the side, so they will not be in the way of the lamb. But with all these precautions, see that the lamb sucks several times a day.

Dock the tails of lambs at two weeks old, being careful to cut them off square and of uniform length, and (by slipping back the skin before cutting) so that the skin will partly cover the amputated stump. Watch them, for lambs sometimes—though very rarely—bleed to death after this operation. If the bleeding continues so as to endanger life, tie a ligature around the end of the stump. If this fails, sear it with a hot iron. Merino lambs are usually docked about an inch and a half from the body on the under side. The tails of English sheep are left longer.

It is better, if the ewes are let out to grass this month, to let them out only for short periods each day, at first — gradually lengthening the time. But until there is a full bite of grass and the weather is warm and settled, it is better not to let them out enough to take their appetite off their hay, grain and root feeds; and under all circumstances, until lambing is over and the lambs of some age, they ought not to be allowed to remain out on the damp ground over night. Nor should they be exposed to cold rains, or much rain of any temperature, day or night. If they are poor or weak, it is very fatal to them.

## SHEEP TERMS.

Some of the terms applied to sheep in Great Britain are curious and awkward enough. Youatt gives the following among the names which are in use. A ram lamb, before weaning, is called a tup or ram lamb, a heeder, or a purlamb; between weaning and shearing, he is called a hog, a hogget, a hoggerel, a lamb-hog, a tup-hog or a teg—if castrated, a wether-hog. After shearing, and when about a year and a half old, he is called a shearing, a shearing, a shearing, a chearing, a chearing, a chearing, a shearing, a chearing, etc., wether, when castrated. After the second shearing, he is a two-shear ram, or tup, or wether; after the third shearing he is a three-shear ram, etc.—and so on.

A ewe lamb is called a ewe or gimmer lamb, until weaned; between wearing and shearing, a gimmer-hog, or ewe-hog, or sheeder ewe, or teg; after shearing, a shearing ewe, a gimmer, a theave, a double-toothed ewe or teg; afterwards, a two-shear, three-shear, or a four or six-tooth ewe or theave. In some northern districts of England, barren ewes, or those that have weaned their lambs, are called eild or yeld ewes.

We are not called upon to adopt the uncouth provincialisms of England-but there is a term we very much need, namely, one specially to designate lambs between weaning and shearing. Before weaning, we call them ram or ewe lambs, and these names can not be improved upon. After shearing, we call them yearling, two-year old, three-year old rams or ewes, and so on. A sheep four years old, and until its teeth begin to give way, is called full-mouthed; after that, broken mouthed; when old and feeble, a crone. A ewe that has not raised a lamb is called a dry ewe; if incapable of raising a lamb, a barren ewe. All castrated sheep are called wethers, and merely designated by age as a wether lamb, a yearling wether, &c. These terms are quite as descriptive as the English. But if, as in the preceding article, ("Sheep Work in April,") we wish to speak of lambs, at any period of the year between this time and shearing, how are we to distinguish between the lambs of 1863 and 1864, without calling the former "last spring's lambs," and the latter "this spring's lambs" - both awkward and unnecessary circumlocutions."

To obviate this difficulty, or, rather to supply this want in our language, we propose to adopt the English word teg—as we have done in the preceding article—to designate a lamb between weaning and shearing. It is as easy to say or write ram-teg and ewe-teg, as it is ram-lamb and ewe-lamb. The word is in general use in England, and is employed by all its best agricultural and veterinary writers. We can not discover the least objection to its introduction into the United States, and shall hereafter use it in these columns.

#### HOW HAVE THE SHEEP WINTERED.

This has not been a decidedly bad winter for sheep in any region we have heard from - but it has been far from a favorable one in most parts of Central New York. It has required extra care and feed to keep sheep, and particularly tegs, (last spring's lambs,) in fair, ordinary condition; and tegs generally are rather thin. This is attributed to the variable weather, and the usual quality of the bay. The winter has been a warm, open one with frequent changes, and there have been a few spells of remarkably cold weather. The weather was dry and the meadows-were uncommonly backward last spring. Then came a period of very wet and hot weather which lasted until having, and during haying. The grass grew so rapidly that it is thought to lack its ordinary substance and nutritiousness. Much of it, too, owing to the weather, was cut late and over-ripe. The best hav is not favorable for sheep when over-ripeand is very unfavorable for tegs. Let us hear from other parts of the country on this subject. We trust the readers of the RURAL in all parts of the United States will give us information on this subject.

# CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS. &c.

SPAYING EWES.—W. C. BLACKSTONE, Louisa Co., Iowa, writes:—"Spaying can be performed on ewes ne easilly, and with as much safety as it can on pigs or heifers.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.—P. A. V. V., of Columbus, O. You describe a part of the symptoms which sometimes accompany this disease—but you are not full enough on the subject to allow us to form a definite opinion.

COPPER PLATES, &c.—Nelson PERKINS, of Money Creek, Houston Co., Minn., is informed that he can obtain five or six hundred of the plates and rings he speaks of at \$2.50 a hundred, and paying expressage. The editor of this department will obtain them for him. The "glass" he inquires for would be a very powerful microscope, the price unknown, but not inconsiderable. Swedish turnips and rutabagas are of the same variety.

Mode of Raising Turnips for Sheep.—John W. Kreps, of West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., inquires the best mode of cultivating turnips for sheep. We have received the same inquiry from two other sources, one of them extending it to other roots, and asking how they should be stored for winter use. We intend to prepare a careful article on this subject and publish it before the time for action in the premises arrives."

SURGICAL OPERATION FOR GOITRE.—F. S. PLUMLEY, (as we read the name,) of Middlebury, Vt., writes us that he had a lamb dropped in April, 1868, with enlarged thyroid glands. It was weak, breathed with great difficulty, and could not suck without assistance. At the suggestion of a physician, strong liniment was applied three times a day on pledgets of cotton bound over the swollen glands by a cloth bandage. It being found, on the morning of the fourth day, that the glands continued to enlarge so that the lamb was nearly suffocated, the owner took it to Dr. SPRAGUE, of Middlebury, who, he had heard, cut out the enlarged glands of a neighbor's lamb successfully, and had the same operation performed. The lamb was placed on its back, a small hole made in the skin, the skin loosened over the gland. the gland cut around with great caution until the physician could get his fingers under it, "the artery which runs through the gland tied with silk, and then the gland cut out." It was a lean, fleshy substance, of the size of a butternut. But one was taken out, "as there was nothing for the one left to crowd on." The lamb was very weak from loss of blood. It was given some milk, carried for the purpose, and then taken home, five miles. On its arrival "it got up and went to sucking nearly as well as any lamb, has done well since, and is well at present."

We are highly desirous of receiving from Dr. STRAGUE a more detailed and precise account of his mode of performing this operation, the number of cases in which he has performed it, and the results of those cases.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF SHEEP, &c.—C. D., of Stanwich, Ct., proposes to us to deliver a course of practical lectures on the Diseases of Sheep, at Rochester, or elsewhere, and offers his name as one of "our students." If we felt competent (which we do not) to undertake such a task, our other engagements would not possibly admit of it.

The same writer states that a dangerous disease was prevailing (March 7th,) among sheep in his neighborhood, and he gives the following case:-" The sheep was one of a small flock which has been stabled ever night, and well fed on turnips and good hay. Several had already lambed, and this one was expected to every day. On Wednesday night they were all well, but on Thursday morning this ewe refused to leave the stable, or indeed to move unless pushed. She stood with her head up and rather back, her eyes dilated and totally blind, but not weak or feverish. She was immediately bled in both cheek veins, and had given to her nearly pint of melted lard. She did not bleed freely. Would it not have been better to bleed from the jugular vein? Next morning, not having stooled, an injection was used, and four tablespoonfuls of castor oil were given to her. During this day she would eat anything placed in her mouth, and also ruminate at times. The following day she was worse, breathing with great difficulty. A little smoke blown into her nostrils, by producing a discharge, gave temporary relief, but in a few hours she began to stagger and turn round. At night she died. The symptoms seemed to indicate "hydatid on the brain," but a post-mortem revealed nothing to our inexperienced eyes but the loss of two fine lambs."

We think it would have been better to bleed from the jugular vein, and we should have resorted to saline purgatives. The treatment in other respects was substantially what we would have recommended. We would, however, have bled the second time when the sheep began to "stagger and turn around," unless she was already very much prostrated. The effect of the injection is not stated. We would have continued it until it produced free evacuation.

# Communications, Etc.

#### FARM LABOR.

It seems to me that farmers generally are paying altogether too high for hands this season. There is some reason in paying a man having a family to support, an increase of wages over former years. Almost everything he has to buy bears an enhanced value; but a young man that gets his board, certainly should have very little more than last year. Almost every young man of any spirit or patriotism has gone to the battle-field, and the cowardly "slinks" that have so far eluded the draft and staid behind, deserve little more than their board and clothing. Paying high prices does not manufacture labor. We should get nearly all that we now get, if farmers would steadily refuse to pay the enhanced prices. But the truth is, farmers have no concert of action in this matter, or, in fact, in anything else affecting their interestsmanufacturers and merchants make their own prices and get them-on the contrary, farmers generally pay all that is asked for dry goods, groceries, implements and labor, and when they have toiled like slaves for the season through, and have produced something which the nonproducing classes must have to live upon, they magnanimously turn right round and let them have it at their own price. If this was done out of pure benevolence, I should find no fault with it; but it is anything but that. Farmershould act together, like other men, read the papers and keep up with the times. Manufacturers are growing rich out of this war. Almost everything they have to sell they have put up to about three or four times its usual price, and they all get it, too, and what has the farm to offset against it? Corn and oats that most farmers feed out to their stock, are bearing pretty good prices; but wheat that they have to sell, is worth about one dollar and twenty-five to thirty cents. Wool and pork was sold last year for ten to twenty per cent. above the average prices, and butter and cheese have done a little betterbut nothing to compare with other manufac-

REMARKS .-- We do not quite agree with our correspondent concerning his estimate of young laboring men. We believe the laborer is worthy of his hire. The young unmarried man who is struggling to get a start in the world ought to receive the full value of his labor just as surely as the married man. And we hope he will claim it! Because farmers are stupid enough to sell their produce at rates far below what they ought to get, and what they might get, it does not not follow that laborers should be equally stupid. Everything a young man buys costs him more than it did a year ago. There should be concert of action among farmers-not to pull down the wages of the laborer-to put up the price of produce to its preper relation to the prices of everything else used. We advise combination and concert of action; but we do not agree with our correspondent as to the direction it should take in order to effect the object sought, to wit., the securing to the producer a proper return for his capital and labor.

Again, there are doubtless some young men at home who are cowards. But the broad terms used by our correspondent should be qualified. Within our own acquaintance there are several young men who would gladly go to fight in their country's cause; but there are valid reasons for their staying at home. And, we think, wages would be higher were all, who are at home, in the army.

## MAPLE SUGAR MANUFACTURE

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I saw an article in No. 740 in relation to maple sugar making:-"Will as much sap run from one spout in a tree as from two?" I don't know, but think from two, in the same length of time, if both tapped at once; but to get the most, one should not be put in till the second or later run, as a wound will dry up some in the time intervening between the runs of sap during the season. "Will a gimlet bit, used in tapping, answer as good a purpose as an auger?" It depends whether you want a bush to last some time, or use it up as soon as possible. In a bush of my father's, where sugar has been made over 34 years, some trees were hacked with an axe and "spill" put in with a gouge; some with a 14inch auger. Most of these trees are dead, have fallen down, or are dying fast. Since I have helped manage the bush, some 20 years, we have used a #-inch augur, and inserted a round pine "spill" in the hole, the "spill" not to be driven deeper than the bark. The trees will not dry up so soon by this manner of tapping; the holes will grow over in the course of five or six years. Some trees that have been cut have covered the holes with wood two or more inches deep. For two years we have used a half-inch hit; the holes will grow up in two years in a thrifty bush, and two "spills" will not injure a tree any more than a 3-inch hole; and I think hardly as much. We began, last year, some experiments, on small trees, which have grown from trees an inch in diameter since I can remember, by tapping with a 4-inch bit; some with a 2-inch chisel, hacking through the bark; and some with a 4-inch bit. The 4-inch hole runs shout as much sap as the 4-inch, and will grow over in a year. Tapped two or more holes in some trees with a 4-inch bit. I think, and knov, that a bush will last longer with small bits; and that a 4-inch hole will run all a reasonable nan will require.

"What boilers are best, &c.?" A cast-iron pan is best. I made a great many inquiries, when I got one, fearing a cast one would break, being a large fat surface, and afraid the expansion of the lottom would break the sides; but I resolved to try it. I had one made three

feet wide, six feet long, and six inches deep at the edges; and with a sag in the middle an inch or more deeper, so that the fluids would all run to the center. This pan serves us for 197 trees this year, and has for 180, or more, for ten years. Week before last I tapped the bush. Tuesday, sap run some; next day more; and the next Sunday night had boiled enough for 200 lbs. of sugar, from 196 trees tapped with a 1-inch bit; so you can judge what tapping a 4-inch bit will do. A pan, of the size above described, will accommodate a larger bush, with a smaller par of any kind to heat the sap while running into the boiler. With five cords of wood, and not sound or best wood at that, I have boiled from 500 to 600 lbs. with one pan.

The sugaring off is done in the house, over a dre-place. After it is settled, it is put in a kettle and brought to near milk-warm; then put in whites of three eggs well bearen to three pails of sirup, and about a pint of milk, (or cold water, not often used,) and gradually bring to a boil; when the scum has got stiff, take it (the scum) off; keep boiling moderately till the scum has all risen; then keep boiling steadily until done to make good sugar; do not allow it to keep rising up and going down in kettle.

Or one can sugar off in a common milk pan, set on top of a stove, to a very good advantage, by putting a little cream in a pan to keep it from running over when boiling.

The scum can be made into vinegar by pouring water on it, diluting it, settling it then, calding and straining it, being sure to have it sweet enough; for according to the amount of saccharine matter in it will be the strength of your vinegar. Do not put anything in it to turn it sour. Sirup and vinegar should all be trained through a flannel strainer. For dipping sirup out of pan have a dish some like elust-pan, (only not like it exactly,) made deeper and not so wide, and the top partly covered by a piece of tin soldered on, with the handle put on one side, so as to stand beside the pan and dip it out. With it you can dip so that there will not be a gill left in the pan.

This pan has never been off the arch since it was first put on, except to repair the arch. It cost, when new, \$20, with four iron handles, like basket handles, riveted on, near the four corners, to handle with when necessary. It will hold a barrel of 40 gallons and boil.

Buckets are hung on the side of the tree, on a nail,—tenpenny is large enough. Buckets should be cleaned out at the end of the season, so that no sour or slimy sap shall be on to taint them through the year. We usually wash and scald them well each year. The natural tendency of sheet iron is to color anything that comes in contact with it, and it will scorch sugar easier or sooner than cast iron, and requires a blaze under it, when cast iron will boil with coals.

W. W. HORTON.

Allegany, March 20, 1864.

## Inquiries and Answers.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS.—(Subscriber, Saratoga, N. Y.) The *Alia California* and *Evening Buletin* are daily papers published in San Francisco.

RAISING TURKEYS.—Will you, or some of subscribers, give me through the columns of your paper, the best mode of raising turkeys, taking care of eggs, feeding, &c.—H. S., *Union Springs*, N. Y.

STRING-HALT IN HORSES.—Is there any remedy for string-halt in horses? I have a valuable three year old colt that has it, and if shy reader of the Rural can prescribe a remedy, it will be gratefully received by—J. D., Gansevoort, N. Y.

ONION CULTURE.—Will some reader of the RUBAL, who has had experience in raising onions in large quantities give a full description for raising a good crop? It so all and good for onions? I would also like the best method of raising sweet turnips.—F. H. F., Weedsport.

COMBINED THRESHER AND CLEANER.—(L. E., Cambridge, Pa.) We do not know which is the best. PITT'S machine, manufactured at Buffalo, is an excellent one. We do not know the price. There are doubtless others as good.

"Sugar Root."—(W. V. B., Darien.) We have before us two communications from men who were bitten by this bug last year, before they saw the article on page 117 last Vol. Rural. These writers inform us that they got from their "Oriental Sugar Root" seed a very indifferent crop of carrots!

FLAX SEED PER ACRE.—(F. R. G., Mazeppa, Minn.) About one bushel of seed per acre is usually sown, where the object is seed simply. But with the present demand for the lint, you can ill afford to be content with the seed product. We advise you to sow a bushel and a half at least.

TIME TO PLANT HOPS.—When is the best time to plant hops? Is not the male hop the best to plant? or, is it necessary to set both male and female.—C. J., Dayton, N. Y.

The best time to plant is as soon as the ground is in condition in spring. Ten or fifteen male plants per acre are sufficient.

MACHINE FOR MIXING AND COLORING BUTTER.—I notice in your paper of 19th March, an inquiry for a machine for mixing and coloring butter. My mode is to feed the cow six quarts of orange carrots per day; then the butter will need no artificial coloring. To mix, a good bowl and ladle and plenty of elbou grease is the best machine.—A Subscriber, Greenwich, Ohio

WILL DAIRYMEN ANSWER?—What is the best method of warming milk previous to adding rennet? by tubes filled with hot water or otherwise? What is the usual amount of cheese procured from a gallon of milk? What kind of grease is best to use for rubbing the creese in the process of curing?—R. L. Smith, Clinton Co., Jowa.

It usually requires from 9% or 9% to 10% pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese—that is the range. Dairles differ in different localities.

A DISEASE AMONG TURKEYS.—We have a disease among our turkeys which is quite new to me, and which destroyed nearly one-half of my flock last year. They were attacked from the time they were four weeks to three months old by a sudden lameness, sometimes in one leg, sometimes in both. The knee joint becomes inflamed, and so twisted that the bottom of the foot is completely turned upward, and they are utterly unable to walk; they eat tolerably well, but will never grow any more. Now, can any of your readers name the disease, the cause and remedy?—Aunt Maggie, Lebanon, N. Y.

A MUSICAL PAPER.—Some one of our correspondents (whose inquiry at this writing is mislaid,) asks for the name, address, and price of a Musical Journal. The Musical Review and Musical World is published semimonthly by THEODORE HAGEN, N. Y. city. Price \$1.50. There is also a musical journal—the "Song Messenger," we believe—published monthly by ROOT & CADY, Chicago, Ill.

Horse Distemper.—I have a valuable horse that was taken with the horse distemper in the fore part of the winter. He does not seem to get over it. He has a discharge from the left nostril; and his breath smells hadly. His glands are not enlarged nor lumpy. I have tried some of the medicines that Dr. Daddrecommends, but they do not have the desired effect. Perhaps you, or some of your subscribers, can tell me what to do for him.—W. M. P., Elkhorn, Wis.

We should rowel the animal and physic thoroughly, if we could not get a reliable Veterinarian to see him. We greatly dislike to say what we would do in such cases. Most of the remedies given as efficient are unreliable. Dr. Dado is in Chicago, and if your horse is a valuable one, you had better consult or call him.

BLACK TOOTH IN PIGS.—For the past three or four years my pigs have been troubled with this disease. It commences to affect them when only a day or two old, and unless attended to immediately they soon get sore about the mouth and ears, and also about the roots of the tail. If allowed to run a few days they soon get so they cannot suck. If any of the RURAL readers can inform me the cause, and what will prevent it, they will greatly oblige—J. H. Shepherd.

We remember to have heard an Englishman once tell his neighbor that the cause was in the breed of 'ogs—that a real Yorkshire or Berkshire never is troubled with the disease. Perhaps if our correspondent gets rid of his breed he will get rid of the disease. If our pigs were troubled, we should pull out or break off the black teeth as soon as discovered. As a sanitary measure, we should keep the hogs well supplied with salt, sulphur and charcoal.

CLOVER FOR PASTURE.—I wish to inquire, through the RURAI, which is the best for pasture, when mised with timothy, the large or medium clover.—S. N. STLLI-MAN, Alfred Center.

If we were going to sow only clover with timothy for pasture, we should sow the large kind. We know some good farmers who prefer the medium. But we should sow the large kind, and sow it thick, because we think it yields more feed. But we would not seed for pasture with timothy and clover alone. We would use less of these, and introduce with them a mixture of other forage plants—such as red-top, meadow fescue, sweet-scented vernal, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, &c., &c. The greater the variety, the better and more productive and enduring the pasture. A long chapter might be written with profit on this subject. But our correspondent's question is answered.

Cows Giving Bloody Milk.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me what will cure a cow of giving bloody milk?—John Anderson, Liv. Co., Mich.

Men who have tried it, speak highly of the efficiency of saltpetre as a remedy. Give the cow a piece as large as a small hickory-nut once a day for a week. Another remedy is: give one pound of sulphur, one-fourth lb. at a time, four days in succession, unless the third dose effects a cure. Give in bran or meal, or anything the cow will eat. Another remedy, which we know to be an effectual one, is to obtain poke root - the root of Veratrum album (Michx.) Split a carrot and insert a small piece of the root in it and feed the cow. Do this daily until the cure is effected. There are two plants known as poke. One grows on the bottom lands of streams - a coarse plant with large leaves, strongly veined, and sheathed at the base, and a large fleshy root. It is the one named above, and to be used as a remedy. The root is poisonous, sickening and stimulating in its effects. But if used as we have directed, there is no danger.

The other plant known as poke is *Phytolacca decandria*. It is a very common plant; grows on uplands, by the roadsides, and bears a large purple berry, which is sometimes used by school children to make ink and color their faces. We do not know that this root is of any value for this purpose, though it is often called "Garget," and Jalap.

# Rukal Notes and Items.

THE N. Y. STATH FAIR FOR 1864 will be held in Rochester. We are not advised that the precise time of holding it has been fixed; but it will probably be the week succeeding the meeting of the American Pomological Society here, which commences the 13th of September.

THE WINTER WHEAT.—From correspondents, callers and exchanges, we gather that the season thus far has not been favorable to the winter wheat. The fields have been bare, and the alternate freezing and thawing has damaged the plant. Added, the drying, exhaustive winds which have prevailed in some localities, have been excedingly unfavorable. Let our readers who have such fields roll them at once with a good heavy roller. And on dry soils plaster seems to renew the vitality of the plant.

INQUIRIES ABOUT SEED POTATOES, GRAIN, &c.—We are constantly in receipt of inquiries asking where this and that kind of seed can be obtained. We have published some of these. But still they come! We call the attention of our readers to the fact that we are not in the seed business—and further to the fact that they will be much more likely to obtain the information they seek, if they address some one, or more, of the seedsmen who advertise in our columns. We must occupy our space with matters of more general interest than the publication of such inquiries.

ALMANACS THE BEST WEATHER PROPHETS.—A correspondent of a New York paper, reviewing the failure of the weather prophets, whose predictions for the winter were based upon the presence and instinct of birds and wild animals to foretell the weather, says:—"The only good predictors of weather are the Almanac-makers; they are safe—as they take a space on the page of the Almanac of about 13 days, in which they say 'about this time Expect a change.' They have never deceived me, and when I desire to act on a certainty I consult the Almanac."

EBEN MERIAM, a distinguished Meteorologist, died at Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., on the 19th ult. He was born June 17th, 1794, at Concord Mass. For many ears, at the place of his death, he had recorded, hourly, the changes of temperature, pressure of the atmosphere, storms, earthquakes over the world, &c., so that his collection of facts on the weather generally is said to be immense. He has never published any general results of his thermometric observations; never: computed the mean temperature for even one year. This, it is hoped, will yet be done by some one, for the general penefit. He was somewhat eccentric in some particulars; but was kind and humane in his spirit, generous to the poor and unfortunate, liberal and public spirited. We pay this passing tribute to his memory, and hope his end was in peace.

SHOW OF OUT OF

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Korticultural.

GRAPE CULTURE-TRAINING THE VINE.

THE culture of the grape is now attracting very general attention throughout the country, and information is anxiously sought upon the best methods of planting and training the vine. Several works have been written in this country, and essays upon the subject have appeared from time to time in the Horticultural papers of the day. These treatises are chiefly based upon the work written by SPEECHLY, in 1789. and subsequently revised and extended by Care. MENT HOARE, both of England, where the grape has never prospered in the open air. excent upon sheltered walls. It seems that neither of these authors fully understood the grape under vineyard culture in its native, or genial climates, and hence the mode of training recommended by them, and introduced into this country, is open to serious objection, as all experiences will prove, when it is continued in practice for a few years.

In France, the culture of the vine has been reduced to a regular and successful system for more than two hundred years; yet the modes of culture and training practiced there have not been generally introduced and understood on this side of the Atlantic. And what is a little remarkable, that among the numerous travelers from this country in France, and other grape-growing countries of Europe, no American has vet given us a full and practical treatise upon this important branch of horticulture. Several works on the subject are now in course of preparation, though, with one exception, it is believed the writers claim but little practical knowledge upon the subject.

The German vine-growers near Cincinnati have introduced some of the methods practiced in their country, with slight modifications adapted to our climate, with considerable success. Beyond their practice but little is generally known in this country in regard to the best method of training the vine. From the experience of the last few years, the prospects of the American grape-grower are most encouraging, and when the requirements of the vine are better understood, and more generally practiced upon, it will be ascertained that we have the finest vine-growing country in the world.

The address recently delivered before the Fruit-Grower's Society of Western New York, by its President, is full of encouragement, but in his instructions for training the vine he recommends the same course that was introduced by Speechly, Hoare, and others. I allude to the renewal system, in which every other, or alternate upright cane is cut off, leaving but one bud above the horizontal arm, from which the fruit-bearing canes for the succeeding year are to be produced, while those remaining bear the crop of the current year. The natural habit of the vine is to extend itself onward and upward,-expending its chief energy upon the branches that start from the main extremities. The art of training, in part, consists in equalizing the growth upon all the bearing canes, and perpetuating a renewal of strong bearing wood indefinitely; and this can not be done upon the plan referred to.

A simple mode of training may be confidently recommended to the American vine-grower that is easily understood, and may be adopted by all. subject to slight modifications, as taste and circumstances may require. This plan of training is now successfully practiced near Cincinnati-Ohio. by Mr. JOHN E. MOTTIER, one of the most intelligent and prosperous vine-growers in the United States, and others in that vicinity.

Whatever plan of training is to be adopted, the treatment of the vine for the first two or three years is the same. At the time of plantwhich is the proper age, or more, it should be should be permitted to grow, and if it does not planting, it should be cut back the same way again for the following season, after which two good canes are allowed to grow. If these are to be laid down to form arms, it should not be done during the growing season, as recommended by Mr. AINSWORTH, but should be trained upright, for the growth will be much stronger and more vigorous than when forced to make their growth horizontally. They should be laid down at the time, or after the winter pruning. Unless the vine has made a very strong growth, the arms should not, the first year, be extended to a greater length than three feet. but the upright canes grown at the ends of the arms are to be laid down the season following for their extension. The fruit-bearing canes should be allowed to spring from the buds on the upper side of the arms, and those on the underside, and such others as may be necessary to secure the canes at the proper distance apart, should be rubbed off. Each of these canes may be expected to set three bunches of fruit, but this season the number should be reduced, to avoid injury to the vine. If the canes are stopped at the fourth or fifth leaf above the upper bunch of fruit, they will not much exceed three feet in height from the arm, and hence, instead of making the trellis six feet high, as recommended, it need not be four feet, and thus admit of much closer planting. By adopting this method the fruit is borne on the upright canes and is easily supported, and it is uniformly distributed over the trellis; whereas, when each alternate cane is cut off for renewal, while the remaining ones send out their bearing shoots horizontally, they will inevitably interfere, not only with themselves, but with the growth of the canes intended for the following year. unevenly to be generally approved of. These upright canes are all to be out away,

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leaving but one or two buds, one or both of which may be permitted to grow, according to the strength of the vine. By this mode of training and annual pruning the fruit is equally distributed over the trellis, where it ripens uniformly. The uniform growth of the vine is also easily maintained; the canes furthest from the root have a tendency to grow the strongest, but this may be regulated by stopping them a few days before stopping the weaker ones, and thus a perfect balance of the vine may be maintained in all its parts.

The most common mode of training practiced by the German vineyardists near Cincinnati, is what is termed the bow system. Two or three canes are allowed to grow near their full length, and are trained to stakes. At the time of pruning, one of these is cut to about four feet in length. This is bent in the form of a bow, and is secured to the stake, the bending of which has a tendency to equalize the growth of the fruit-bearing shoots springing from it. The other canes are cut back, leaving but two or three buds, as before. This method of training admits of close planting. But the plan referred to as practiced by Mr. MOTTIER is a decided improvement, though similar to it. Instead of making a bow of one of the long canes, it is cut to about three feet in length, and secured horizontally in the form of an arm, and the remaining upright canes are cut away, leaving these buds as before for renewal. From the arm four or five fruit-bearing canes are allowed to spring, besides the three that start from the base of the vine. When the vine is well established, each of these may be allowed to ripen three bunches of fruit. The canes springing from the arm are stopped at the proper distance from the upper bunch of fruit; the three from the base of the plant are stopped only near the close of the season, in order to hasten the rinening of the wood. At the next winter pruning the arm is cut away and a new one formed from one of the upright canes, the others being cut away for renewal.

In France this mode of training has long been practiced. But instead of cutting off the arm every year it is allowed to remain, and the canes are reduced to spurs of one or two eyes. In allowing the three uprights springing from the base of the plant to grow to near their full length, they add strength to the root, while they appropriate any excess of vigor that might otherwise have a tendency to swell the buds on the shortened canes springing from the arm.

This method of training is perfectly simple. It admits of close planting, say three, or three and a half feet by five or six, though the French plant much closer than this. H. P. B.

#### FRUIT CONVENTIONS.

Difference in Separators - Talman's Sweet - Diana Grape - Grape Juice and Sugar.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-When I began the cultivation of fruit trees, I felt somewhat puzzled to know what varieties to select. So I purchased a Downing for my guidance. With regard to awakening enthusiasm on the subject, I found the work a capital one; but when I came to test the fruits. I came to the conclusion that Downing had taken some of the descriptions he gives, at second hand. I had purchased Barry, and Elliot, and Thomas, to supplement any weak points in Downing, and was studying out accordances and disagreements, when I was delighted to observe that the Fathers of Fruit Culture in Western New York had organized themselves into an association, and were to hold

a Pomological pow-wow every six months. Here, it seemed certain that the chaff of delusion would get scattered to the four winds of earth, and nothing but the true seed wheat of sound experience be offered to the inexperienced cultivator. No doubt such was the intention; but when the Sachems came together it seems impossible for them to agree whose sepaing, whether the vine is of one year's growth, ration to use; and so one season they employ A's patent, and then the screens are so large cut back to two or three buds, but one of which that some chaff and chess run through with the grain; and the next season they adopt B's produce a good strong cane the first year after patent, and then the sieves are so small that some good wheat gets stuck by the way, and the novice who looks to the Conventions for light is sometimes as much bewildered and puzzled as

> I have great charity for growth of sentiment, being conscious of having changed opinions more than once in life I can readily conceive how one, seeing a large, fresh, sound apple late in the season at a Fruit Convention, may side with a Committee and vote it high on the list; and how, after testing it and finding it a tardy bearer, cracking in some localities and blotching in others, he might afterwards simply indorse it as very good under favorable circumstances; but it requires some more accommodating key than this to explain certain results and findings of the Fathers of Pomology. For instance, Talman's Sweet apple, two years ago, got 14 votes, and stood at the head of the list; this year it gets two yotes, and stands at the foot of it. This variety was no untried novelty two years ago; what has it been doing to reach its present degradation?

While on the subject of the last session, I notice that some one recommended the Diana grape as the grape for table, for wine, for general culture. Though not sustained by the Convention, it was indorsed by some one else as producing no green berries, but, like the Delaware, ripening up evenly. Such may have been the result of individual exceptional experience, but the Diana has been cultivated many years in the Northern States. It has a general, well established reputation, based upon many experiments with it, and certainly if there is anything to be predicated on previous reports of it, it is that it has too many green berries on it when the frost comes, and that it ripens its fruit too

Conceding that sweet grapes are desirable

either for the table or for wine making, the broad statement that grape juice and sugar (other than grape sugar) is not wine, needs examination. I am not going to controvert it by a reference to the many palatable current winethat are thus made throughout the country, nor am I oblivious that some wines are doctored into cordials, or that some people use New Orleans sugar until they obtain a sticky compound. smacking more of sugar-house molasses than of the classic Falernian; but then there is Champaigne, which passes for wine, and is drank both in this country and in Europe, and which is made from grapes not particularly ripe of abounding in grape sugar, and which is well known to be sweetened by an addition of refined sugar or of rock candy. The sweet wines of Europe are, some of them, the product of grape juice boiled down until the quantity of grape sugar is relatively increased, - where grapes are plenteous and sugar is scarce this is the most economical way of doing it, but where refined sugar is abundant and cheap, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be used and the original quantity of wine preserved. The grim victim of dyspepsia will ever find his Chablis or Hock wines, of which he can drink his tumblerful for dinner, more wholesome than any saccharine wines, no matter how sweetened, but when a man asks his friend to take a glass with him, nine out of ten will prefer something sweeter than Hock, and this taste should be accepted as a fact, and provided for. Get the grape sugar if you can find it, but in the meantime do not reject the refined. But I have wandered from my object, which was to ask you, Mr. Editor, to attend the next Convention, and select for it the separator with the right sieves. so that beginners will not be driven back to first principles, viz., of having to try all things before they can hold fast to the good. AGRICOLA.

#### Morticultural Notes.

INDIANA HORT. SOCIETY. - We are indebted to Pres ident I. D. G. NELSON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for a copy of the transactions of this Society. We shall pay it further attention. The officers elect are: President-I. D. G. NELSON. Vice Prests .- Joseph Orr, Laporte; Lewis Jones, Centerville; W. H. Ragan, Fillmore; and John C. Shoemaker, Rome. Sec. - Geo. M. Beeler, of Indianapolis. Treas .- John C. Teas, Raysville. State Fruit Com.-I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne; W. H. Ragan, Fillmore; Gen. Joseph Orr; La Porte; T. B. Morris. Richmond: John C. Shoemaker, Rome.

DEFINING "BEST VARIETIES OF FRUIT."-A pomological committee at the Union Fair at Trumansburg laid down the following platform to guide them in de termining the best exhibitions of fruit:--"1st. Such kinds as had been favorably noticed by Downing, or some other competent pomologist, or had received the approbation of some competent Pomological Society 2d. They should be fair specimens, not small, knotty, nor wormy; nor, on the other hand, overgrown, and consequently of coarse texture and inferior quality. 3d. In regard to nomenclature. Downing's Fruits being the standard work, exhibitors should be governed by it in naming and labeling their fruit."

CATALOGUES RECEIVED. -1. From WM. PARRY, (Cinnaminson, N. J.,) his "Pomona Garden and Nur-sery Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Plants." This Catalogue contains many excellent suggestions. The arrangement of the lists of fruits, showing the month, date of the month when each ripens, relative size and salient characteristics, is commendable.—2. From J. M. THORBURN & Co., (New York City,) their Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Flower Seeds, with practical directions for culture and treatment. The character of Catalogues this year indicates marked progress in their arrangement, and in the amount of useful information they contain. This Catalogue of Thorburn's is full of suggestions as well as lists of seeds, and is a model for concise arrange-

## Inquiries and Answers.

FLORAL INQUIRIES .- (C. B. A., Rockford, Ill.) Send ten cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for his catalogue for 1864, which contains the information you

PREPARING LAND FOR A GROVE. - (A Subscriber.) Prepare your groun corn on the ground also; cultivate carefully. Mulch if the season proves dry.

EVERGREENS FROM SHED.—Will you, or some of your correspondents, tell me low to grow evergreens from seed; what time the cores should be gathered, how planted, and how long before they germinate?—MRS. E. M., Oshkosh, Wis.

WHITE WILLOW .- (J. A. Braman.) We cannot answer your question affirmatively. We do not think it can be relied upon for a durable fence on all kinds of soil. We refer you to our columns the past two years for what we think of this plan.

Melons.—What is the best method of raising water and musk melons, the prepration of gravely and clayey soils for the same, and of getting rid or preventing the ravges of the little worm which saps the life from the roots?—L. E., Cambridge, Pa.

See page 103, current Vol. of RURAL. Let correspon-

TROUBLE WITH THE VIOAR—I have 27 pear trees, of the Vicar of Winkfield variety, set out in 1862, which are thrifty and healthy. Last year they were full of fruit. Only five of them bore good and fair specimens. They were thinned and properly pruned. The pears grew alike until the last of July and first of August, and then ceased to grow, and rmained green and health, consequently good for noting. I desire, through you, and the readers of the Rural, the experience of others in regard to this variety. Shall I walt and bear longer with them, or shall I gaft them with fall pears that we know are a success? I hope to hear from other fruit growers.

WHEN AND HOW TO GRAFT GRAFES.—I also have some strong grape vines that rifuse to bear, and desire to graft with those that will preduce fruit. When shall I graft them, and how?—CHERING.

The failure of your Vicars to attain full size and maturity, may be owing to sone defect in the soil, or it nay be to very great vigor o growth. We think we would give them a further tris, at least a portion o them. If your trees are on par stock, they have not yet age enough to show what bey will do.

Grafting the grape is generaly most successful when performed after the vines to be rafted have commenced to grow and made shoots a few inches in length. The cions must be kept dormant to that time. We would advise you to consult Phin's Teatise on the grape for iull instructions about grafting &c.-B.

# Horticultural Advertisements.

A USTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES.—A large stock of the above from 3 t · 6 feet high, at reasonable rates. Address, S. BOARDMAN & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE GRAPE VINES.—I have all the popular varie Unies, very cheap, wholes ale and retail. T. B. MINE Ed. of the Rusa' American, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.

100 000 FIRST CLASS APPLE TREES, TOU UOU 4 years old, will be sold at the lowest wholesale price. Also, 10,100 extra large Apple and Peach trees suitable for Occhards, MCCARTHY & FLOWER, Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY IS neach more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private gardens, market gardens, or in the field culture, than in the usual clunsy way in bozs and meadows. The yi-ld this season, by my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of Cranberry Plants and all office useful and Ornamental Trees, Plants, and Shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 742

#### CHOICE AND RARE FLOWERS.

Truffaut's French Asters, Peony flowered.—This is a variety of recent introduction, which, for form and size of flowers, brilliancy of colors, and habit of growth, is entversally admitted to surpass all others hitherto known. Packet 25 cents.

known. Packet 25 cents.

Portulacea grandflora, fl. pl.—These seeds are saved from double-flowering plants, and will re-produce fifty per cent. of very large, perfect, double flowers in white rose, sulphur, golden, orange, crimson, scarlet, blooded and purple colors. They are a great acquisition obe-half fool in height. 2s seeds 50 cents.

Pansy Extra Sel. ct.—Saved from the finest collections n Enrope. We recommend this seed with the greatest confidence, feeling that in size of flowers and richnessed and variety of colors they cannot be surpassed. Packet

25 cents.

Sweet William, Henderson's Perfection.—These are the best varieties of these well known and exceedingly beautiful plants. They have been greatly improved within the last few years, and produce immense heads with varied colors, exceedingly clear, distinct and beautiful. Packet 25 cents.

tiful. Packet 25 cents.

For a complete list of everything valuable in Vegetable and Flower Seeds, and many useful hints for their cultivation. see our linestrated t atalogue and Garden Manual for 1844, which contains over 10 pages of closely printed matter. It will be sent to all applicants upon receipt of a three cent stamp. Address, MCEL WAYN BRO'S, Springfield, Mass.

PINE HILL NURSERY, near Buffalo, N. Y.-FRUIT an 'ORNAMENTAL TREES, HARDY GRAPE VINES all of the est leading varieties, for sale at moderate prices. Catalogues sent on ap Heatfon. 41-2t GODFKEY ZIMMERMANN.

PLOWER 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.

Children's fundable of the Market. Selections made when desired.

Catalogues furnished on application.

741-4t MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

ARDY RASPBERRIES without protection from sun or frost. The Philadelphia is best and most productive, yielded with me hast year 220 bushels per acre of large, red, luscious fruit, \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

515 per 10%. Belle D'Fontenay, yielding two crops, and Allen's Red Prokife, \$2 중100, \$15 월 1,000. French's Strauberry, large, arry and handsome, most valuable for market, \$1 주인으로 23 를 100. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price Circulars gratis. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

#### 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 Full use. After spending six years in testing many new varieties, I pronounce the Turban to be deckledly the best of all Squashes for fail use. It is dry, very fine grained, sweet and rich flavored (the Hubard has but little flavor or sweetness in the fail.) 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 the table, or for piec.

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 my Circular. 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 65 seeds, 25 cts; 6 packages, \$1,00. Dealers supplied with packages on liberal terms, \$1.00. DAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

#### Broomington 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 rule. "Western Trees for Western Planters,"—young, sound, thrifty, low-headed trees of proved sorts—not the tall, haked, slender switches that transport long journeys so cheaply, or the culls of anchent nurseries, thrust upon eager unyers. After the hard winter, occurring but once in 8 to 12 years, as in 1830, 311, 42, 13, 355, 56, 50, 50, 4 is past, lose no time-plant now! Apple, 1 to 4 years, \$40 to \$55 \$1,000—largest and best stock ever oftered.

75,000 Pear Trees. 10,000 Cherry, &c., &c., 20,000 Reu Dutch Currants, fine 2 year, 1,000 \$20, 20,000 Gooschery, Houghton and Cluster. 2 yr. 1,000 \$30, 10,000 Lawton Blackberry and assorted Raspberry, including Catawissa, strong, 16c; Doollttle Blackcap, true, 1,000 \$27, 25,000 Grapes, 40 sorts, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, Isabella, 1 and 2 year; Iona, Crevelling, &c. 20,000 Apple Root Grafts in prime order. 10,000 \$70, 200,000. White or Gray Willow Cullings, 10,000 \$28. A liberal discount to the trade.

200,000 White or Gray Willow Cullings, 10,000 \$28. A liberal discount to the trade.

200,000 Dergreens, Nursery grown, mostly medium or small.

30,000 Ornamental Trees, many sorts and sizes, Superb 12th year. For the North West or severe climates one

smail.

80,000 Ornamental Trees, many sorts and sizes, Superb European, White Birch, Larch, Elm. &c.

Weeping Trees, Shrubs, Prunus Triloba, superb, new, 75 cts. each. 75 cts. each.
Roses, Paonies, Phloxes, Lilles, Gladiolus, Dahlias, orts. Green-House and Bedding

170 named sorts. Green-House and Bedding Flants—Terms cash.

\*\*Exp Send red stamp for new Catalogues N. B. Our Pear, therry, Plum, built 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 all in cellars: the others heeled in and entirely covered with manure in autumn.

741-3t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

POR SALE AT THE SENECA CO. NURSERIES.

1 20,000 Delaware Grape Roots, I and 2 years old.
Also, Russell's Strawberry plants for \$1.00 per dozen, or
\$5.00 \( \frac{1}{2} \) hundred.

Waterloo, N. Y., March 7, 1864.

100.00 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet
20,00 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, a \$28 \$\pi\$ 100.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 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.

berries, Strawberries, mostor and acceptable from the Grapes, &c., &c.

All of 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,

749-3t Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

# PRUIT 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, popular varieties, in fine order, for sale cheap.

Address
G. C. BUELL, ASSIGNER, 75 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

ANNUAL OR TEN WEEKS STOCKS.

Dwarf, Early Flowering; do, Large flowering Pyramidal; Early Antunnal Flowering, Branching, Wall-flower Leaved, Perpetual or Emperor, New Hybrid. Each warlety embracing from 8 to 16 colors, mixed. The most super collection in the world; sent by mail for \$1,25. Read the article on annual stocks in the RURAL of the 12th March:—"Who will grow the Premium Stocks this year? Who will grow the Premium Stocks this year? Who will grow the 740-32 MARK D. WILLSON, Rochester, N. Y.

PEAR SEEDS—PEAR SEEDS.—Just received at R. E. SCHROEDER'S Importing Agency, Rochester, N. Y., a lot of Pear Seeds, very best quality, at \$2,00 per pound. Also an assortment of Evergreen and other reseeds.

DOOT. ABBOTT & SON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE bots stock of Fruit and Ornsanental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbots Roots, Evergreens, small Fruits. And also 500,000 Aprile Societings, Zycars old, sold cheap for cash at the Old Kinderhook Nursery. The ground must be cleared, 739-64. U. W. I. YON, General Agent. Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 7, 1884.

STRAWBEHRY PLANTS.—Russell's Great Profific Strawberry Plants, every one warranted true to name, for said as \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100, packed in good order. Cash to accompany orders.

Delaware Grape Vines, very fine, at \$30 per 100; 50 cts. each, in small quantities. Address

J. KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

A PPLE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP. 40,000 Apple A Trees five years old and of the best varieties, at a low price, in lots of 1,000 and upwards. The whole will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for other property. For particulars, address DR. MALTBY STRONG.
Rochester. N. Y., Feb. 25, 1834.

# Pomestic Gconomy.

#### A LETTER ON SOUPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing in your paper a recipe for making soup, accompanied with some remarks, I wish to say a few words and send a few recipes. I quite agree with you that too little soup is used. I have seen meat and vegetables cooked in various ways, but I have never seen them in the form of soup in the house of an American. In fall and winter, when vegetables are plenty, there is nothing better, in my opinion, especially for children, than a dinner of nice, palatable soup. Now for the recipes:

BEEF SOUP .- Put one gallon of water in your kettle; let it boil. Take a marrow or other bone, and a piece of meat besides, if you choose, put it in, add a nice head of cabbage, 3 or 4 each of turnips, carrots, parsnips and onions, chopped fine. Season with salt and pepper. Boil three hours. Potatoes ought never to be cooked in soup, on the contrary, to taste good, the water should be strained off when half done, and clean boiling water added.

RICE SOUP.—Soak one cup of rice half an nour; put it in your kettle, with 3 quarts water, a piece of meat, 2 each of carrots and parsnips, grated fine, and a few small onions, whole. Season with a few whole peppers and sage, tied in a small bag, to be kept for the purpose: Skim well, and you will have a nice soup; boil two hours.

POTATO SOUP.—Pare 12 dozen good sized potatoes, and, with them, cook some onions. When done, strain, add pepper, salt and a large cupfull of sweet cream or milk. Beat up very fine; then stir in boiling water till the mass is is of the consistency of cream; add a piece of butter, size of an egg. Stir constantly for ten minutes, then serve.

PEA SOUP.—Take a ham bone, put it in your kettle, with one gallon water; then, after soaking over night, take 2 pounds peas, 2 carrots, 2 turnips, some whole peppers and sage; boil till the peas are perfectly soft; strain through a fine sieve; salt to taste. This is better to be made a day before using. In that case, let it stand in a crock; take off any fat that may be on the top, and warm when wanted. MRS. J. Y. Elk River, Iowa, 1864.

## DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

To Color Cotton Cloth Red. Will you give a method for coloring cotton cloth a red that will not fade?—L. B.

To Color Chape Shawls Black.—Can any one give recipe for coloring crape shawls black, so that they will be glossy !-- A RURAL READER, Vandalia, Mich.

AIRIN'S KNITTING MACRINE. - (A. P. V., Mich.) We have seen this machine at work, driven by steam, water-power, and propelled by treadle and hand. It is no humbug, but an ingenious and useful machine. It is used in large manufacturies to knit drawers, undershirts, stockings, &c.

COLORING WITH ANALINE.-Will some one of the many readers of the RURAL please give information through its columns with regard to coloring with Analne, (extract of coal oil,) whether it will color wool goods, and if so, the process of coloring crimson or blue, and oblige one of its old friends?—Mrs. M. L. W.,

WATER-COLOR PAINTING .- Will some of the readers system of water color painting? What paints are the best? Where can they be obtained, the price, how to prepare and use, and all the information necessary for a beginner to know? If it can be taught without a teacher, I would like to learn, as I have no opportunity of learning where such things are taught, and can get no good paints here. Any information in regard to it will be most gratefully received.—MARY.

To Preserve Eggs.—Take of air-slaked lime a six quart pan half full, (if unslaked lime, half the quantity,) put in two gallons water, stir occasionally, to get the strength, for twentyfour hours. Put fresh uncracked eggs into any sound jar or firkin desired; fill up with the lime water. Be careful to keep your eggs wholly under water, as all will spoil that are not covered. If the lime is poured on it will do no hurt, but it is not quite as convenient to get the eggs out. The above will be sufficient for eight or ten dozen. Keep in the cellar or any cool place. I have used this recipe for twenty years and never lost an egg yet. I am now using some that are over two years old. Eggs kept in this way make much lighter cake than fresh ones.-Molly Ann, Madison, Ohio.

RAISED BREAD CAKE.—Two cups of very; light dough; 11 cups sugar; 1 cup butter; 2 eggs; i nutmeg; i teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon saleratus; flour enough to make a thick batter. Mix all very thoroughly, and let it rise half an hour. This quantity will make two loaves .- A LADY.

## [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

No Better Proof Required.—It has not yet been publicly denied that the Chemical Saleratus made by D. B. DeLand & Co., is all that its friends have claimed that is a pure and wholesome article. This cannot be denied in face of the testimony of chemists and those best qualified to judge. The fact that it has been basely counterfeited attests to its value.



A CYCLYS

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Pepartment.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GRANDMOTHER.

BY MYRA MYRTLE.

PLACED in the cosiest corner, Sits an old fashioned armed chair: Where the fire, brighter and warmer Dances with flicker and glare: Covered with curtain and cushion, Stuffed with the softest of down, Whether in parlor or kitchen,

One sits there cheerfully smiling, Whom we all cherish and love: Cares of our childhood beguiling, Cares her hand only can smooth: How to her side we all hasten, When we are weary or grieved She every burden can lessen, All childish sorrows relieve.

Then how we all love to listen To stories she only can tell; While the snow o'er the fields glisten, And merrily lingles the bells-And levy a tax on us all; But, like true foemen, defiant, Resisted with powder and ball-

How a few 'gainst King GEORGE's proud forces Spilled their blood at old Lexington; Rushed madly o'er friend's mangled corses, Led on by the brave Washington: And her husband and two brave sons left ber Alone with their love and their Gon, But death, of her brave boys, bereft her They purchased our peace with their blood.

She will tell how their hearts all grew weary Of bloodshed and slaughter and strife; While the struggle seemed hopeless and dreary-The struggle for freedom and life. And her dim eye will glisten and brighten, As she lives those scenes over again, When the clouds from her country's sky lightened And peace blessed her valleys again.

But we know that not long can she linger-Her step grows more feeble each day: On her brow is the trace of time's finger, And we feel she will soon pass away. But she at the thought is calm only. For she knows in whom is her trust-But our hearth-stone will seem, O, so lonely, When grandmother sleeps in the dust.

#### YOUNG WOMEN AND SOLDIERS.

THE TESTIMONY OF A SOLDIER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Notwithstanding a long acquaintance with your paper has taught me that it is not opened to local complaints or derogatory personalities, I am here at your sanctum asking for space in the RURAL to enter a complaint against an individual. The fact is, I have been misused,-yes, misused, neglected,-to be explicit, and that, too, by a young lady.

I found an advertisement lately in the Waverly Magazine, inserted by a young lady, soliciting correspondents in the army. This young lady, deeply regretting the custom that debarred her from "sharing the hardships of the camp and field," was "willing to do anything that would lighten the burdens of the noble ones who went so readily to the rescue of our dear country," and proposed to do "what little her contracted sphere" would admit of, by corresponding with "the brave soldiers of the

Now, I had always looked upon this practice of advertising for correspondents as having a rather dubious tendency. But having an ardent admiration, and, as I venture to believe, a pretty good appreciation of the spirit of patriotism whether exhibited by the sons or daughters of our excellent country—I could not but encourage it wherever I saw its manifestations. Accordingly I sent this patriotic young lady my compliments, with the assurance that, in my opinion, there could be no more laudable motive to action than your commiseration for the soldier's lonely lot," I wrote, "it is, indeed, noble and philanthropic." I then attempted to inspire her with a conception of the great measure of happiness that I letter from her. As her object was declared to be "mutual pleasure and improvement," I proposed as the subject of her first letter one of the following:-Woman's sphere-her duties. etc. The relationship of the sexes. The origin and destiny of man. The operations and organic laws of the human mind. A criticism on EDWARD'S Philosophy of the Will; or, if she did not incline to any of these, to take some ordinary subject likely to be fraught with interest to a soldier, shut out as he is from the society of the good and learned. Then, having closed with an earnest appeal to her not to disappoint me, nor keep me long in suspense, I inclosed this in an envelope and directed it according to instructions, and marking it "Soldier's Letter," dropped it into the mail box and went about my duties "rejoicing,"

Now I have waited these five weeks for an answer, and lo! it cometh not! And I say it is really too bad for this young lady to treat me so. But can any one, male or female, phrenologist or moral philosopher, bachelor or "matrimonially inclined" widower, tell me why it is that I have been so used !--if so, let him now speak or forever after hold his peace.

Some hair-brained fellow may presume to insinuate that to have insured the "consummation I so devoutly wished" I should, at least, have paid the postage on the letter I sent, if not inclosed a stamp to pay return postage. But such a suggestion would be in very good keeping with the reputation of its author.

Such a course would manifest a depreciation of the young lady's patriotism. It would evince the thing even in stating her own.

a lack of faith in her modest and praiseworthy pretensions, and would, therefore, be as unkind as it would be unprofitable. No, no! it cannot be this, for I have no doubt that she would willingly pay postage both ways as an evidence of her devotion to-her country! But oh! I fear the Fates are against me.

But of this enough. I wish now to say a few words seriously to the noble and patriotic daughters of America who read the RURAL. This practice of advertising for correspondents in the army is indeed dangerous. I have no doubt that many well meaning and really worthy young women are caught in this snare, by the belief that they are rendering the brave soldiers an important service in that way. But let me tell vou that vou are egregiously mistaken. I am a soldier, and write what I know to be so. Whatever may be the spirit thrown into the letter the soldier writes, he does not write in good faith; nor does he look upon you as virtuous women, worthy of his respect. And this is the very reason why he pledges so freely his fidelity and his honor, while he seeks to lead you on step by step. That there may be exceptions to this I will not deny, but this is the general rule. I could not desire to say anything to lower the esteem of our brave boys in the army; there are many of America's noblest sons in the ranks; but it is not the young men of worth that insert, or reply to, advertisements of this character. The soldier's life is indeed a hard one. Its many privations and exposures make it quite a contrast to the lives we were leading at our pleasant homes ere the crest of old Mars cast its ominous shadow upon our land, and it is the earnest wish of every true soldier that "when this cruel war is over" he may receive every acknowledgement of respect and appreciation to which his worthy deeds shall entitle him, from the fathers and mothers, and, most of all their virtuous and patriotic daughters. But don't think us any the better now for being soldiers, for when we do our best we are only doing our duty.

If you really want to relieve our sufferings, there are many ways in which it can be done: but don't deceive vourselves with the belief that you are doing any good by advertising yourselves as correspondents of soldiers, or by replying to any of the many advertisements inserted by them in the columns of some of the unprincipled papers. So far is it from being a benefit, that it is directly the reverse—an actual injury. It is a temptation to the soldier to try experiments, while it exposes you to any insults his unhallowed purpose may recommend; for, I repeat, he does not respect you as a woman 'safe in her virtues."

The monotony and idleness of camp life, with the consequent restlessness, beget much mischief within the soldier's mind. Add to this the love of adventure that the life begets, and you will have the prime secret of the looseness of morality in the army. Go to New York, Elmira or Washington, and behold the thousands of soldier's wives (!) there, and take warning, and be discreet.

Does my writing thus plainly deserve an apology? I would not have you think, fair daughters of America, that I look upon your virtues as being all in jeopardy. But this evil is already wide-spread, and has set on foot a work of woe and despair. This evil is a monster "who stole the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the devil in," and is, therefore, doubly to be guarded against.

MAX KIPP. Stockade Camp, Va., March, 1684.

## GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- A NEW waist, called the Folly waist, intended to supersede the Spanish waist, is thus described in Godey's book:-" Suppose it to be made of silk. Take five pieces about ten inches long, somewhat of the hour-glass shape, measuring three and a half inches across the ends. which are pointed, and two inches at the narrowest part, which is rather below the center. patriotism, and that America had great rea- These pieces are sewed together for the space of sin and death, still they are sovereign in their son to be proud of her daughters. "And as for about six inches. The rest hangs on little points power only when working in harmony with around the waist. Five more pieces of about the same size are taken for the back, having the tops round instead of pointed. They are sewed together the same as the front. The side pieces derived from anticipating the reception of a of both back and front require to be rather shorter in order to fit nicely under the arm. Bones are put down every seam, and the waist is laced under the arm. The trimming can be of velvet, leather or bead gimp, edged on each side with a lace. It is placed down each seam. round all the points and down the center of each division." The Fashion editress says it is certainly the prettiest waist she has seen, decidedly new, and will be fashionable all summer.

- WHERE are your canes, ladies? For, you must know that the Empress EUGENIE, on her walking expeditions, carries a very handsome gold-headed cane. This is her constant habit; and as an excuse for it, it is asserted that in the days of Louis XV., the same fashion prevailed, and that walking canes grew to be of the richest and most expensive description. Will American ladies imitate the Empress? We shall see.

- AT one of the theatres in Berlin, all ladies are required to take off their bonnets before entering the theatre to take their places. At a theatre in Paris, hand-bills are posted, politely requesting all young and handsome ladies to take off their bonnets, stipulating that all others may keep them on. The result is there are very few bonneted ladies seen there! It would be well to post such notices in our churches and public halls and theatres. For it is difficult to get a glimpse of the speaker unless each tier of seats be considerably elevated above the one in front

-IF a woman tells more than the truth in speaking a rival's age, she will probably make

# Choice Miscellung.

#### THINKING.

THROUGH the clouds of gold and purple, Slow the sun is sinking, Fetlock deep within the river Stand the cattle, drinking; On the bridge above the mill-stream, Rests the maiden,-thinking,

Nut-brown hair that mocks the sunset With its golden gleaming, Hands above her pitcher folded, With the graceful seeming Of an antique sculptured Nereid, By a fountain dreaming.

As a tender thought had swayed her, O'er the stream she's leaning, While her red lips curve and quiver With a sudden meaning, And a quick nod shakes her ringlets, All her features screening.

For there comes a sound of laughter. And a merry cheering; And the cattle turn their faces To a step that's nearing-And she waits for words low spoken In a tone endearing.

Low behind the western tree-tops Now the sun is sinking, Toward the bridge the weary cattle Turn themselves from drinking-Ah! they never gusssed as I did, What the maid was thinking.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE POWER OF INFLUENCE.

THE most insignificant causes frequently preduce momentous and unlooked for events. Trifles, seemingly light as air, change the whole tenor of our lives. "A sentence hath formed a character," and the influence of a word, or smile, often lingers about us through all the changes of an eventful life,-a guiding star, whose mellow ray illumines our darkened way, ever revealing forms of grace and beauty to our watchful eyes.

It is said that the fluttering of a bird's wing on the snow-capped mountain top, has been the prime cause of the destruction of the inhabitants of the valleys below. We look upon the widespread desolation caused by the falling avalanche, scarcely believing so fearful a destruction of life and property could be the result of so trivial a cause. If we reflected that we were, individually, exerting an influence which may, like the descending avalanche, become an agent of death upon whom it fell, or like the summer rain and silvery dew-a fruitful source of life and beauty-we would, I think, more earnestly endeavor to live so purely that "the beauty of our lives, and the silent argument of our example" might, like the sun's cheering ray, invigorate the germs of virtue and truth in the hearts of all that feel its life-giving influence, instead of casting upon those we meet an influence as destructive to the heavenly graces of the heart, as blighting frosts and storms of bail are to the tender herbs and fragrant flowers of summer.

"We live not to ourselves," is true in its deepest and broadest sense; we each move in our own orbit, but, like the shining worlds above, having one common center are in a greater or less degree affected by all that come within the circle of our influence. Every thought, word, act, or look, even, is helping to build up, not only our own character, but that of those with whom we associate, into monuments of enduring beauty or deformity; like the workmen on the Temple, laboring silently, but none the less effectively, in erecting a glorious structure, whose beautiful proportions delight the eye of every beholder, or whose unsightly shape is viewed with supreme disgust.

Though there may be woven about us a network of influences, the subtle power of whose web-like tissues are like threefold cords, drawing us swiftly and surely up the shining way of holiness and life, or down the slippery steeps of our own will. We possess a counter-balancing power by which we may overcome all the combined force of circumstances; an indomitable will breaks through the serried ranks, and pursues its own course in spite of every influence arrayed against it, and enables its possessor to pass through the scorching flames of unholy influences without so much as the smell of fire upon his garments.

It is by yielding to, or resisting the tide of surrounding influences, that our life becomes a fearful failure-a gloomy cloud in the social firmament, or a bright and beautiful star whose clear and steady light directs earth's bewildered mariners to the quiet haven of truth and purity, where our tempest-tossed bark may repose securely in the sunlight of God's unchanging love, unaffected by the fierce storms that sweep across life's troubled sea.

F. M. T. WILLIAMS. Brookfield, N. Y., 1864

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HUMAN LEVEL.

EVERYBODY knows what a water-level is, and the use to which it is applied; but I wonder if everybody has as good an idea of a human level. I mean the principle confined within the breast of every person which keeps him from rising above the position which it was meant he should occupy That is a strange idea, isn't it?-in this country, where perseverance under difficulties has been the theme of philosopher and poet. But isk yourself if it is not true; look over your crcle of acquaintances, far and near, and see where there is one that has ever risen above his level. Notice that young sprig

moves along! You really begin to think he is "somebody;" but wait a little, he will soon come down to his level. There is nothing about him noble or refined; how can he rise? Perhaps you can think of another that is poor but ambitious, and possesses a fund of natural talent. You may think he will never amount to much but he has got such a position to reach before he will find his level, and reach it he will.

We often wonder at the company people keep, and talk about the strange marriages that are every day taking place; but there is nothing strange after all. "Birds of a feather flock together" always. That young lady that puts on so many airs, and tries to cut such a swell, may think there is not a man in the world good enough for her; but she never will marry until she finds her level, and he may be a chimney sweep. Say what you will, there must be an equilibrium. Oil and water will not unite. Some are created with five talents, and some have only one; no one is accountable for more than he or she may have. Every one is fitted for some station, and no one can rise above his level. March, 1864.

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-CHARLES D. WARNER, Editor of the Hartford  ${\it Evening \; Express}$ , is to address the Literary Societies of Hamilton College at the next commencement.

-IT is stated that Brigadier-General VODGES, of Fort Pickens' fame, has been appointed to succeed Gen. SEYMOUR, late Commander of the disastrous Florida expedition.

-LIEUT. WALTER LANDOR DICKENS, doing duty with the 42d Highlanders, second son of CHARLES DICKENS, died on the last day of the old year in officers' hospital at Calcutta.

-IT is stated that the Archduke JOSEPH of Austria is about to ask, through the Duke of Saxe-Coburg of Gotha, for the hand of the third daughter of Victoria, the Princess HELENA, who will see her 18th birthday in May.

-Major Geo. N. Lewis, of the 12th Connecticut, was struck with a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, which made a hole clear through him, shattering his collar bone, his shoulder blade, and splintering his spine. It did not displace the vertebra. It left a hole through him, through which it is said a stick can now be passed. The Hartford Times announces that he is in town, and that this wound promises to heal, and that his life will be saved!

-GEN. BUTLER has remitted the sentence of Rev. Mr. WINGFIELD, of Norfolk, directing his employment in sweeping the streets for a term of three months, for notoriously disloyal practices. "His punishment," says Gen. BUTLER. "is remitted, not from respect for the man, or for his acts, or because it is unjust, but because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the Christian Church, which, by his connection with it, has been already too much disgraced."

-Speaking of the appearance of Gen. Grant at the President's levee at Washington, a correspondent of a Connecticut paper writes:-"General GRANT is of about the medium height, with light complexion, though quite dark hair, and with the closely trimmed beard and moustache he now wears, bears little resemblance to the picture with patriarchal appendages, which is sold for his likeness. There is little in his appearance, or the unassuming modesty of his manner, that would attract notice, but the close observer will detect, in his clear blue eye and compressed mouth, the evidences of that invincible determination that made him the victor at Vicksburg and Chattanooga. I could but smile at the sturdy tread with which he marched forward, in promenading, as if advancing to storm a redoubt, or like a pedestrian doing his thousand miles in a thousand hours—the comparatively slight attention he bestowed on even his distinguished lady partner, evincing that his claims to gallantry were to be vindicated on the battle-field rather | bungling plan to secure its happiness. When a than in the boudoir—and contrast it with the man begins to get a little dissatisfied with him dilettante air with which I remembered to have | self, the worldly plan is, to improve his grounds, seen N. P. WILLIS escort a lady through the lay out his estate afresh, and try to find enjoysame room, on a former occasion.

-EBEN MERIAM, long known as the Brooklyn weather prophet, died recently of dropsy of the heart, at his residence in Brooklyn, aged 69 years. Of his labors as a meteorologist, the Tribune says:-Mr. MERIAM exhibited a taste for scientific pursuits, and devoted his attention more particularly to meteorological researches. His records of the latter branch of his studies are intact, and extend even to the day of his death. He originated the idea, founded upon his own private observations, of cycles of atmospherical phenomena, which he advanced in public prints with considerable enthusiasm. He attained extended notoriety in this respect, not only in this country but in Europe, and received many evidences of the correctness of his theory from scientific men abroad. He attained considerable notoriety as a careful compiler of meteorological facts, and was frequently cited before the Courts to decide disputed points. His hourly records of the weather run back for nearly thirty years. Failing health, and the unmerited criticisms which certain newspaper people were in the habit of casting upon his efforts to impart to the public the fruit of his observations, led him some years ago to discon tinue his articles on the weather. Since then, though the world has known but little of him. he has gone on in his old, quiet way, feeding the little birds which flew regularly to his garden by scores for the seed and crumbs which he carefully provided for their sustenance, while he was noting hourly, by day and by night, the changes of the barometer and thermometer, and that struts about the streets so pompously! he those other scientific facts upon which he prehas no brains ir his head though his pockets dicated those "heated terms," and "frigid may be lined wth gold. How haughtily he terms," for which his name was once so famous. coin, He will not take them.

#### Musings. Sabbath

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WORK IS PRAYER.

BY A. S. HOOKER.

WHERE'ER ye work, let beauteous Faith Walk hand in hand with Toil: On battle-field or woodland path, Or broadly furrowed soil. Each hammer stroke shall echo back A blessing through the air, And joy shall mark each forward track, For earnest work is prayer.

O toiler, take the gliding plow, And write on hill or plain,-As age writes furrows on your brow,-Cast forth, with hand of faith and care, Your treasures to the mold; God will write answer to your prayer In waving green and gold.

O reaper, on the battle-field. Each sword-stroke for the right, Each thunder from the arm you wield Shall aid to win the fight: New strength shall come unto your hand, And God your toil will share, And bring down blessings on your land, Each earnest stroke is prayer.

Each axe stroke in the forest's gloom, Each hammer in the mine, Each shuttle flying in the loom Each keel that plows the brine, Each stroke of honest labor done, A crown of light shall bear: By toil the blessing must be won, For faithful work is prayer. Lima, N. Y., 1864.

#### ECHOES FROM SABBATH BELLS.

IF we feel true love to God, we shall prefer

obedience to His will to all conflicting claims whatever. Nobody can pass through the world without finding conflicting attractions. One says, "Obey and follow me," and another, "Obey and follow me;" but a Christian has one simple answer to every question that may be asked him in reference to everything in which he is engaged. Is it right? not, is it expensive? is it dangerous? These last are questions that ought scarcely to be entertained. Is this the commandment or the will of God?-makes the eye perfectly single, and the whole body full of light; and like Jacob, after seeing God's presence, you "lift up your feet" joyfully and walk with elastic footsteps in the path that God has pointed out. Hence, a Christian prefers obedience to Him that he loves, when that obedience is set in thorns, to obedience to any other, when it is surrounded with the sunshine of this world's wealth, greatness and power. The cross of Christ is more beautiful in a Christian's eye than the crown of Cæsar, and the duty enjoined by this far more momentous than any command that can be issued, even when accompanied with the authority and impress of the other. But when obedience to the heavenly is in direct antagonism to obedience to the earthly, we must make no delay, have no hesitation; be sure that what God says is duty, and at all hazards cleave to it; it is always proved that the path of duty is not only the safe, but in the long run the most prosperous course, even in this world. Do what is right, and justifying voices will come from every point of the world's circumference; do what, is wrong, and conscience will condemn - conscience, which makes cowards, in such circumstances, of the brayest. If, therefore, we have love, true love, not to Jacob's Rachel, but to Jacob's God, we shall prefer obedience to Him to any conflicting obedience, by whomsoever exacted. Love in the heart to God is the secret of joy.

It smooths the way, it levels hills, it wades deep streams, it climbs without fatigue high mountains, makes all happy without, because all is harmony with God within. The world takes a ment by altering circumstances, just as if whitewashing a sepulchre would scatter the darkness and the corruption that are within: but a Christian knows, what he has long been taught in God's blessed word, that the true way is, first to get the springs of happiness in the heart within, and then he has love to God and love to all mankind without. The inhabitant of the lighthouse lights the lamp within and the sailor finds security without, and rides in safety. The Christian has the light kindled within, and then all beauty, and harmony, and safety, and peace prevail outside.—Cumminas.

MANY PREACHERS study their sermons without studying the people to whom they are to preach them. Hence, their preaching, though good in the main, is not suited to the tastes and wants of their hearers. They either speak of things at a distance, or else in such a way that the people do not feel themselves much interested in what is delivered. Their words do not come home, do not reach the heart and conscience, but fall, like pointless arrows, short of the mark.-T. Rutherford.

RESIGNATION.—A suffering, but godly man, was once asked if he could see any reason for the dispensation which had caused him so much agony. "No," replied he, "but I am just as well satisfied as if I could see ten thousand. God's will is the perfection of all reason."-Spring.

THE men of the world are so clipped and rubbed and polished, that God's image and inscription is worn from them. When He calls in his

# Educational.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISS DUNNSTABLES SPELLING-CLASS.

In the course of a visit paid to one of our Union Schools not long ago, I was particularly interested by the exercises of a certain class in spelling, or, perhaps, I should say dictation. The method pursued had been practiced here with entire success for several seasons, and it seemed to me worthy of adoption into our common district schools. I append an outline of the recitation to which I listened, as a better illustration and recommendation of the system than any thing else I could say of it.

Miss Dunnstable's spelling-class, I would premise, numbered fifteen. Lesson had been assigned for study from SANDER'S Fifth Reader, that happening to be the text-book in use by the pupils. It commenced thus:

#### LESSON LXXXVI.

#### THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

"Say, what is hope?" I asked an ancient sage,

With tott'ring gait, and head quite white with age. Class sat in line facing their teacher. Their Readers were piled up on her table. Each pupil was provided with a pencil and a clean slate.

"Attention to dictation," said Miss DUNN STABLE.

As soon as every eye was fixed upon her she commenced pronouncing the lesson, a few words at a time, in a slow, distinct manner, class writing what she repeated.

"Lesson eighty-six."

Writing by class. "Title:-'The Christian's Hope."

Writing, as before.

"First line of poem:- 'Say, what is hope?"

Writing. "'I asked an ancient sage."

Writing.

"Second line:- 'With tott'ring gait,' " etc.

When each pupil had completed a fair copy of the eight lines comprised by the lesson, she was desired to attach her signature thereto.

"I am very particular about two or three little things," said Miss DUNNSTABLE to me, "I demand the full attention of my class. I maintain an appearance of perfect leisure that no one may fail through a feeling of being hurried. I speak so as to be distinctly heard. I pronounce no more words at one time than each student can fully retain. I never give out a second set of words till the first has been written by every member of class. This done, I do not encourage inattention by repeating anything twice. These trifles aid greatly, I find, in training my pupils to habits of attention and accuracy."

"Change slates!" said the lady. "Pass them from the foot to the second above you."

No. 15 passed her slate to No. 13 for correction; No. 14 sent hers to No. 12; No. 13 gave hers in turn to No. 11, and so on; the two at the head sending theirs to No's. 15 and 14, at the foot. Sometimes, as I was told, slates were corrected by the first pupil above, sometimes by the first or second below, and occasionally toward or from the middle of class. This was intended to prevent trickery.

"Attend to correction," said Miss DUNNSTA-

Class intent on mistake-finding. Errors, on being detected, were underscored and numbered, and at the close of recitation announced to the teacher, who, in turn, made a weekly report of the class, and read it to the assembled

Miss DUNNSTABLE commenced spelling the lesson aloud:-" Capital l-e-s-s-o-n L-XXX-VI,

"Title:—Capital t-h-e, capital c-h-r-i-s-t-i-a-napostrophe-s, capital h-o-p-e, period."

"Any mistakes?"

"OLIVE BROWN has spelled lesson-lessen," answered a little girl.

"And MARY BOOKSTAVER has left the apos trophe out of her christian's," said another. "Miss DUNNSTABLE, I know how to spell les-

son," said OLIVE BROWN, "but sometimes when I go to write it I can't think which way it ends." "You may go to the black-board, OLIVE, and

write out a little couplet, which will, I think, help you to recollect the termination:

#### My great grand-son Must learn his les-son."

MARY BOOKSTAVER'S case was similarly disposed of, though by the application of a different principle, and spelling was resumed.

"Quotation marks, capital s-a-y, w-h-a-t, i-s, h-o-p-e, interrogation point, quotation marks," etc., etc.

Mistakes were pointed out at the end of every two or three lines, corrections thus made being better remembered than when more was under-

Occasionally rules were called for,

"Give the rule for your capital s."

"It begins a piece of writing," said one. "And a line of poetry, too," answered another.

"Why did you not write your whole title in capitals as it is printed in your Readers?"

"It is'nt the rule to write a title so because it

would look awkward." "If you were writing something for the printer that you wanted put in large capitals, what would you do?"

"Place three straight lines under it." "If you should wish something in small cap-

itals?"

"Put two lines underneath." "In italic?"

"One line."

Rules for periods, quotation marks and inter-

and given, as also such general rules for spelling as were illustrated by the lesson.

I complimented Miss DUNNSTABLE upon the accuracy of her pupils.

"It is all done by being thorough, and undertaking but one thing at a time," she replied. 'I commenced with spelling, alone, and have introduced the general principles of punctuation gradually. I have not yet promoted my class to commas, as some of them are not sufficiently versed in grammar to understand the rules. I have them spell once a day in the old-fashioned manner, and learn all they can by it, and once a day I exercise them thus."

The advantages of this system are the follow-

First-Engaging the pupil's causality, comparison and imitation, it produces a deeper impression upon the memory than the common

Secondly-It trains the eye and the hand to a habit of correct spelling on paper; that is, it teaches spelling, practically.

Thirdly—It gives to all the benefit of spelling the entire lesson, and obliges each to profit by the mistakes of all.

Fourthly-It is capable of being modified to suit the advancement of every class of pupils. Fifthly-It furnishes a thorough and continuous review of the most common words of the language, which are precisely those the pupil will find greatest occasion to use in after-life.

Sixthly - It supplies an excellent course of trianing in punctuation, the use of capital letters, and what may be termed the accidents of orthography.

Home-classes, arranged upon this basis may be made very entertaining and instructive. WILSON'S Treatise on Punctuation would supply the young home-teacher with such information on the subject as he might need to fit him for his new position. FRANK BABBITT.

Coldwater, Mich., 1864.

WHAT AN EDUCATED MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.-Ruskin says:-An educated man ought to know three things: First, where he is-that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what is it made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going-that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best do under the circumstancesthat is to say, what kind of faculty he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has his will so subdued, in the learning of them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an educated man; and th eman who knows them not, is uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRCH. - The principal of a public school in England sent circulars to the parents of his pupils, asking for written authority to "inflict such punishment, corporeal or otherwise," as might in his judgment be proper. The following answer proves that one of the parents, at least, was pleased with the idea:-"Dear Sir: Your flogging cirklar is duly receaved. I hopes as to my son John you will flog him just so often as you like. Hees a bad boy is John. Although I've been in the habit of teaching him myself, it seems to me will larn nothing—his spelling is speshall ottragusly deficient. Wallup him well, sur and you will receave my hearty thanks. Yours, Moses Walker. P. S .- Wat accounts for John being sich a bad scollar is that he's my sun by my wif's first husband."

PERSEVERANCE.—In the Latin it is asserted: He will never enjoy the sweets of the spring, nor will he obtain the honey combs of Mount Hybla, if he dreads his face being stung, or is annoyed by briars. The rose is guarded by its

#### Keviewer. The

A COMPLETE PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE ART OF DAN CING. By THOMAS HILLGROVE. Illustrated. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

WE judge this to be a very complete manual or guide in the practice of this graceful accomplishment. It is very fully illustrated with figures, showing positions, &c., and gives in detail the rules of etiquette which should govern dancers. For sale by R. E. CLARKE. Price 50 cents.

DIARY OF A DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER. "WATERS." New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

THIS book purports to have been written by a London Detective, and illustrates London life among the different classes that claim the attention of the secret police. Whether true or false, the stories are very well told, and are, doubtless, salted with a base of reality Certainly an active detective cannot fail, with much experience, to accumulate the material for interesting and startling stories. It will be found an interesting railway companion. For sale by R. E. CLARKE. Price 50 cents.

THACKERAY, THE HUMORIST AND THE MAN OF LETTERS. The story of his life and library labors. By THEODORE TAYLOR. To which is added, in Memorian by Chas. DICKERS, and a sketch by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With Portrait and Illustrations. New TROLLOPE. With Portrai York: D. Appleton & Co.

ENGLAND is being overrun with a flood of what a distinguished contemporary calls "Thackerayana," just now. This book, reproduced in this country, i one that has been thrown into the stream to catch popular favor and pence. It contains much that illustrates the character of THACKERAY, and many pleasant reminisinces of his visit to this country some years ago, and of the appreciation he manifested of the kind and cordial manner in which he was received here. Some of his public speeches are reproduced; and these pages will interest those who already know this man by his rogation points, were in like manner required writings. For sale by STEELE & AVERY. Price \$1.25.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

#### SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- Undoubtedly some of your many readers have a curiosity to know something more definite concerning the real prospect of finding Petroleum, or "Rock Oil," in our vicinity. If this be your mind, be good enough to grant me the pleasure of informing them.

Although Bristol is locally known to be one of the most active and enterprising towns in Ontario county, probably quite a majority of those who read the RURAL have barely heard of its existence. Certain it is that only a small proportion of them are acquainted with its geographical and geological features. Allow me to say, then, of the former, that sojourners in our neighborhood, and those who casually pass through our country, are very apt to leave us with erroneous and unfavorable impressions. Especially is this the case when an eastward or south-western course is taken; for, in spite of the many redeeming qualities (moral, mental, agricultural and religious,) which our quiet little town does actually possess, the poet did not caricature Bristol over - much when he wrote.

Our hills are high, our valleys deep, Our roads are bad, our gulleys steep, Our creeks are water mixed with mud, With bridges minus, every flood; In short, my muse and I are bound No rougher spot was ever found.

But I forbear in deference to those incomparable excellencies, which, in this case, (as, indeed, in most others,) attend roughness and deformity. Suffice it to say that, by internal convulsions, and by external washings, the face of my beloved parent town bears unmistakable signs of age and suffering. Probably, should a sage-like geographer deign to point his microscopic eye in this direction, he would at once pronounce the "surface of Bristol exceedingly varied and uneven."

I am thus particular about details, because you must know that it has been knowingly whispered of late among the savans that a large tract of land hereabouts is literally affoat on an ocean of Petroleum! So you perceive, at once, the vast importance of any topographical knowledge I may impart in case of explosion or other accident.

But to be more serious. In a beautiful valley situate about seven miles west of Canandaigua, and running sinuously from Naples to Bloomfield, is, at present, the centripetal seat of almost unparalleled excitement! Here it has been recently discovered are unmistakable signs of oil - the precious and wonderful Petroleum!

The above-mentioned valley, (vulgarly known as Mud Creek Hollow,) averages about one-half mile in width, and lies between two lofty chains of wood-covered hills, running north and south, which, for height and beauty can hardly be beaten this side of the Andes. All through the district inclosed by these embryo Himalayas, especially in the bed of the creek, and in the numerous ravines shooting up on to the mountains from either side of it, are, it is supposed, abundant surface indications of Petroleum.

It may not be improper for your correspondent to state right here something concerning the marked similarity between the lay and geological make of this locality and the various regions where oil has actually been discovered. I will do this as briefly as possible, in the meantime begging a thousand pardons if my poor pen unwittingly becomes a little prolix or tedious. By consulting our "State Geological Survey," it will be seen that the town of Bristol belongs partly to the Chemung and Portage Group of rocks which crop out all along its southern borders, and partly to the Hamilton Group which lie mainly to the north of us. It is hardly necessary to state that both of these subdivisions belong to the Great Devonian Formation, which is the father of the Old Red Sandstone, with its myriads of coral, mollusks and reptiles. Now, the particular rock universally identical with oil regions, (both in Europe and this country so far as I am able to learn,) is the species called Black Shale, which abounds in the afore-mentioned groups, particularly in this immediate locality. In fact, the entire foundation of our town may be said to be composed of this very material.

Of course these facts are not infallible proof that oil exists here; but there are many other evidences. In oil territories there is observable a constant escape from the earth of carbureted hydrogen gas, which, at certain points, called "springs," may be burned indefinitely. Now, this gas (I speak understandingly) is neither so plentiful at Oil Creek, in the South-Western States, or in Canada, as in Bristol. Probably within a mile square of Muttonville a thousand springs might be lighted, which, unless outwardly interfered with, would, for aught I know, burn incessantly. Indeed, I estimate too moderately; for there are the best of reasons for believing that figures would not express the number of springs actually existing in our valley. The whole creek bottom for miles is covered with them. All that needs to be done at any time to kindle a fire is to dig a hole through the shell-like crust of clay surfacing our land, and then to apply a torch at the opening. The phenomena of bright and variegated lights shooting up here and there over our Hollow, lights which require no fuel to feed them, and which have the appearance of burning air. or waning camp fires when viewed from a distance, attract hundreds of visitors to our town

Then, besides the above facts, there are many other indications of oil equally if not more convincing. We have an abundance of bituminous matter floating on our wells, brooks, creeks and

mill-ponds. I, myself, have seen spots of what I called Petroleum, of at least a foot circumference, swimming about in a marsh-pond in this vicinity. There is one spot in town so completely saturated with oil that it absolutely becomes maggoty every summer! This statement may appear rather improbable to those unacquainted with oil districts, but all who have been "initiated" have probably noticed like phenomena.

But I am admonished by the length of this article, gentle reader, to postpone further particulars for some future occasion. Before closing, however, permit me to inform you that there are many false and absurd stories afloat about us Bristolians which are wholly unworthy of credence. We don't "grease our boots at wayside watering places" as yet, neither do we oil our "Vermont stock" in Mud Creek before shipping them to the Western market; and, although Bristol is unquestionably a very gaseous neighborhood, (don't be backward about giving 'gaseous" its full import,) yet to my certain knowledge we haven't thrown away tallow candles and fire-wood, nor even "gone mad" over the prospect of immediately having a cheap and excellent substitute for them. I might further add that but very few of our citizens have 'eschewed heel-plates" for fear that some stray sparks might ignite our "combustible atmosphere." In short, all marvelous rumors about 'floating wells" in our cellars, about dipping buckets of oil (double refined) out of wash-tubs and cisterns, are sheer fabrications, for which no righteous judge will hold my good townsmen accountable. More anon. MATE REY.

Bristol, N. Y., March 7, 1864.

P. S.-I took it for granted, in writing the above, that you had all heard of the determined effort we are now making to discover whether our hopes of finding oil are Utopian, or whether they do really rest on a "slippery" (I mean Petroleum) foundation. It may be well, however, to subjoin a word or two under this head. Let me say, then, to those who have not been fortunate enough to see the several articles which have appeared in the Democrat and Canandaigua papers, that at the present time there is a set of hands at work about three-fourths of a mile south-west from Muttonville, who have already explored the bowels of mother earth 50 feet and upwards. These hands were hired from Oil Creek, Pa., and appear very sanguine of success. The "boss" workman has even invested heavily in the enterprise. The stockholders number twenty-five of the most substantial business men in Ontario. They have a cash capital of many thousands, and will push the thing until fully satisfied. So my next communication to you may possibly be written under the light of future developments.

#### "COLD, DRY ASHES DANGEROUS."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- This is an old discovery, though not generally known. Many a housewife charges her help never to put hot ashes into the box or barrel of cold ashes, because the cold may take fire. At length the hot ashes, with some coals on fire, are put into or upon the others, and the barrel or box is soon on fire, and the wood-house where it stood is on fire also. Many a house has been set on fire in this careless manner; and not a few thus destroyed. Cases have been reported, talked over, printed, and thus the people warned. The teacher and the chemist have often taught this to classes, and I have taught it to thousands. The fact is that neither wood nor coal is completely consumed in common combustion; but there remain with the ashes fine particles of wood or coal, diffused but imperceptible to the eye. Take some of the cold ashes and spread over a red-hot iron and the bright burning points of the carbon will at once be seen. The chemist who analyzes pit-coal, is obliged to burn the ashes so as to consume all these fine particles.

The first rule of the house about ashes should be, never put them in barrels or any wooden vessel, but into a brick or stone pit. Then, the "cold, dry ashes" cease to be "dangerous," and the caption ought to be changed.

A friend of mine put a plank across one corner of the wood-house, on the sills, and into a barrel put the ashes; all was well for two or three years; when hot ashes were put into an opening in the middle of a barrel two-thirds full. Before night the barrel had burned through at the bottom and the wood-house was on fire. The hot ashes were dangerous.

Another friend built a large brick ash-pit in his cellar. It had contained ashes for some years. At length, hot ashes were thrown upon some bushels of cold ashes in the pit. After some hours the air came up so hot from the cellar, that the house was alarmed. No fire or smoke was perceived; yet all knew there must be fire. The least stirring of the ashes showed that they were a mass of fire. Had the ashes been in a wooden box, the combustion would have been obvious, perhaps terrible.

Now, Mr. Editor, with the warning, please to say, that some who read this and the previous warning, will doubtless put up their ashes in wooden vessels as before, with all this dan-C. D.

PISCICULTURE IN ENGLAND.—The London Times says the attempts to create an interest in the cultivation of fish in England have completely failed, except in the matter of salmon, which is now furnished in comparative abundance. The Times attributes this failure to the popular dislike to fresh water fish as an article of diet. There is scarcely a fish in the streams which any man would care to eat who had the means of purchasing a bit of meat. Trout are but little eaten and eels are getting scarce; club, roach, dace, &c., are considered worthless, and the finer varieties, such as pike, tench, and gudgeon, are treated merely as accessories to a dinner and not as a substantial article of food.

## Educational Advertisement.

#### PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

From the New York Independent.

In the beautiful city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson, has grown up an institution of learning that has acquired such widespread reputation, and whose merits are so well established, that it deserves more than ordinary notice. We refer of course to Eastman's National Bu-SINESS COLLEGE-a report of which, prepared by GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., of the New York Tribune, occupies an entire page of our paper this week. The influence this institution is exerting upon the nation, and the growing favor of practical useful education, which is not to be overlooked, will-cause this report to be read by young men, parents, and educators in general.

In point of success this College may be classed among the first in this country, if not really first, as it enjoys a regular attendance in all the departments of more than twelve hundred students. representing every loyal State in the Union. And notwithstanding the large patronage, such is the government and superior management of the entire College, and such is the discipline and good order that prevails at all times in the study departments and in the boarding-house, as to cause general remark and commendation from citizens and patrons. The great success of this institution may be attributed entirely to its judicious management and the energy and ability of the President, Prof. EASTMAN, in introducing and carrying out a great principle of actual business training, combining theory and practice. This novel and pre-eminent mode of instruction is entirely original with him, and is claimed by him and the many friends of the College to possess merits over every other system ever devised for developing the business capacity of young men, and preparing them for active life.

We have had our leaders in every other department of education, and it is gratifying to know that we have one in commercial science.

It is clear to every reflecting mind that our general systems of education have been wanting in that practical character which fits a man for the active duties of everyday business life, and it has been unfortunate that this matter has remained so long neglected. To effect this much needed reform no man has worked so effectually as Prof. Eastman through the great Business College he represents.

He has instructed hundreds of young men every year with great success, repudiating, as far as wisdom dictated, old systems, and constantly improving upon the new methods until he has brought out a system of practical instruction which will work a revolution in this department of education.

As might be expected, imitators of his system of Actual Business Training are springing up in some of the cities, but the various forms and blanks used in giving instruction are so well secured to him by law, through copyrights, that they can never meet with but indifferent success—and in no place could it be introduced and carried out so perfectly as here, under the supervision of its author.

The institution is patronized very largely by our most eminent merchants, and not a few of the leading business houses here are indebted to it for valuable assistants in the capacity of accountants, book-keepers, or salesmen. Two young men from this office, who have just received their diplomas there, will enter upon responsible duties in business houses this week, and thus put in practice at once the valuable information they have acquired during their course there. Having watched their progress, we are enabled to indorse the institution understandingly, and commend its superior advantages to parents who have sons to educate. The terms are reasonable, and the student can enter upon a course of study any day in the year.

The reader will have a fair idea of this institution if he can picture to himself Wall street, with its banks and insurance offices, its exchanges and commercial houses, and the Board of Brokers, the Commercial Exchange, the markets, the telegraphs, transferred to the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and alive with young men, instead of thoughtful men of middle life, and older men still riper in experience.

All necessary information may be found in Mr. BUNGAY'S report in this paper, or any further particulars desired may be had by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, the President, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTE.—The Supplement of the Independent, containing the interesting report of the course of study, and management of this Institution, also contains the excellent Sermon of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, preached in Plymouth Church the week previous. Persons can obtain one or more of these papers, free of charge, by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, as above.



# Kural New-Yorker.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 2, 1864.

#### The Army in Virginia.

THE World's special from Washington states that preparations for the projected expedition of Gens. Burnside and Hancock will be directed to cease by Gen. Grant, and both commands be placed in condition for active co-operation with the Army of the Potomac.

On the 24th ult. the following orders were received from the War Department:

1st. By direction of the President of the United States the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz: the 3d, 5th and 6th corps, The troops of the other two corps, viz., 1st and 3d, will be reorganized and distributed among the 2d, 5th and 6th, by the Commanding General, who will determine what organizations will retain the corps badges. The staff officers of the two corps which are temporarily broken up will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies exist. Those for whem there are no vacancies will cease to be whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered officers of the general staff of the

army corps.
2d. Maj.-Gén. G. W. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the 5th army

corps.
3d. The following general officers are de tached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant General of the army, viz.:—Maj.-Gen. Gro. Sykes, U. S. Vols.; Maj.-Gen. W. S. French, U. S. Vols.; Maj.-Gen. John Newton, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. J. R. Canby, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. F. Spinols, U. S. Vols.; Brig.-Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Vols.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing or-

The 2d, 5th and 6th army corps will be consolidated into two divisions. The 1st and 2d solidated into two divisions. The 1st and 2d divisions of the 3d corps are transferred to the 2d corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The 3d division of the 3d corps is transferred permanently to the 6th corps. The three divisions now forming the 1st corps are transferred to the 5th corps, preserving their badges, and on joining the 5th corps they will be consolidated into two divisions.

The commanders of divisions transferred to The commanders of divisions transferred to the 2d, 5th and 6th corps will at once report to the commanders of their respective corps, Brig.-Gen. Carr will report to Gen. Hancock, commanding the 2d corps, and Brig.-Gen. H. Prince to Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the 6th corps. The Chief of Artillery will assign eight batteries to the 2d, 5th and 6th corps; these batteries to be taken from those now with the stand 3d corps. The batteries with the sev. 1st and 3d corps. The batteries with the several corps in excess of the above allowance will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to re-arrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service. The re-assignment of officers of the staff consequent upon the re-organization of the army, will be made on the nomination of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters. Special instruc-tions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily

staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

The Major-General commanding avails himself of this occasion to say, that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three, is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reasons for attaching the 1st and 3d corps, for the time being, to other corps, were in no respect founded upon any inferiority of these to other corps. All the other corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and country. The 1st and 3d corps will retain their badges, and the Major-General Commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that those corps can again be re-organized.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. On the 28th A.

On the 26th the following was issued: HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 26, 1864.

All furloughed men of the 9th Army Corps will, at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commands will facilitate the execution of this order. By command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

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

## Department of the South.

THE recent raid on Richmond caused the rebel Gen. Picket to send several of his regiments from North Carolina to Virginia just as he was ready to commence operations in this direction. These regiments are returning, however, evidently with a view of carrying out their original intentions.

Gov. Vance, in his recent speeches, stated that General Lee depends on North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells on the importance of keeping the railroads in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they should fail to perform their mission.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, in speaking of the success of blockade runners in getting into that port, says that the statistics the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty had been captured. In rough weather the blockaders were obliged to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is the most auspicious time for our skillful pilots, who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss their mark. The report of Gov. Vance, showing the amount of rebel supplies through this blockaded port discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel in great quantities. An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous channels, embracing an area of thirty miles, the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective.

Advices from Hilton Head state that on the 24th ult. a new iron-clad war steamer was

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called the Ashley. This increases the rebel iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to seven vessels. She is a formidable vessel, with many improvements on the former efforts of the Confederacy.

The rebels have mounted six rifled guns on the casemates of Fort Sumter, bearing on the channel, to prevent the advance of Union gun-

The Raleigh Progress announces Gen. D. H. Hill assumes command of Charleston and Beauregard goes to the Northwest.

#### Department of the Gulf.

By recent arrivals from New Orleans, we obtain the following items of interest:

Gen. Banks took the field on the 19th, leaving for Franklin to direct operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry, twenty-four light guns in four brigades under Gen. Lee, and will sweep across the country and thence into Texas.

The prisoners captured at Fort De Russey had arrived at New Orleans.

The gunboat Octorora, one of the participants in the attack on Fort Powell, had arrived at New Orleans for repairs.

The army of Western Louisiana is moving. Gen. Lee's cayalry advance had occupied New [beria.

Two of our gunboats had crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended Grand River nearly to Bute a la Rose, which place they reconnoitered. Before reaching Bute a la Rose, they discovered a rebel camp and opened fire upon it. The rebels ran, and the gunboats landed a squad of men, who burned the tents and camp equipments and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

Guerrillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and had had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin mounted infantry, resulting invariably in our favor. Several prisoners were taken.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. Drover on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications were thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water. The object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. Gen. Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place.

The N. Y. Herald's Key West letter reports the English blockade runner, steamer Norman, in attempting to run the blockade off Swanes River, was run ashore, and to prevent her falling into our hands, was burned by her crew. Some fifty-five bales of cotton was saved by our

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the U.S. steamer San Jacinto of a schooner laden with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton, and two barrels of turpentine. Her master, Edward J. Narville, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknowledges having run the blockade. She has no name.

## Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY .-- On the 25th ult., the rebels under Forrest attacked Paducah and burned part of the town. Gen. Forrest's force was estimated at 5,000. Col. Hicks, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city with about 800 men. The rebels made four assaults on the fort, and were repulsed each time.

Three of our gunboats opened on the city during its occupation by the enemy, much of which was burned, including the marine railway and the steamer Arizonia. About three thousand of the inhabitants moved across the river upon learning of the approach of the

was at first estimated. From 1,200 to 1,500 rebel wounded have arrived at Mayfield from Paducah. The rebels were making toward Clinton at last accounts.

TENNESSEE.—The Louisville Journal has a special dispatch from Chattanooga, which says, on authority of deserters, that John Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, and cannot be mounted on account of the scarcity of horses.

Deserters from Longstreet say he is doubtless moving to join Gen. Lee's army.

An engagement took place on the 20th, two miles east of Fort Pillow, between 600 Federals and 1,000 rebels, in which the latter were routed, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.

Mississippi.—Advices from Vicksburg, 15th alt., give the following intelligence:

We have been visited with a large number of fires, evidently the work of incendiaries. Several government storehouses have been burned. The large railroad depot, with several adjoining buildings, have also been set on fire, and

large quantities of government property con-

The guerrillas warned the planters in certain localities along the Mississippi river, that they will not be allowed to raise crops with contraband negroes, and Adjt.-Gen. Thomas is stationing troops, mostly colored, at the principal

points to protect the plantations and trade de-

ALABAMA.—The N. Y. World has a letter from Huntsville, 15th, which says: - "Gen. Smith, who commanded the recent cavalry raid, says he has obtained positive and reliable information that Vice President Stephens, of the rebel Confederacy, is hostile to the present policy of the Confederates, and has written to Richmond that he will not resume the Presilaunched successfully at Charleston. She is dency of the Senate until the recently adopted

conscript law is repealed, he regarding its passage a violation of the plighted faith of the Confederacy."

LOUISIANA.—Fort De Russey, on Red River, was captured on the 15th by our forces under command of Gen. A. J. Smith. The expedition left Vicksburg on the 10th, landed at Somerset, La., on the 13th, and marched to Bayou Glace, where Gen. Scurris' rebel brigade had been encamped, which fled on the approach of our transports, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores. Gen. Smith pushed forward to Yellow Bayou, where strong fortifications had been erected, but the rebels again fled as we came up. The enemy was pressed and some skirmishing occurred, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train.

At daylight on the 15th the entire command started for Fort De Russey, twenty-eight miles distant, reaching it at 4 P. M. The boats opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with the heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when Gen. Smith ordered the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, 16th corps, under Gen. Moore, to charge the rifle pit and storm the fort. The 119th and 8th Indiana, and 24th Missouri regiments, charged over deep ditches and a thick abattis, in the face of a galling fire, and within twenty minutes after the order was given, the color sergeant planted the American flag on the enemy's works. The victory was complete, and resulted in the capture of 325 prisoners, including twenty-four commissioned officers; two 4-inch Dahlgren guns, two 4pounders, two 6 pounders, a lot of small arms, 2,000 barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition, and several thousand dollars worth of commissary stores.

Among the cannon captured are two guns helonging to the "Morning Light," two rifled guns from the "Harriet Lane," and one heavy gun from the "Indianola," sunk last year.

The rebels boast that their iron-plated ram Missouri, now in this river, can sink any boat in our navy. The Webb and Mary Jane are still considered impregnable.

Two days following the capture of Fort De Russey, Admiral Porter's fleet appeared off Alexandria, La., and demanded the surrender. which was complied with without opposition.

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of Stafe is understood to be in favor of an immediate and energetic demonstration against the evident designs of the Mexican Empire and the French in connection with the great rebellion. It is to be regretted if such a demonstration is really to be made, that it should be postponed until the last moment, when its only effect must be to precipitate us into fresh and most dangerous complications. The presence of a fleet of nine or ten French frigates off the mouth of the Rio Grande, of which fact government is advised by telegraph, has a large significance in connection with this question.

By the President of the United States of

## A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, It has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are enti-tled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States which was made on the 8th of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and,

Whereas, The objects of that Proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore

the authority af the United States; and,
Whereas, The amnesty then proposed by the
President was offered with reference to these

bjects alone: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President

of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by rebels. Three hundred rebels were killed at Paducah, and over 1,000 wounded.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ky., on the 27th, says Forrest and Franklin are between that place and Mayfield. Their forces are in a crippled condition. Their strength is greater than was at first estimated. From 1,200 to 1,500 to 1,50 large and free from any arrest, confinement or large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. Pris-oners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for elemency like all other offenders and their applications will receive due consideration.

1 do further declare and proclaim that the oath presented in the aforesaid proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before an anomaly and the state of the st subscribed before any commissioned officer civil, military or naval in the service of the U.S. and any civil officer of a State or Territory not instructed by the lawsthereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths, are hereby authorized to give the certificates thereon to the persons, respectively, by whom they are made; and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient to the Department of the State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will, on application in proper cases, issue certifi-cates of such records in the form of official cer-

In testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, March 26th, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independ-

ence of the U. S. the 86th,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously authorized its Chairman to report the following resolution, and ask for its adoption by the House:

A joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 13, section 1: Slavery, being in-compatible with a free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punish-

ment for crime.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the foregoing section of this act by appro-priate legislation.

# The News Condenser.

- The Great Eastern has been sold for £80,000.
- The Mexicans have recaptured San Luis Potosi.
- The colored population of Kansas numbers over
- 7.000. - Tennessee, so far, has furnished about 12,000 negro
- There has been 904,000 hogs packed in Chicago this
- Counterfeit twenty-dollar Treasury notes are in circulation - The Atlanta Confederacy is paying \$2.50 a pound
- for its paper. - The planters of Natchez, Miss., are taking the oath
- of allegiance. - Jersey city has voted one hundred thousand dollars for recruiting.
- The census records among other trades, &c., 110, 469 speculators. - Idaho is an Indian name signifying "the Gem of
- the Mountains." - Petroleum has been discovered in small quantities in Ontario Co., N. Y.
- Ground was broken for the Lake Tunnel at Chicago Thursday week.
- The city of Philadelphia has paid \$2,419,750 in bounties to volunteers.
- Admiral Lee has ordered all his prizes sent to Bosion for adjudication.
- The receipts of the Home Missionary Society for January were \$18,874 88.
- The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions for January were \$28,073 85.
- There are thirty thousand troops ready for the field in various parts of Indiana.
- The value of linen goods exported from England last year amounted to \$26,646,260. - Sec. Stanton has changed the name of the Invalid
- Corps to the Veteran Reserve Corps. - Mr. E. Meriam, celebrated as a meteorologist, of
- Brooklyn Heights, died Sunday week. - The number of applications for patents for 1863
- was 6,014. The number granted 4,170. - An auxiliary department in the U.S. Sanitary Commission is organized in London, Eng.
- A beggar in Richmond, recently, in asking for charity, petitioned for food, clothing-or even money.
- Mazzini has been indicted at Paris as an accomplice in the recent so-called plot against Napoleon.
- The Mount Vernon estate has not been occupied by either loyal or rebel troops during the rebellion.
- Owen Lovejoy, the member of Congress from the 5th Illinois District, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday week.
- Dr. Franklin Bache, great grandson of Ben Frank lin, died in Philadelphia on Saturday week, aged 72 - New Yorkers have been buying up all the butter
- they could get in Hartford, Conn., at forty-five cents a pound. - In the 1st Michigan Regiment of Sharpshooters
- there are two companies of full-blooded Chippewa - Cleveland, Ohio, is going to have a new brown
- stone railroad depot, 600 feet long, and costing about \$125,000. . The Chicago papers think that that city ought to have a Government arsenal or armory, or at least a
- A gentleman lately arrived at New York with \$14;-000 in Southern money which he bought of a reb for
- five dollars! - It appears, from a table published by the Moniteur de Colougne, that the Italian army now consists of

400,000 men.

- Until the year 1799 the colliers in Scotland were slaves for life, transferable with the collieries in which they worked.
- Several firms in London have contributed £100 each for the relief of the emancipated negroes in the United States. — The Senate, in executive session, on Friday week,
- confirmed several hundred promotions of the regular army and navy. - The small pox has become so prevalent at Natchez that stringent measures are employed to control it and prevent its spread.
- Directors of the New York Fourth Avenue Railroad have rescinded their order excluding colored persons from the cars.
- The Sanitary Fairs at Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, bany, Brooklyn, Cleveland, and Buffalo, together realized \$1,002,000.
- Wisconsin calls for 5,000 men, by advertisement in the papers, to work sawmills and navigate lumber rafts the coming season. - A fine quality of salt is now made at St. Clair Mich., from rich brine found at a depth of six hundred
- and eighty-two feet. - Over 10,000 deserters are said to be in Canada, anxious to return to the United States, and deeply re-
- gretting their crime. - Ladies at the receptions, balls, etc., in Washington, are exhibiting great economy. They dress with just as
- little dress as possible. -The contribution of the dry goods merchants in New York, to the forthcoming Metropolitan Fair, already amounts to \$100,500.
- There are running at large at least 80,000 deserters. The whole number who have deserted since the war began is stated to be 127.157. - Col. Gowan, an American, has leased 50,000 acres
- of land in Prussia, to carry on explorations for coal oil similar to that of Pennsylvania. - The claims made upon the city of Troy for damages at the July riot amounted to \$60,000, and \$24,000 have
- been awarded to the claimants. - The quota of Ohio under the call for 500,000, may be regarded as filled. Under the last call for 200,000. the State has 20,575 to furnish.
- There is a tenement house in N. Y. city having 68 rooms, 8 by 10 feet, containing 70 families, of 144 adults and 188 children, 11 dogs and 48 cats. - There has been no rain in Buenos Ayres for six
- months, and there is great suffering among the stock. and very dark agricultural prospects - The quota of Michigan is full, with a surplus of over seven hundred. Extraordinary success in recruit-
- ing has prevailed throughout the State. - Gold bearing ores, yielding from \$22 to \$112 per tun. have been discovered in Madison county, Mo., and
- a company is to be formed to work them. - There is now only one rebel paper published in Mississippi—the Macon Beacon—all the others having been destroyed during Sherman's late raid.

#### List of New Advertisements

- Eastman's National Business College—H G Eastman.
  Practical Popular Education for Young Men and
  Boys—H G Eastman.
  Choice and Rare Flowers—McElwain Bross.
  Best M value Count Best-Hive—K P Kidder.
  Weaver's Improved Nursery and Farm Whiffletrees—
  Sw. dish White Clover Seed—K P Kidder.
- Weaver's Improved Nunery and Farm WhiffletreesJD Wenver.

  Swedish White Clover Seed—K P Kidder.
  The Cultivation of the tremberry—B M Watson.
  \$75 to \$150 p r Monto—TS Pag.
  Sheep Shearing and Festival—T Delafield.
  Peasl Peasl—J Rapalip.
  Norwegian Corn—H B Mann.
  Onon Seed—J Rapalip.
  Employment—E M Ballou & Son.
  Very Choler Tobacco Seed—Harvey B Lane.
  Th. Brinkerhoff Churn—E Munson.
  Reader—E Williams.
  Wanted—P Cheever.
  Austrian and Scotch Pines—S Boardman & Co.
  Cholce Grape Vines—T B Murc.
  That's What's the Mutter R P Fenton.
  Michigun Farm for Sale—B Peckhem.
  100,000 First Class Apple trees—McCarthy & Flower.

- SPECIAL NOTICES. No Better Proof Required-D B'DeLand & Co.

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

# Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 29, 1864,

THERE is only a limited business in our market, and most articles remain unchanged in price. Corn is quite firm at 950@\$1,00. Butter is very scarce and high; all that can be called good being readily taken at 35 cents

#### per pound. Rochester Wholesale Prices

Rochester Wh	olesale Prices.
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen18@20c
Flour, win. wh't, \$6,75@8.25	Honey, box 12@14
Flour, apring do. 6,00(46,25	Candles, box 121/2 (@131/2
Flour, buck wheat 2.00 a 2.00	Candles, extra 14(a)143
Meal, Indian 2,10(a/2,15	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee1,30(a1,65	Apples, bushel50@75e
Best white Canadal, 70(a)1,75	Do. dried \$2 lb 8 (a8
Corn	Peaches, do17@18
Rye, 60 lbs. 42 bu. 1,10@1,15	Cherries, do18@20
Qats, by weight 68(a)70c	Plums, do14(a)16
Barley1,20@1,30	Potatoes, #9 bush40@50
Beans	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 55@60c.	Slaughtered8%(@8%c
Meats.	Calf
Pork, old mess00,00@00.00	Sneep Petts507a34.00
Pork, new mess. 23,00(a.24,00	Lamb Pelts 50(a,2,00
Pork, clear 25,00@25,00	Seeds.
Dressed hogs,cw19,50@10,00	Clover, medium \$6,50@7,00
Beef, cwt	Do. large 6.75@7,25
Mutton, carcass. 6(a9c	Timothy 2,75(a 3,25
Hams, smoked13.5%@14.00	Wood, hard \$6,500,7,50
Shoulders 10,00(@10,50	Do soft 4,00(25,00
Chickens 12/014c	Coal, Scranton 8,75(a,10,00
Turkeys 13@15	Do. Pittston 8,75@10,00
Geese	Do. Shamokin . 8,75(a.9,75
Dairy, &c.	Do. Char 12(a)15c
Dairy, &c. Butter, roll 33/4.35c	Salt, bbl 2,35@2,40

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#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 28.—ASHES—Quiet and Steady; sales at \$8.472, for pots, and \$10.50 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market may be quoted less active and scarcely so firm. Sales at \$5.50,60.75 for superime State; \$6,950,715 for extra State; \$6,00,6,50 for superime State; \$6,950,715 for extra State; \$6,00,6,50 for superime Western; \$7,25,67,40 for shipping brands extra round hooped Oblo, small \$1,500,25 for common to median extra Western; \$7,25,67,40 for shipping brands extra round hooped Oblo, small \$1,500,25 for trade brands the market closing quiet. Sales of the extra State at \$7,100,725. Canadian 7,10 for common, and \$10,25 molecules of \$5,400,25 for incomplete the extra State at \$7,100,725 for incomplete the extra State and \$5,000, small \$1,000,700 for Brandywine; \$5,500,50 for guiet; \$1,500,70 for Incomplete the extra State and \$5,000, small \$1,000,700 for Brandywine; \$5,500,50 for duet; \$1,500,70 for one of \$1,000 for Brandywine; \$1,500,50 for Chicago spring; \$1,500,70 for mon State and \$5,000, small \$1,000 for Brandywine; \$1,500,50 for Chicago spring; \$1,500,70 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for Chicago spring; \$1,500,70 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for Chicago spring; \$1,500,100,70 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for Chicago spring; \$1,500,100,100 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for spring; \$1,500,100 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for spring; \$1,500,100 for milwaukee club; \$1,500,100 for spring; \$1,500,100 for spring; \$1,500,100 for State, and 90,900,50 for spring; \$1,500,100 for sprin

HOPS—Market heavy and dull; sales at 20@27c for

common to prime.

ALBANY, March 28.—FLOUR—The demand continues on the increase and the market rules buoyant, with an upward tendency in prices. Corn Meal firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good milling request, and with a fair supply the market rules firm. Sales, Western spring at \$1,00% white Gauadian at \$1,78; and white Genesee at at \$1,80% —the latter a very choice sample. Rye, steady but ity moderate request. Orn is rather frucer, with a state rather and of the supply and the sales, round yellow at \$1,25 delivered, in car loss, and old Western mixed in store at \$1,25 delivered at the railroad.

1,25 Barley is rather dull, but firmly held; sales, good two-rowed State at \$1,35, delivered at the railroad. Oats in good request, with a good supply offering; sales, State at \$6,356, delivered—the latter price for a prime lot.

BUFFALO, March 22.—FLOUR—The market quiet, with a fair demand. Saler, \$6,00 for extra State; \$6,00 &,76 for ordinary to choice illinois, Wisconsin and Canadian Spring; \$6,760/25 for fair to choice extra red wheat; and \$7,75 for choice white wheat.

HRAIN—Wheat market is duil, but holders are firm; Canada club is held at \$1,30; No. 2 Chicayo spring at \$1,220/18; No. 1 Chicago spring and No. 2 Milwankee club at \$1,34,91.95; No. 1 Milwankee club at \$1,40; red winter \$1,45; white Canadian and Michigan \$1,350/1.66 for ordinary to choice and white Kentucky \$1,750/1-6. Corn—There is no inquiry; prices noninally unchanged; new held at \$1,40, and old Western n-1xed at \$1,25, from store without sale. Lats firmer with rather more demand; sales, Canadian at 70c in store. Rye—No sales are reported; held at \$1,126/1.20. Barley—duilland nominal; held at \$1,250/1.30 for fair to prime Canadian Peas—steady; sales at 91c.

SEEDS—In active demand. Sales 460 bush Timothy at \$3,00/26,124 for prime Illinois and 50 bush on private terms; 75 bush Clover at \$7,00/207,25, and 100 bush on private terms.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

HRIGHTON, March 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$11.00 @11.50; ist quality, \$10(@10.50; 2d do, \$9.00@2.50; 3d do, \$8.00@3.75 \$10 0b 5s. Stores—Yearlings, \$00(@10.50; 2) years old, \$00(@00. Working Oxen—Sates at \$136, \$170(@\$220. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$40 to \$80. Sheep and Lambs—Prices in lots at 64(@3%c \$2 fb; extra 9%c. Swine—wholesale. 7%@3%c \$2 fb; extra 1,8%c. Swine—wholesale. 7%@3%c \$2 fb; retail, 8%@11c \$2 fb. Lambskins, \$\$3,50(@4,25; aheepskins, \$3,50(@4.25; a

CAMBRIDGE, March 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$11@. 11.50; ist quality \$10.00@11.50; second quality \$1.50€2.75, third quality \$1.50€2.75. third quality \$1.50€2.75. third quality \$1.50€2.76. Working Oxen—\$70.\$100@55.75. third quality \$1.50€2.76. Yearlines, \$00.000; Two years old \$00.00@00.00; three years old \$30.00@57.00. Sheep and Lambs—\$6.00@0.50 each; extra \$7.00@11.40, or from \$6 to 9c \$1 th. Hides \$629%c \$1 th. Tallow \$629%c \$2 th. Pelts \$3,50@4.00 each.

ALBANY, March \*8.—BEEVES—The market is better this week, having fully recovered from the depression that marked the trade seven days ago. Although their purchases were comparatively light, the dealers advanced prices \*20%c & ib, the rise being chiefly on the fair to extra grades. The average quality is moderately fair.

fair.

SHEEP—Doing better this week, although the receipts are heavy. An advance of %@%c \$\tilde{\phi}\$ was established, and the market closed firm.

HOGS—A few lots were sold as high as 8%@8%c, the range, however, being 8@0%c \$\tilde{\phi}\$ h. Receipts for the week about 7,500.

# THE WOOL MARKETS.

HOSTON, March 23—The following are the quotations of wool for this week—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, fine, \$1 b. 30@36c; full blood, 78@80c; half and three-fourths blood, 72@76c; common, 65@70c; pulled, extra, 60@56c; do, superfule, 76@36c; Western mixed, 96@70c, 96@86c; do, unwashed, 32@36c; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 32@36c; Gried, 35@36c; Gried, 35@3

ALBANY, March 23.—Fleece is rather slow of sale, and for this description, particularly the finer grades, the market is easier. Pulled is in active request at pretions rates. The sales since our last embrace 18,000 ibs. No. 1 Pulled and 4,000 ibs. Bleach on private terms.

# Publisher to the Public.

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. 18,) of which we have not a copy left, except those reserved for files and binding. And we have only a few copies of No 6. Agents or others having extra copies of either No. 6 or 7, or both, will greatly oblige us by forwarding the same-and we are willing to pay double price for either.

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. Only a few competitors have given us their respective ages, and the clerk having the matter in charge is unable to decide who are entitled to premiums. We therefore request all proper competitors who have formed clubs-Boys or Young Men under 21-to immediately notify us of the fact, and each send the certificate of nearest Post-Master as to his age. Prompt attention to this will enable us to award and pay the premiums, and we are anxious to do so at the earliest possible moment.

Remit Full Price.-People who remit less than \$2 for a single copy of RURAL one year, (except club agents, clergymen, soldiers, etc.,) will only receive the paper for the length of time their money pays for at single copy price. It is useless to send us \$1.25 or \$1.50, and tell us to send one year for that, or add your name to a club (per-haps fifty miles away,) for we must and shall adhere to our published rules and terms—especially when our lowest rate ought to be \$2. While many, who might join clubs, send us the full single copy price, others insist upon getting the paper at a low figure without joining a club. As an instance of the difference in people, a Califormia lady has just sent us \$10 in gold for a club of six asking no premium on the coin-while a Canada man sends us a gold dollar asking the RURAL and American postage, one year (\$2.20) therefor.

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. Many a person who has not time to attend wholly to the matter of organizing a club can materially aid a friend in so doing. How many readers will kindly do this now?

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 th RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAI as they are disposed to pay for at club rates, but we do not wish the paper offered. In any case, below price.

The Rural for Soldiers.-We only charge the lowest club rate (\$1.50 per year) for copies of the RURAL ordered by soldiers in the Union service, either to be mailed to themselves or their families—or by their families or friends to be sent to them.

Clubbing the Rural with the Magazines.-For \$4 w will send the RURAL one year and a copy of either The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Godey's The Ladies' Repository. For \$3 the RURAL and either The Horticulturist, Arthur's Home Magazine, Peterson's Magazine or The Lady's Friend.

The Rural as a Present ... Any Subscriber wishing to send the RURAL to a friend or relative, as a present, wil be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergy-men, Teachers and Soldiers at the same rate.

## Married.

In Galen, on the 23d ult., by Rev. W. H. MEGIE, Mr JOSEPH A. BRADEN, of Junius, to Miss LUCY T. daughter of JAMES ANGELL, of the former place.

## New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded, 60 cents a line.

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 and the last form (inside pages) on Tuesday morning Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on

WANTED.—6 young swarms bees in Movable Comb Hives. E. P. CHEEVER, box 939, Rochester, N. Y. On Sale—3 of Kidder's Bee Hives and right.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.—The subscriber has the sole right to sell the above churn in Seneca Co., N. Y., and is prepared to furnish to order.

742 Address, E. MUNSON, Tyre, N. Y.

PEADER!—You can get the best quality and variety of Strawberry and other small fruit plants, at reduced prices, of E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N. J. Send for Circular. 4742-8t.

VERY CHOICE TOBACCO SEED.—Connectiont Reed
Leaf.—We will send by mail, postage paid, 1 onnec
for 25 cents; 1 pound for \$3, and 4 pounds for \$1ic.
742-2t
151 Nassau Street, New York.

ONION SEED.—I have now on hand 500 pounds New England Red, and 100 pounds Yellow Union Seed, which I now offer to the trade, or to growers, at the lowest market price, at the Genesee Seed Store, 17 South St. Paul Street, Rocuester. 742 J. RAPALJE.

TMPLOYMENT: -SOMETHING NEW! -Every Fam-ily and every Soldier must have it. Retails for \$1,00, \$10 capital will clear \$100 per week sure. For an Agency address E. M. BALLOU & SON, Haverhill, Mass. Sam-ples for Agents sent by mail for 30 cents, when desired.

MICHIGAN FARM FOR SALE—Containing 360 acres, 265 improved, good buildings, or enard and timber, 7 miles from Albion, will be sold low; or I would exchange for a small place near a city or village in New York.

For particulars address,

E. PECKHAM, Albion, Mich.

THE PATENT "STAR" NO CHIMNEY BURNER for Kerosene Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Gives a brillant light, free from smoke or smell, and requires no chimney. It can be carried and handled treely without being extinguished. Every consumer of Kerosene oil wanis it. Samples sent free for 35c. Agents wanted. Send for circular. PETER ESSIG & CO., Manufacturers, 2 Platt St., New York.

CITY TO \$150 PER MONTH.—THE LUTTLE
DID GIANT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their
their new \$15 Machine, with guage, screw-driver, and
extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars,
terms, &c., inclose a stamp and address,
742-13t
T. S. PAGE, Toledo, Ohio.,
Gen'l Agent for the United States.

#### THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER! BLOOD WILL TELL,

BLOOD WILL TELL.

C. M. Clay at \$15,00; Honest John, \$15,00; Gen. Washington, \$10,00. I shall keep the above described horses the present scason at LAUCK'S stable, in Jamestown, N. Y. The above mentioned horses are all trotting at chand, without any bragging, if any one doubts it, they can come and test them, as GILMAN will be on hand to convince the most skeptical.

Jamestown, March, 1884.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE, BEST IN USE MANU-factured by A. LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

A A A A A

SHEEP SHEARING AND FESTIVAL T

THE Caynea County Wool Growers' Association will hold their Annual Shearing and Festival at Sciple Centre, (aynea County, June 8th. Accompations will be provided for strangers, and good care taken of all since brought for c. holtion.

142-6th. Morah 91 183. T. DELAFIELD, Secretary. 742-0**t** Aurora, March 21, **18**:4.

PEAS! PEAS!—Now on hand and for sale at the Genese Seed to re:

Genesee Seed et re:
200 bushels Caneda Greeper Peas,
100 "Rack Eye Marrow Peas,
100 "Missouri Marrow Peas,
100 "Missouri Marrow Peas,
100 "J. RAPALJE,
17 South St. Paul Street, Rochestor, N. Y.

WEAVER'S IMPROVED NURSERY
AND FARM WHIFFLETREES.—These improved Whiffletrees will neither bark Nursery or Orchard Trees, nor catch against fences or standing corn. Sold by McKindley & Pollo K, No. If Buffalo street. Rochester, N. Y., and also by J. D. WEAVER, Benfield, N. Y. See Recommendations as below:

oved Nursery
commend them fully

Frost & Co.,
T. B. Yale & Co.
T. B. Yale & Co.

MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE
IN THE WORLD.—Which has taken the flist
prendum three years in succession
at the Vermont and New York State
Fairs.

COUNTY, TOWN AND INDIVIDUAL
RIGHTS FOR SALE.

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN FT

For particulars see
32 pages sent free
an answer p
inc ose st
P. O

Burlington, Vt., Practical Apiculturist.

FOR SALE.—One of the greatest plants in the World for the production of White Honey, and of the most delightful flavor. On receipt of 25 cents, I will send seed enough, post-paid, by mall, to sow three or four rods of ground, or three times this amount on the receipt of 50 cents; being very productive. Seed enough in a short time can be raised to sow a farm all over.

K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

742-tf Practical Apiculturist.

NORWEGIAN CORN—Early eight-rowed, yellow Corn that will ripen in six and eight weeks from the time it is planted. Ears from six to nine inches in length, depending upon the strength of the soil on the receipt of 25 cents, will forward enough to plant the standard enough to plant H. E. MANN, 742-tf Burlington, Vt.

(MINESE CANE SEED, Pure and Good, sent by mail, pre-pald, at 50 cts. 資 b. A. ROSE, March 15, 1864. Wilmington, Will Co., Illinois.

PAYS FOR TUITION IN COMMON ENG-DEST LISH.—Board, fael and furnished room, except heets and pillow cases, at Red Creek 1 into Academy. Address R. L. THATCHER, Principal, 741-2t Red Creek, N. Y.

\$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines old, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars Address BOYLAN & CO., Detroit, Mich.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS ARE R prosecuted in Appeal by us without charge unless successful. Send for Circular on the subject.

J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents. Rochester, N. Y.

NERVOUS DISEASES and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes.—new and reliable N arising from Specific causes,—new and reliable treatment, Valuable Essays, sent by mail free of charge.
Address, DR. GEO, R. CALHOUN,
740-4t Box 1,421 Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to Sell, F or EXCHANGE, for land in Western N. Y., a small arm of about 40 acres, situated 2 miles from the city of Lansing, Mich. Also a dwelling house and 4 lots, located on one of the pleasantest ser cis of said city. Address L. S. FORD, Corfu, Gouese Co., N. Y.

CAINESVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring The run of tota institution will commence Thursday, April 7th, with a full corps of experienced Teachers. Roard, and Tuition in Higher Branches \$25. In Common Branches, \$24. For further particulars address

Miss C. A. ELDRI DEC, Principal.
Gainesville, Wyo. Co., N. Y., March 7, 1864. 1740-3;

(TEO. DEMERIT & CO.

## JEWELERS,

NO. 303 BROADWAY NEW YORK, (CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., &c., WORTH \$500,000!

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT

REGARD TO VALUE. And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

#### SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES All to be Sold for One Dollar Each!

Į				
l	100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches	\$10	),00 e	ach
l	100 Gold Watches		0.00	**
ı	200 Ladies' Watches			44
ı	500 Silver Watches\$	15.00 to 2	5,00	"
ı	600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 1	5.00	44
ŀ	1,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains	5.00 to	5.00	44
Ì	3.000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to		66"
ı	4,0 0 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4,00 to		66
Į	4.000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches	3.00 to		66
i	7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops	3,00 to		66
l	1,000 Gontal Broost and Sourt Bing	3.00 to		66
	5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3,00 to		66.
ı	6,000 Oval Band Bracelets			46
ı	2,000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to		66
ı	3,500 California Diamond Pins and Rings	2,50 to	8,10	
ı	2,000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	5,00	"
	5,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2,00 to		- 66
	3,000 Gold Thimbles	4,00 to	6,00	"
١	5,000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to		
J	3,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4,00 to	9,00	46
ì	2,500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c	2,00 to		"
	3,000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2,00 to	5,00	46
	5.000 Chased Gold Rings	2,00 to		"
	4.000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6,00	"
	8,500 Sets Ladles' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5,00 to	15,00	- 66
	6.000 Set = Ladies' Jewelry, varied styles	3.00 to .	15,00	66
	8.000 Gold Pens. Silver Case and Pencil.	4,00 to	8 00	46
	4,000 Gold Pens, Gold Case and Pencil	5,00 to	10.00	46

6,000 Gold Pens, Gold-mounted Holder. 2,00 to 6,00 " All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificare, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of sum value.

and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10, and One Hundred for \$15.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance, and if there should be any person dissatisted with any article they may receive, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

Agents.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance among the construction of the

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 29 cents per pound. WARRANTED To give Satisfaction.



AMERICAN RELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York.



#### 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. Some of the advantages of this method, as ascertained by four years' successful experiment, are as follows:

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; consequently the poles necessary for one acre by the (11 plan of perpendicular training will be sufficient for four acres by our method. Such stakes can be obtained much cheaper, however, than by cutting up long hop poles, as almost every farmer can find them on his own farm, or can obtain them at the price of direwood.

We use wool twine or broom-makers' twine to connect the stakes at the top each way, so that the cords crost the field at right angles, and every stake, except those in the outside rows, is supported from four directions. Let four vines from each hill run up the stake, and thence horizontally on the twines.

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.

Sizth.—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 root 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 Gheaten, 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.

S. COLLINS, 52 Areade, 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 ried the experiment the past season in a portion of my Hop Yard, I found the result satisfactory beyond anything I had anticipated. For instance, the yield was at least fifty per cent, greater than hope grown in the ordinary way. Another advantage is worthy of notice, to witt—that in the breaking of the arms and blowing down of poles, there is a saving of not less than 10 per cent. more. Also, the labor and expense of setting up and tending a yard after your method is much less than in the old way. I have grown hops for some 15 years past, and your method of growing them, I think, far superior to the way in which I have grown them heretofore.

Respectfully yours, JERRE SHEPPARD.

MORRIS. February 9th, 1863.

GUILFORD, January 12th, 1863.

—Dear Sir: In relation to your new op Vines, I would say that having the past season in a portion of my ce is suit season in a portion of my ce is suit season in a portion of my ce is suit seatisfactory beyond any.

MORRIS, March 21st, 1863. MORRIS, March 21st, 1863.

F. W. COLLINS, Esq.,—My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the great success of your method of raising hops on short poles and strings. I had one acre with strings and one acre with long poles side by side. on equally good ground, and I got one-fifth more on the short poles and strings. They did not white or break the arms, while on the long poles I lost a great many. I shall use them on five acres more.

Yours truly,

J. R. MORRIS.

Respectfully yours,

MORRIS, February 9th, 1863.

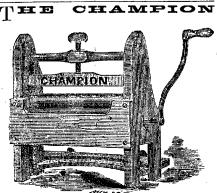
Mr. Collins—Sir. Having tried your plan of horlzontal training hops the past season, I think it is the best, cheapest and safest way that hope can be raised. It would not use long poles if they were given to me. In the first place, it is better because you can get, I think, about one-third more hops per acre than you can from long poles. Secondly, it is better because it is a great saving of labor. A boy it years old can perform any part of the labor, or all of it, from setting the poles to harvesting them. There is another nice thing, they are down so low and hang so free and loose that they are not whipped about by the wind and damaged, and in

#### ${f FARM}$ FOR SALE. ON FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP! The Farm formerly owned and occupied by EDWARD FITCH. in the town of Birdsall, Allegany county, N. Y. containing 558 acres -400 acres good tillable land, under cultivation. Soil, black sandy loam. 153 acres heavily timbered woodland. Has a small frame house and two barns. For terms apply to [Br.]H. HURD, Geneva, N. Y.

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

PURE SORGO AND IMPHEE SEED, Warranted, JAMES S. MCCALL, Lyons, N. Y.



## Clothes Wringer.

The following are a few of the many advantages of the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER" over all others

n use: ist. It is fastened to a tub by a

CIRCULAR CLAMP,

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

BOX.

21. The Rubber Rollers are fastened to the shaft under Haley's Patent, which is acknowledged to be the most effectual fastening in use. It is done by first covering the Shaft with varnish, which rigidly adheres to the same. The Snaft is then wound with a strong twine, 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 ruober to become loose, which renders the Wringer useless. This is entirely overcome by using Haley's manner of fastening, which not only prevents the Hollers from becoming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of CoG-WiFeLS 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.

aquested as desired, which saves much hard labor and straining of the Wringer.

4th. The Rollers turn in boxes of hard maple wood, which are boiled in tailow, consequently need no ciling; while rollers that turn on iron soon rust, which cause them to turn very hard unless frequently olled. 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 if found SUPERIOR to all others, keep it—if INFERIOR to any return it and the money will be refunded, if returned within one month.

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

No. A, 10 inch Roller, \$7.00 No. 1, 9 inch Roller, 5.50 No. 2, 8½ inch Roller, 6.00 Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by, 739-tfj N. B. PHELPS, 21 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEED WHEAT, &c.—For advertisement of BOOTH'S SHAKER see RUBAL of January 30th 1884. Good Farmers, Country Merchants, and others are invited to sell it.

734-tf

# JUST PUBLISHED,

The Sixth Edition of "A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE, embracing full directions for Pre

AND MANUFACTURI paring the Ground, Sowling, Harvesting, &c., &c. Also, an ESSAY by a Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture. Preparation for Market, &c. With Botanical Descrip

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 Essa ys by Practical Men of much experience—the opening one by Dr. NawCoMB, of Rensselear, who has cultivated flax over thirty vears and theroughly understands a the whole subject.

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SAND BOOK

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker STILL COMING.

EN CONTRACTOR

BY E. S. RUSSELL.

RATTLING drums and booming cannon, Still are sounding through the air, And along the banks of Shannon, Flags are proudly floating there. Yet we come, and still are coming, From each loyal Northern State; While we listen to the drumming, We the marching order wait.

Myriads rush from out the city, Thousands come from every town, Who will put, with little pity, This accursed rebellion down. Some who took the field before us, With their banners streaming high-We have sung their deathless chorus; And their names shall never die.

And we swear by those who perished In our Country's sacred cause, That their mem'ry shall be cherished By proud Freedom's holy laws. And the Flag that waved in glory 'Mid the carnage and the smoke; We will tell in "song and story," How the rebel ranks it broke.

Then we'll join our Country's battle, And we'll mingle in the fray, While our drums, for truth, shall rattle, As we conquer day by day. We are coming from the mountains, We are coming from the plains, And the cliffs and sunny fountains Echo back our martial strains. Fairport, N. Y., 1864.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. IN SPITE OF MY CURLS.

BY WINA HORLAND.

I AM visiting FAN, and we expect her cousin FRED in one week. Her cousin FRED!-FRED NORTON, the fastidious, charming, but worldweary man; just the most perfect man in the world, to say nothing of the two hundred thousand, beside a splendid residence, in the most charming place-a perfect Eden.

My dear FANNIE tells me all this as we sit tete-a-tete in her pleasant little room; "and besides, GEORGIA," she adds, "he is a bacheloran old bachelor I call him. He is a 'splendid catch;' you will like him, I know, and he-She stopped, while a dubious look crept into her brown eyes as she looked at me. "He ad-

mires beauty," she went on, "and-"And you think I will hardly do on that score, FANNIE."

"O! now, GEORGIA," pleaded FANNIE, putting up her rose-lips for a kiss, "now, GEORGIA, you know how beautiful I think you are; if FRED only has half as good taste as I! But the fact is, GEORGIA, he hates curls-says none but rivolous, weak women will wear them; and you know, GEORGIA, your hair is always in such an electrical state, that no power on earth can wax it into a respectable braid, or even an orthodox twist."

"Very true," I sigh. The case was assuming a doubtful aspect. So we sat thinking; I of the Mr. NORTON, of whom I had heard so much. How would he regard me when he should come? —probably as a child with an astonishing growth, or very likely think me a quadroon. Oh! if my hair had only been straight I wouldn't care were it yellow and dazzling as the sun, or fiery as a comet. I, musing thus, and FANNIE, dear heart, thinking how she should bring about a compromise between "Cousin FRED's" ideal of beauty, and my fetterless curls.

"O GEORGIA, GEORGIA! I have it:" she cried. "Mamma's friend, Miss Moulton, is going down to the city to-morrow, and you can send and buy some false braids; then we can switch your curls back into a roll, and, Oh, GEORGIA! you will look splendidly."

"Capital! and my thanks to you, FAN, for the idea." I then threw down my sewingclapped my hands, and overwhelmed her with kisses, which, on the whole, to an observer. would have seemed a very silly proceeding.

"Is'nt it shocking, GEORGIA? FRED will be here by four this afternoon, perhaps before, and if the stage at ten doesn't bring your braids you will have to be 'de trop' a day or two, which will seem queer enough, as FRED knows you are here. I'll tell you, GEORGIA, you'll have to be sick-but who is that? Look, sis;-a carriage! and FRED, as I live! Now GEORGIA, keep still and out of sight. FRED never would fancy you in curls, he has such strong prejudices; and I am determined he shall admire you. I want you for my cousin as well as my sister,"-FAN is engaged to my brother-and away she flew to welcome her cousin, loved almost as tenderly as a brother, but ran back to add, "GEORGIA, don't for the love you bear me, go hazing down the back stairs just as FRED is paying his respects to Aunt KATY, as he always does. Wait patiently; braids are all you need."

"Braids are all you need—I'll tell cousin FRED that, and he'll buy you some," said NELLIE, FANNIE'S little sister, who, happening in the room, heard our remarks. "He buys me everything I want. I'll tell him you can't see him until you have your braids, and he'll go right down to the city after them."

"Coming evils cast their shadows before." I felt this as I looked into the depths of NEL-LIE's blue eyes. "O, no, no, darling"-but ere I could finish, the fairy had glided from the

O, dear! why doesn't FAN come up and see her prisoner? How long the morning seems! FRED NORTON, and that in spite of my curls. The stage has come and gone and no braids left | Hillsdale, Mich., 1864.

for me. If I could only go down the back stairs, into the garden! I don't think it shows very good taste for him to want to greet the servants, though to be sure aunt KATY—called so in compliment to her age and discretiion-did take care of him when a little boy.

Happy rescue! there comes FANNIE. "Well, GEORGIA, dear little captive! Coz and I are going down to NELL HAMPTON'S for a ride, so you can get out and take a bit of air; but, GEOR-GIA, as you value your future peace of mind, and my reputation for truth, don't let him see you, for he now thinks you are in bed with sick headache."

I watched them go down the walk, and then throwing on my hat, called little NELLIE,-'Come, darling, let us go down the 'Mossy Side, and gather some of those dear little blossoms you found there yesterday." Mossy Side was a beautiful little grove named from the abundance of beautiful moss growing there.

We gathered our hands full of glad young daisies and anemones, when NELLIE said, "Oh Miss GEORGIA! just a little way further, in the road, there's a great wild plum tree, and in it is a bird's nest with, what do you guess?"

"Four little blue eggs," said I. "Oh, no! four tiny, taunty little birds! let's go and see them."

I had no objection, as I supposed the way to NELL HAMPTON'S was in an opposite direction. I had'nt been with FAN but a week, and was not very well posted on the points of the compass,—and, beside, I had a real child-longing for the sight of the bird's nest.

"WHY, NELLIE; what a large tree! its limb reach clear over the street."

"Oh no,!" NELLIE looked shocked at my exaggeration.

"I mean out to the street. Do you think I can climb Nellie?"

"If you only could, Miss GEORGIA!-they are such darling little things—one I've named after FRED, and another after you. They are little, now; but mother says they'll be grown birds after awhile," she added rather apologetically.

I believe my evil spirit possessed me. I threw off my hat, shook out my curls, and commenced my ascent. Nellie looked admiringly upon me as I sung-"Hitchity hatchety, my little red jacket, and up I go." I had been noted for my romping propensities when a child, and grandma DEAN always declared I'd come to some bad end through my tom-boy ways. I guess my time had come.

I reached the nest, peeped into it, and commenced my descent, quite satisfied with my exploit; but when half way down, my curls-the whole mass--caught in a net of twigs just above. Vainly I tried to disentangle them. The harder I tried, the worse they were snarled. But, suddenly, a shout from Nellie-"Oh cousin, FRED, cousin FRED," caused me to turn my eyes in terror to the street, where, not a rod off, were FANNIE and FRED. I tried to make NELLIE stop-tried to spring down even if I did leave my hair in the twigs, but in vain. The carrige stopped, and in a moment a strong arm was about my.waist, while a gentle hand disentangled my hair.

It was terrible, my dismay, when I found myself face to face with my deliverer upon terra firma. I could only stand speechless, while NELLIE talked very fast, and, it seemed to me, in thundering tones.

"Oh, dear cousin FRED, do please excuse her. She'd sent to the city for some braids, and FAN-NIE told her not to let you see her till they came, for you hate curls, and she wants you to like her very much."

During the whole recital I stood very still, hanging my frizzled head to hide my burning cheeks. It was too much for FAN. She burst into an uproarious laugh, while I felt a conviction that FRED NORTON was shaking from top to toe with merriment. It was too much-I burst into tears.

"Come FRED," cried FAN, "let's go." The gentleman, very gallantly, was loth to leave me, but after hearing something FANNIE said to him in a low tone, he sprang into the and drove away. Dear FANNIE! she knew I'd rather be alone.

"The sun is high; come, NELLIE, we must

Back through "Mossy Side," past the blossoms and the river, into the garden, up the back stairs, and into my own room went I. There I found FANNIE laughing so she could scarcely

"Never mind, dear GEORGIA. I've told him it was all my fault—a piece of mischief you know -so, darling, put on your pretty pink muslin, brush your frizzles, your ringlets, I mean, and come down."

"Be a hero in the strife." These words occurred to me, so I dried my eyes, donned the dainty muslin, looped back my slandered curls with a spray of wild flowers, and went down to the parlor.

"Cousin FRED, dear GEORGIA,"-that was all the introduction. I bowed, crimsoning to my curls, while Mr. NORTON said.

"I am glad of Miss GEORGIA'S speedy recovery."

Is it possible! It is four weeks ago to-day since FRED came to us, and three weeks ago my tardy braids arrived. Very beautiful they are in their soft richness, and, "braided in and out with pearls they will look lovely," FANNIE says, "do wear them GEORGIA." But I steadily refuse, for - well-a-day, Mr. NORTON has told me he thinks my hair the dearest in the world, and hopes, this autumn, to see my brown curls fluttering through the halls of his-"splendid residence"-"perfect Eden." He only said, "of the home I was to make beautiful for him." Just think of it,—I, GEORGIA ASHBURN: Mrs.

# Corner for the Young.

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 14 letters

My 12, 13, 9 is a fowl. My 14, 5, 8, 13 is to wonder about. My 4, 3, 7, 6 is not odd. My 8, 6 is an article.

My 8, 1, 3, 8, 9 is a man's name. My 10, 6, 4 is a number. My 14, 7, 6, 10, 3, 8, 11, 13 is to renew.

My 1. 2, 10, 9 is a bird. My whole is the eleventh commandment.

Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1864. ESMERALDA Answer in two weeks.

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

Suppose a person standing on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 48° 40' north, and the sun's declination 11° 33' north; the person looks to the east when the sun is directly in the west, and observes a rainbow. It is required to find the altitude of the rain-

bow at that moment, and also at sunset Verona, N. Y., 1864. S. G. CAGWIN.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

THE initials of certain Counties in one of the States in the Union, spell the name of the said State. This State is composed of two words; the first is a common adjective; the second is the name of an Archiepiscopal See in England. What is the name of the Counties FANNIE M. WILLIAMS. Coomer, Niag. Co., N. Y., 1864.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF RIVERS.

N. A. Booke. E. Trot, Tom Capo, Reidsville, Jan., 1864.

Lea Warde, Bashaw, Ann V. Hasa.

Answer in two weeks.

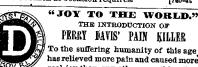
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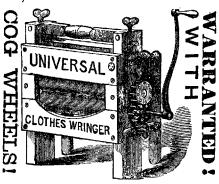
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No. 8, Large Hotel "\$14,00.14 "
No. 18, Medium Laundry "\$10,0.14 "
No. 18, Large Total "\$10,0.14 "
No. 18, Large Total "\$10,0.14 "
No. 18, Desperator "\$10,0.17/2 "
No. 18, Medium Laundry "\$10,0.17/2 "
No. 18, Medium Laundry "\$10,0.17/2 "
No. 18, Band 22 to run by steam or, band Pulley. Nos. 18 and 22 to run by steam or hand. Pulleys, \$3,00 per pair.
Nos. 2½ and 3 have SMALL ROLLS and NO COORD Nos. 2% and 3 have SMALL ROLLS and NO COGS;

## WARRANTED

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

CANVASSER WANTED

In EVERY TOWN. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale

> JULIUS IVES & CO., 347 Broadway, New York.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson River,



#### FIRST COLLEGE BUILDING. THEORETICAL DEPARTMENT, (Cannon Street.)

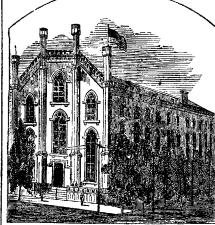
Containing Study Halls, accommodating 400 Students, with ample Lecture and Recitation Rooms.

NOTE—The four buildings accommodate 1,450 students, 280 private boarding houses are now connected with the College—this system of boarding being much preferred by parent and student. A report is required from each house weekly, and the Boarding Department of the College is under the immediate supervision of the Principal with two assistants.



SECOND COLLEGE BUILDING.

(Vassar Street.) Used exclusively for Actual Business purposes, in connection with the Washington street building, with Post Office and Telegraph communication, and a regular exchange in all departments of Trade and Finance. Fitted with offices and departments for the accommodation of 30 students, contains the Custom House, First National Bank (giving the College the facilities of four Banks) with Express, Railroad, Telegraph and Post Office to operate in connection with the similar offices in the Washington Street College.



THIRD COLLEGE BUILDING.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF ACTUAL BUSINESS, (Washington Street.)

Used entire for Actual Business purposes in connection with the Vassar street College, in carrying out the original and pre-eminent mode of Business Instruction, combining Theory and Practice, fitted with Desks for the accommodation of 400 students, and with the following Offices for Office Business:—College Bank, National Bank, New York Bank, Union Store, Merchant's Emporium, Insurance Office, Express Office, Rai-Roading and Stationary Departments, Telegraph Office, Jobbing and Forwarding and Commission Departments, Exchange Office, Collection Agency, and with suitable Lecture and Recitation Rooms.



FOURTH COLLEGE BUILDING.

This building is devoted exclusively to the Penmanship and Telegraph Department.

The Crnamental, or Teacher's Class in Penmanship is also in this building, and facilities are furnished enabling students to become elegant penmen as well as rapid legible business writers.

NOTICE.

Copies of the New York Independent, containing a page report of this Institution from the pen of Geo. W. Bungay, Esq. of the New York Tribune, and also containing the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Ward taining the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, the week previous, will be echier, at Plymouth Church the week previous, will be ended to any address free of charge. The report of the College will give valubate information to young men the College will give valubate information to young men the College will give valubate information to study, to those who can devote a few weeks or months to study, to those who have boys to educate, and to all wishing to engage who have boys to educate, and to all wishing to engage has book-Keepers, Accountants, Bankers, Salesmen, or Agents. Those desiring one or more copies of this Agents. Those desiring one or friends, will please puper, or wishing copies sent of riends, will please puper, or wishing copies sent of riends, will please proper, or wishing the college, President National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.