

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.)

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
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For Terms and other particulars, see last page.



HOW MUCH CORN WILL YOU PLANT.

This is the corn planting month. The corn crop of this country is an important one. No other grain product compares with it in this respect. It furnishes more muscle to the country than all other grains grown. It exerts, we believe, more influence upon our commerce than any other product of our soil. The total product of corn in the United States and Territories in 1860, as reported in the "preliminary report on the 8th census," is put down at 830,451,707 bushels. Of this amount, Illinois grew considerably more than one-eighth, producing 115,296,779 bushels. Missouri is next in succession according to the amount of this product, producing 72,892,157; Ohio produced 70,637,140; Indiana, 69,641,591; Kentucky, 64,043,633; Tennessee, 50,748,226; Iowa, 41,116,994; Virginia, 38,360,704; Alabama, 32,761,194; Georgia, 30,776,293 bushels. Thus it will be seen that the ten States enumerated produce over half the entire corn product of the country.

From the same source we learn, also, that the States above named produced, in 1860, considerably more than half the entire wheat crop of the States and Territories. Of these States, Virginia, Alabama and Georgia will contribute nothing, the present year, for export. Tennessee will scarcely contribute over five millions of bushels, as she did in 1860. Only Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa produce spring wheat to any extent, and only the northern parts of the three States first named. From the winter wheat sections of these States, as well as of Michigan, come rumors of damage from the exposed condition of the plant during winter and spring. In these States, and also in Wisconsin—which in 1860 was the second State in the Union in the amount of its wheat product—the season is reported late. And it is regarded in those States—especially in the prairie portions of them—essential that spring wheat should be sown in March and the first half of April. Up to the 25th of April but little, comparatively, had been sown, and it is safe to suppose that much less than the usual breadth will have been put in the ground this year.

It is not believed that Pennsylvania will materially increase her wheat product over the usual average—she being the leading wheat producing State east of Ohio. Nor can any more be expected of New York with the present scarcity of help. Missouri, whose crop of wheat in 1860 was 4,227,586 bushels, will hardly be expected to do as much the present year. Maryland, whose crop in 1860 was more than 6,000,000 bushels, in consequence of the derangement of her institutions, will probably do no more than "fill her quota" of this product.

The wheat crop of the country the present season, even though but half of the reports of disaster to the winter crop are true, is likely to fall below the average product of the country.

But there is more wheat on hand, proportionately, in the northern wheat producing States than there is of corn.

The deficit in the wheat crop must be supplied. The amount of corn in first and second hands, in the corn sections, is, we think, smaller than before in many years. Then look at prices! All this points to the importance as well as the policy of increasing the breadth of corn planted beyond the usual area. Especially in the corn growing States should this be the case. And in order to insure a crop—for it may be a continued cold season—to insure as far as possible against all contingencies, land should be well prepared and warmed with manure, the planting done early and well, and a variety of corn planted that will ripen in the shortest time. The early autumn frosts that have prevailed in the finest corn regions, destroying or deteriorating and diminishing the product, renders such precaution both wise and necessary.

We urge, therefore, that farmers give especial attention to this subject—especially in the corn sections of the country—and determine whether it is not good advice we give, when we recommend an increase in the number of acres planted with corn this year.

On grounds that were fall plowed for the early seeding with spring wheat, corn may be put in with the ground in excellent condition. The great difficulty will be to secure the help; for an increased amount of labor results. On the fall plowed prairie soils we have seen good crops of corn grown with no other preparation than a thorough stirring of the soil, just before planting, with a two-horse cultivator. On light, well drained soils, which were deeply plowed in the fall, this is pretty sure to answer, if the after culture is thorough. But on wet, clayey, and calcareous soils, plowing will be necessary. On such soils something like COMSTOCK'S Spader, or EVANS' Rotary Digger, would be a great acquisition. We hope to hear that some of them are put in successful operation the present season. We speak of these because the work done by the plow, is better done by them and much more rapidly.

secure a big crop, I planted it 3½ feet apart each way; supposing—as I had always been taught—that the greater the number of hills per acre, the greater the number of bushels of corn. When it came up, it was attacked by an army of cut-worms, which reduced the number of hills fully one-half. In fact, I thought the corn, as a crop, was entirely ruined; and had it not been for press of work in other directions, should have plowed it under at once. As it was, I let it go until the weeds had made quite a start, when I bethought me that perhaps the corn might pay for harvesting, and that the weeds should not be left to go to seed. So I put in the double shovel plow, plowed it out, and then hoed what corn the worms had left. In short, I worked that piece of land as I had never done before. The result was that I harvested the soundest corn that I had ever cribbed, and what was stranger still, I had more bushels of sound corn, per acre, than it had been my good fortune to harvest before! The result not only surprised me, but it set me to thinking, and I came to the conclusion (which I have acted upon with profit ever since, that to raise corn for the grain, it should be planted from 4 to 4½ feet apart each way; but that when the object is fodder, it should be sown broadcast, or in drills."

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Potatoes under Straw.
A CORRESPONDENT of the Valley Farmer says that potatoes grown under straw, as described on page 54, current volume RURAL, will not keep as well as when raised in earth. He has tried it.

Colic in Horses.
C. ADAMS, Rochester, Mich., recommends, as a preventive agent, the putting of salt and ashes—equal parts—in the feed-box. As a remedy, he has never failed when he has used an injection of warm water, with tobacco juice and soft soap—not very strong of either—added. Use a common syringe, such as is used for adults.

Alderney Cream for Consumptives.
It is said that one of the most celebrated physicians in Edinburgh, whose skill in the treatment of Consumption is very great, recommends the cream from Alderney milk as fully equal to Cod Liver Oil, and it is certainly more palatable. For the sake of consumptives and the breeders of Alderney stock we hope it is true.

Spreading Manure.
"G." urges that the best time to spread manure is from the wagon as it is drawn, since by this means it is more evenly distributed than if drawn on the land, deposited in heaps, and then spread. In applying to land intended for corn, he prefers to spread it in the Spring and plow it under.

Machine for Manufacturing and Coloring Butter.
E. D. BACON writes us that G. W. PUTNAM, of Peterboro, N. Y., manufactures a machine called a "butter separator," which not only extracts buttermilk perfectly and quickly, but is used by merchants in mixing butter of different colors, so as to make the mass uniform in color. This is done without injuring the grain of the butter. This information is given in response to our correspondent at Bristol.

Corn Experience.
D. O. M., of Seneca Co., N. Y., writes:—"In the spring of 1860 I planted eight acres of moderately rich land to corn, and wishing to

Setting Posts.
G. STARR, of Harlan, writes us he has been experimenting thirty years, and his advice is "set your posts top down; those so set will be sound 15 years hence, while those set base down will be rotten in 10 years." He says in clearing, limbs of falling trees have been forced into the ground, tops down, which have been found to be sound after the stump had decayed and gone. He has posts set in the ground 10 years ago, top down, that are yet sound. Knobs posts will last twice as long as if set in the usual manner. He says, "saw a stick in two and set each piece on end on the ground. The stick which stands on the but-end will always be found damp or moist at the top. It is continually drawing moisture from the ground. The moisture passes through the wood as the sap does, naturally. This moisture causes it to rot. On the other hand the stick standing top down will be found to be dry on the upper end. The sap or moisture in it will return back to the earth. Posts set in this manner will always be found dry, except a little on the outer side next to the earth. The water can not rise nor penetrate into the wood. Posts, while dry, are slow to rot. A fence made of split posts will last much longer than one made of sawed posts. There should be no cuts or hacks in the posts near the ground to let the water in. I mark my posts when I split them, so that there will be no mistake made when I come to set them."

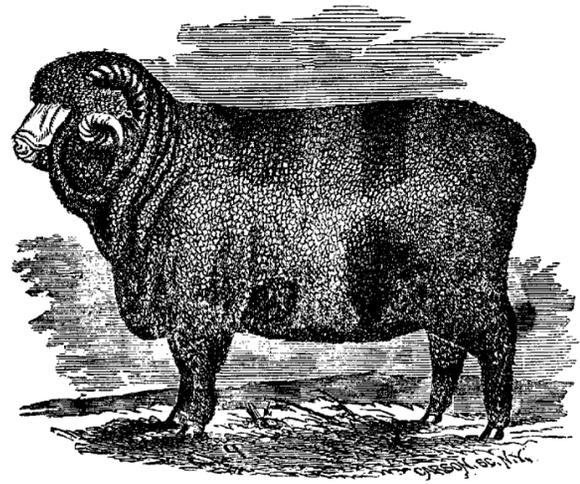
WILLIAM R. SANFORD'S MERINOS.
We have the pleasure of presenting this week two portraits of Merino sheep, from the excellent breeding flock of WILLIAM R. SANFORD, of Orwell, Addison county, Vermont, one of the oldest and most reliable breeders of that State. He writes:
"In 1849 I bought some ewes of S. & G. ATWOOD, of Connecticut. In 1854 I purchased of W. R. REMEELEE, 36 ewes, (his entire lot of yearlings and lambs), pure blooded descendants of his Atwood sheep. You know he was in company with Mr. HAMMOND in his first purchases in Connecticut. The first ram I used was Old Black, which I bought of Mr. ATWOOD, and I sold part interests in him to Mr. HAMMOND and Mr. REMEELEE. The next ram I used was bred by Mr. HAMMOND. The two next were Old Greasy and Young Matchless, bred by Mr. HAMMOND, which you correctly state in Practical Shepherd (p. 414.) he sold a half interest in to me. I next used the Cross Ram, got by Old Greasy. He was a low, thick-set, heavy-limbed animal with great constitution. He was heavily wrinkled under the neck and around the tail. His fleeces at three and four years old, respectively weighed 20 pounds



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

WILLIAM R. SANFORD'S MERINOS.

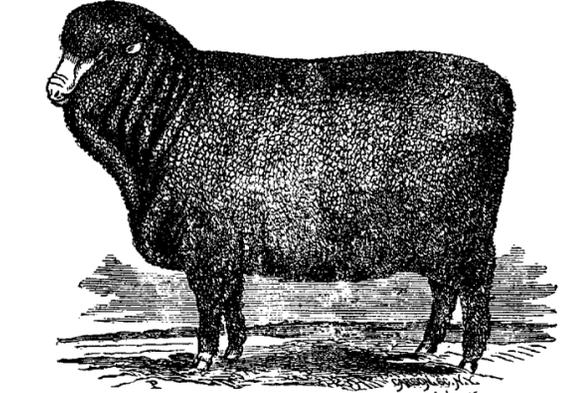
and 21 pounds. I next used the California Ram, bred by VICTOR WRIGHT, then of Cornwall, now of Middlebury. He was got by Mr. HAMMOND'S Long Wool, dam by Wooster, grand dam bred by Mr. ATWOOD. My next ram was the Cosset, got by the Cross Ram. At two years old he yielded 20½ pounds, and at three years old 24 pounds of wool. My present ram, Comet, was got by California, dam by Old Greasy. The dam was a model ewe—short in the leg, thick-set, well covered with long wool of fine style. Comet is now three years old. His first fleece was 10 pounds; his second 22½ pounds; his third 24½ pounds. The yearling ewe I had drawn [this has been sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington] was got by Comet, dam by the Cross Ram. She is a twin to one of the two rams Mr. CAMPBELL had of me, which he exhibited at Hamburg. The four-year old ewe [whose portrait accom-



MR. SANFORD'S MERINO RAM "COMET."

panies this article,] was got by California. The last named ram I owned in partnership with his breeder, Mr. WRIGHT. We sold him to go to California. I sold the Cosset Ram, a year ago this winter to FRANKLIN KNOX, of White-water, Wisconsin. The above comprises a list of the stock rams of my flock, except that I have occasionally used a ram lamb to test the qualities of his stock." [This letter is dated Feb. 3, 1864.]

We saw Comet both last fall and last winter. He is not a peculiarly showy animal, but is rarely equaled in density of fleece, and he is proving himself a remarkable sire ram. Mr. SANFORD'S ewes coming two years old this spring, got by him, are very superior both for fleece and form. Mr. SANFORD has preserved his Infantedo blood free from all admixtures, and it will be seen that, like his friend, Mr. HAMMOND, he is a close in-and-in breeder.



MERINO EWE, FOUR YEARS OLD.

SHEEP WORK IN MAY.

In respect to ewes which have not yet lambed, follow the directions given for April. Ewes with lambs at their sides should continue to receive the best of feed—a portion of it being particularly calculated to promote the secretion of milk. Roots are cheapest for this purpose. Bran slops, mixed with shorts and a little corn or oat meal, are excellent, and sheep take to eating them readily if they are given rather dry at first. Nursing ewes should be kept up between lambing and grass—and it will not do to reduce grain-fed flocks to roots alone. In such cases, they should be fed both grain and roots.

When the grass begins to start considerably, it is well to begin to let out sheep a little on it—say an hour a day at first. It promotes their health and saves artificial green feed. Before turning out to grass fully, several things are to be attended to. 1. Every sheep should be tagged. Lay the sheep on its side on a table with its breech near the edge, or near a hole, so that the tags will drop into a basket beneath. Handle all sheep, and particularly breeding ewes, gently, in this operation. 2. The flock should be divided before being turned out. Ewes with lambs should have the best and sweetest pasture, and, by all means, that having running water in it. Wethers that are to be fed off, ewe tegs and dry two-year olds, should receive the next best pasture. The ewes which

have lost their lambs, and the dry ones which are still to be kept in the breeding flock, should receive the poorest. 3. Before turning out, look into the fence corners, about stumps and logs if there are any, and all over new half wooded pastures for dry burs, if there is even a suspicion of them. Pull them, put them in heaps, and burn them. If large thistles have been permitted to go to seed and stand through the winter, it will well pay to collect and burn them—as the sheep in browsing around them fill their neck and shoulder wool with dry prickles; and these are a great nuisance, both in washing and shearing, and injure the wool.

Examine the udders of ewes that have lost their lambs, and see that each is properly dried off before being turned to grass. Sometimes they want a little attention afterwards. The bags of nursing ewes require close watching. In the first flush of milk, the lamb frequently can not consume it all, and often gets in the habit of confining itself to one side of the udder, so that the other becomes inflamed and is ultimately ruined if not properly taken care of.

When the sheep are first let out in the chilly and variable spring weather, it is better to keep the ewes and lambs near the barns, so they can be put up at night and in cold storms. This will promote the growth and often save the life of late born lambs; and it will tend to guard against rheumatism—a new, but increasing and dangerous malady. The ewes also will do better

and give more milk if thus put up and fed a little grain or good, bright clover hay each night.

The "show sheep" in Vermont, as they are there termed, are usually sheared the first week in May. These usually consist of rams, ram and ewe tees, two year old ewes which have no lambs, dry ewes, and ewes which have lost their lambs. They are, of course, sheared unwashed, and they have for a considerable period to be housed at night, from rain storms, and even in a chilly weather. They are thought to produce heavier fleeces annually by this course; but the principal object is to give them a long fleece in the fall so they will make a fine "show" on the Fair Ground, and to visitors and purchasers. Take a pair of twin sheep so near alike that an ordinary observer can not distinguish one from another—shear one on the 1st of May and house it at night, and from rain storms until the next fall—shear the other on the 20th of June and let it thereafter run in the fields in the ordinary way, exposed to the weather—and on the first day of October the two will not look as if they belonged to the same flock or even breed! The early sheared and housed one would ten times outsell the other in the "fancy" market,—indeed, the most experienced judge can scarcely make sufficient allowance for the difference of appearance—though fully apprised of the causes of it.

RAISING ROOTS FOR SHEEP.

I NOTICE that my friend, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Red Hook, gives you an excellent article on this subject, and I hope it will be the means of extending their cultivation; for by so doing, a farm can be made to carry a larger proportion of stock to the acre. For store stock, roots will go farther than grain, and are to be preferred, except in very cold weather. When raising, I was in the habit of raising large quantities, especially of the sugar beet, which was great favorite with my stock. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is right when he says they are worth double for milk.

I have tried sowing the seeds on the ridges where the crop is to grow, also in beds, and then transplanting. I much prefer the former, because it lessens labor, and I was more certain of a good stand.

But if you sow in ridges, the seeds must be first soaked in tepid water, at least one week before planting them; otherwise they will be so late in coming up, the weeds get the start of the plants, and are very troublesome to keep down. I have often soaked my seed a whole fortnight before planting, and sometimes till it sprouted, and got a first rate crop. There is this danger, however, from sprouting the seed before planting: if hot, dry weather follows, it may kill the plant, but a week's soaking never endangers it. The best seed has a thick and very hard pericarp or covering, and if not well softened in tepid water before sowing, will be in the ground from 17 to 30 days—according to the weather—before sprouting. One very dry spring and summer most of my unsoaked seed lay over two months in the ground before starting. Of course I had a miserable crop from that part of it.

In preparing the ground for roots, I prefer heavily manuring the preceding year, and taking a crop of corn. This is a gross feeder, and there is no danger of manuring too heavily for it. The object of first taking a crop of corn is to be able to kill out most of the weeds; for if you do not have a pretty clean soil, it is very troublesome keeping down the weeds in a root crop through June and July. To make the land sufficiently rich for roots, after corn, I would give it a top dressing of Peruvian guano, superphosphate, bone dust, muck compost, or well rotted manure. These bring no weeds. The three former should be harrowed in after plowing—the two latter lightly plowed in.

I know that the above is contrary to English farming. There they generally apply fresh manure with all its accumulation of hay seed and weeds, and then plow in and plant. But recollect they can not raise corn in England, and a crop of potatoes is the only thing that can well precede beets and turnips to clear the land, which would give them two years of roots in succession. This is not considered so scientific as to have a root crop follow grain, or what they more generally do is, vice versa—follow roots with grain. A. B. ALLEN, New York, April 20, 1864.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

THE WOOL TAFFET.—G. S., of Rhinebeck, N. Y., strongly urges that a Convention of Wool Growers be called for the purpose of sending delegates to Washington to attempt to induce Congress to impose a proper duty on wools. A Convention is about being called for such objects as the wool growers present shall decide are expedient.

LAMB EPIZOOTIC.—JOHN S. MINARD, of Millmore, Allegany Co., N. Y., sends us some interesting statements under this head. We propose to discuss the subject at some length within a few weeks, and shall then refer fully to Mr. M.'s communication.

MORTALITY AMONG LAMBS.—Where any special mortality occurs among lambs during the present spring, we should be glad to be informed of the fact, and at the same time have the following questions definitely and accurately answered:—1, Number of breeding ewes in the flock. 2, Number of good lambs raised, number of defective ones, and number dead. 3, Appearance and symptoms of dead ones, and wherein the defective ones are imperfect. 4, The remedies employed, and their apparent effects. 5, Kind of yards and shelters the sheep had, how much of the time daily and through what portion of the season they were confined to them, and what exercise the sheep had. 6, Kind and quality of feed the sheep received through the winter, and what changes were made therein from time to time. 7, How and where they received water. 8, How and where they received salt. 9, How and where other supposed remedial or preventive substances, like

tar, sulphur, etc., were used. 10, The condition of the sheep through the winter and just before lambing. 11, Whether they had a suitable supply of milk. 12, Whether an unusual number disowned their lambs. 13, Whether in case of goitred lambs the dam or sire then exhibited goitre, or had ever exhibited it. 14, Whether the dam, and especially the sire, had previously produced good, sound progeny. 15, Any other facts deemed of interest by the owner.

If reliable answers to the above questions could be obtained respecting a number of affected flocks, and the facts carefully compared, there is every reason to believe that some valuable conclusions could be obtained from them in regard to the origin, and perhaps to the best modes of combating a mortality more destructive to our sheep than all other causes combined, and which has no approximate rival in destructiveness except that winter decline which is usually called "sheep distemper." He who wishes to give reliable facts must start with no theory. He must not, for example, decide in advance that the whole thing is goitre, and accordingly find goitre in lambs entirely free from it—mistaking, perhaps, "the frog" of the neck for that malady. Let him tell exactly what he sees and knows, and leave theories to be subsequently deduced from the aggregate facts observed by many eyes and under a great variety of circumstances.

SHEEP WINTERING IN EASTERN OHIO.—From our friend THOMAS GORBY, of Randolph, Portage Co., O., we learn that the sheep in that and part of Summit Co. which he has visited, generally look well, and will yield good fleeces.

TAGGING.—CLINTON MATTHEW, of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., writes us:—"A good method for tagging sheep before they are let out to grass, is as follows: Make a trough ten feet long, of 1 1/2 inch plank, 12 inches wide, open at the ends or legs, three feet high; fasten a strap on one side. Lay the sheep on its back in either end of the trough, so the tags will drop in a basket. Raise the fore feet up to the head, bring the strap over the legs and neck and fasten to a button on the other side. The sheep will rest easy, and lie stiller than in any other position. Then shear out as directed in the 'Practical Shepherd.' Try it."

We have seen the operation performed in a trough of still more convenient form. It was four or five feet long, and the end at which the head was confined was elevated a few inches highest. The sides were say 18 inches wide, of half inch bass-wood, and rounded into a form approaching a semi-cylindrical one by being nailed to the upper extensions of the cross-legs which were cut so as to give that form. The angle at the bottom of the trough was filled up with sheep skin. The neck was confined by a pin passing over it and through the sides.

SHEEP WINTERING IN WESTERN PA.—Mr. JOHN GAMBLE, of Dunningville, Westmoreland county, Pa., writes us that sheep have not wintered as well as usual in that region, and are coming into the spring rather thin.

BUTTERMILK FOR LAMBS.—THOMAS S. STEELE, of Shushan, Washington Co., N. Y., says he raised two cosset lambs last year on buttermilk—one receiving nothing else from the beginning—the other previously fed four weeks on new sweet milk. The last lamb did not do so well on the new milk and became costive two or three times. It took to buttermilk after a few feedings, and thenceforth grew finely. After learning to eat the latter, it would refuse sweet milk. Both lambs grew up large and strong. Mr. S. has tried the experiment once before with the same result. He "would prefer of choice to raise a valuable motherless lamb on buttermilk than on sweet milk."

PERSONAL.—Mr. B., of Connecticut, is informed that we have distinctly charged him with the inconsistencies of statement which he refers to; and that he is invited to take such steps in the premises as may seem good in his eyes.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY ON THE PRAIRIES.—"A subscriber," of Marcellus, N. Y., wishes to know whether "large numbers of sheep can be herded profitably on the broad prairies of Iowa without owning land there, by keeping a shepherd to look after them," and whether "sheep will do well through the winter kept entirely on prairie hay and grain, without tame hay." We answer decidedly, yes, to both questions. But it is better to own some land to erect sheds and other necessary fixtures on, and to give the proprietor the use and control of water when it is necessary. The grain raised on the prairies for sheep, is corn; and corn fodder, fed with good prairie hay, constitutes prime feed for sheep.

MR. CHARLES L. PEASE, of Elba, N. Y., gives a particular and accurate sounding description of the death of a valuable dog; and yet the symptoms described so closely resemble the ordinary phenomena of approaching death from different causes, that we cannot, without an exhibition of quackery, assume to specify the particular cause or disease. We like the first part of his treatment—but think he did rather too much. A careful post mortem examination of the brain may have revealed much.

SHEEP DISTEMPER.—S., of Pike Run, Pa., states that his neighbor, A. P. FAX, Esq., had (up to March 27th,) lost upward of seventy sheep. As he describes the symptoms of the disease, we consider it the "Sheep Distemper," as it is frequently called—that fatal decline arising from entering the winter thin, or from being improperly fed or managed when the winter is an unfavorable one for sheep. During some winters—usually when the weather is moderately cold and steady—the thinnest sheep will continue to improve. During some others—generally open and very changeable ones—strong sheep will fall off without the choicest of food and care, and when March arrives the work of death commences. The malady evidently often assumes an epizootic form, and when it does, flocks even in good store order, are in danger. We recently stated that sheep had not wintered very well in Central New York the present year. We hear of more and more cases of unusual mortality in flocks. As stated under the head of "Sheep Work in March," we have never yet found an efficient remedy against this fatal decline, when it had once fairly set in.

TO MAKE A EWE OWN HER LAMB.—Our friend J. B. DELANO, a large sheep proprietor of Mount Vernon, Ohio, writes us:—"When you write another book on sheep, please record the following fact. If a ewe disowns her lamb, rub the hand on the latter, or scrape a little slime from it, put it in the ewes mouth, and then leave her. She will go instantly to licking the lamb."

SHEEP SHOW AND SHEARING.—The Thorn Hill Farmers' Club announces that its second annual Sheep Exhibition will be held at Thorn Hill, Onondaga Co., on the 2d of June proximo. The sheep exhibited are to be shorn under the direction of judges selected by the Club, and their merits tested in all respects which may be deemed important. The Club will make ample provision for sheep from a distance and for all persons who may attend. We trust the exhibition will be largely attended by wool growers, and prove both pleasant and profitable.—M.

Communications, Etc.

CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO.

IN a former number of the RURAL, I attempted to describe a manner of cultivation that generally produced poor returns. I now propose to indicate what I deem a better course to pursue.

In the first place, a warm, dry soil is indispensable to profitable cultivation. It is worse than labor lost to plant potatoes on a cold, wet, tenacious soil. If a man has no other, he should underdrain it thoroughly. A rich sandy, or gravelly loam, drained so well that water would not stand upon it for twenty-four hours, would be my choice. With such a soil, if the yield and quality are not good, the fault is in the seed or cultivation.

A potato grown upon a wet soil, if healthy, generally has a bad flavor, and is not apt to keep well. We think our limestone soils can not be excelled for this crop. I have had the best success upon an inverted clover sod; but have done well after corn planted upon sod well manured.

In regard to depth of plowing, I would say plow about your usual depth. I am in favor of deep tillage where the soil will admit of it; but would not commence on potatoes or corn. If you wish to deepen your soil, commence with the fallow for winter grain. Turn it over one inch deeper than it has been plowed. Expose the virgin soil to the atmosphere for two or three months, and then it will be fit to receive the seed. Seed it down for a year or two and then plow it for corn or potatoes as deep as it was plowed for the winter crop.

If sod is plowed for planting, as soon as the furrows are sufficiently dry the plow should be followed by a heavy roller. The ground should then be thoroughly pulverized and fitted. My practice usually is, to drag first lengthwise of the furrows, then cornerwise of the field. If this does not put the land in good tilth, I drag it cornerwise the other way, and then crosswise of the furrows, if necessary to put into proper condition. The harrow should be sharp and not heavy enough to disturb the sod. If plowed with a double plow, less dragging is required.

If the ground is clean, I would plant in drills, from three to three and a half feet apart, dropping the seed about 12 inches apart in the drills. If foul, stumpy or very stony, I would plant in hills two feet eight inches to three feet each way. In either case it is important that the rows should be straight. In marking out I would use a simple corn-marker instead of the shovel-plow, for reasons which will appear before I close.

The seed may be prepared any leisure time within a month or two before it is needed. My practice has been to cut the potatoes in such a manner as to leave not to exceed two eyes on a piece. A little lime is sprinkled upon the cut seed to absorb the juices, and it is then put in a dry place until needed for planting. If early potatoes are wanted, cut off and use only the seed end of the potato. I am satisfied by actual experiment, that the seed will come up sooner, grow more thrifty, and mature earlier, than the other end of the potato. In planting in drills, a single piece is dropped in a place. In hills, two pieces in each hill. The seed is then covered with the hoe about two inches deep, the person covering stepping upon the seed in passing. The object of this is to press the soil firmly upon the seed. I prefer this method to rolling the whole ground, which I have sometimes done. This is hand planting. If a man was planting from 10 to 20 or 30 acres every year, it would pay him to use a machine. Some may object to the depth of the covering. If the soil was very sandy or apt to suffer from drouth, I would cover a little deeper. But shallow planting will come up quicker than deep, grow faster, come to maturity sooner, and when you come to dig them, it is not half the labor, if they are well killed up in cultivating. The after cultivation may form the subject of another article. B.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have read and heard a great deal about heaves in horses, their cause, location, treatment, and probable cure. Very few men, however, know the real cause of heaves, notwithstanding many assertions to the contrary. All, I believe, agree that foul, musty hay is one cause. One farrier says, "it is caused by over-feeding, or drinking." Mr. A. says, "Some horses' lungs are so constitutionally weak, hence fast driving and hard work increases the breath and impairs the lungs." Mr. B. says, "The winter, in certain localities, operates more directly than any other cause on the wind-pipe," &c., &c. The experience of perhaps nearly every horseman, undoubtedly corroborates these statements.

Now, the question arises, Why do some horses, all things being equal, get heaves and others not? For an illustration,—a farmer has a pair of matched horses, colored alike, fashioned alike, equal in strength and nerve, equal in speed, and, to all appearance, in durability; both cared for alike, worked together; fed alike, and supposed to be constitutionally alike, &c.; one coughs, he has the heaves, remedies resorted to, but to no effect; a sad misfortune. Many instances of this kind have come under our personal observation. It is well known that heaves never attack this noble animal in the summer season, but invariably in winter, or spring. About eight winters ago, I knew, in this vicinity, of several horses getting the disease; they were owned by as many different individuals, and probably treated in as many different ways. I remember of two owners telling me their hay was not foul or musty, but said it must be the winter. Three years ago I bought a span of three-year

old colts, which I had known from the time they were weaned; one was larger, better fashioned, and seemingly stronger every way. I broke them, worked both at a time, fed both same kind of feed, and last spring the stronger one got the heaves in spite of me. Now, the query is, why did one get the disease and the other not? Remember, heaves is a peculiar disease, and the attack differs from all others. Will some one tell us about this matter. Cambridge, Pa., 1864. L. E.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

Setting Posts.

H. C. G. writes as follows:—"J. B., set those posts top downward, by all means. If you wish to try an experiment, set just one the opposite way, but not in the line of the fence, where the boards will be dependent upon it for support, but where it can rot off and fall down at pleasure and without doing further damage; and I think you will find, after it has "gone to decay," the others still standing nearly as sound as when set. I know whereof I affirm."

Choice Fodder—Corn and Oats.

IN answer to an inquiry by G., Ontario, N. Y., how to cure corn fodder, I would say, I have sown three bushels of corn and one of oats, thoroughly mixed, on an acre, reaping therefrom a large quantity of choice fodder. Sow immediately after planting and cut about the first of September. One man, with a sythe, will cut an acre in a day. The oats will not shell, but the straw being dry will absorb the juice of the corn, which prevents moulding. Two days fine weather, with little turning of the swaths, renders it ready for the mow. A little salt should be thrown over the mow as each load is stored. Horses, sheep and cattle prefer it to good hay. Horses will not have the heaves,—sheep will not have the stretches; cows will give milk if fed upon it.—S. S., Honeoye.

Scratches on Horses.

MR. D. B. BARKER, of Fredonia, N. Y., sends the RURAL both a cure and a preventive for scratches. He writes:—"To cure the scratches I practice as follows:—Take soap suds (any soap will answer) and, with a sponge, wash clean the legs and feet; with the hands and finger nails, scratch off every vestige of the disease, keeping the leg well soaked during the scratching. Wipe dry with a cloth, and apply the following to every spot you have scratched:—One pound of lard; one quarter pound of rosin; one ounce very finely powdered verdigris. Melt the lard and rosin together and stir in the verdigris until cold. Apply this treatment at night after the horse has "done his day's work," and apply every night until a cure is effected. The preventive is the same, except the use of the soap and ointment. Sometimes my hired men fail to use the preventive, and, of course, I soon hear that such or such a horse has the scratches. This never fails to cure."

Inquiries and Answers.

AIR UNDER AN ICE HOUSE.—(Henry A. Kendall.) It is our opinion that you should exclude the air from beneath your ice-house—we should bank it up.

SWISS CHEESE.—B. LILLIBRIDGE informs us that a company has been organized in Blossvale, N. Y., for the purpose of manufacturing Swiss Cheese in a scientific manner.

FARMER'S WATER ENGINE.—A subscriber is informed that the prices of these engines range from \$40 to \$100, according to size, as we learn from the manufacturer's circular.

WATER PIPE.—A subscriber asks if there is some kind of pipe made, that would be durable if laid in the ground, that will not poison or injure the water. We know of none unless it be iron, which is costly.

TO CURE RING-BONE.—CHARLES COOK, of Steuben Co., N. Y., writes us that he knows a cure for ring-bone, which is:—"Take a large toad, cut it open and bind it on the ring-bone. Let it remain twenty-four hours; it will certainly cure."

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.—ELIJAH S. WEBSTER, of Barclay, Ill., writes of the ten dollar sewing machines:—"It is a very easy way for a man to get rid of his money for something which will be of no avail whatever except for show." And he professes to have learned this fact by experience.

ARE THERE TWO KINDS OF RED CLOVER?—(J. F. M., Carmel, Ind.) There are two or three varieties of red clover. There is a difference of opinion as to which is the best variety. Some prefer what is known as "the large kind;" others the "medium," while few regard "small kind" or "June clover," as any better than any other weed, except for forage. We shall be glad to receive the experience and opinions of our readers as to the comparative merits of these varieties.

SHERWOOD'S GRAIN BINDERS.—Do you know anything about the grain binders that are advertised in the RURAL of last week, or do you just insert the advertisement as it is sent, without any knowledge of the worth of it? Is the inventor a responsible man, or is he like a good many others, a quack and humbug, a kind of catch-penny concern calculated to take the farmers? By answering the above you will greatly oblige me; if not more than—OWS SUBSCRIBER, Middletown, Del.

The writer hereof—the Associate Editor—is convinced that the above binder is entirely unworthy the confidence of farmers. He has traveled a good deal among farmers, has met and talked with men who have purchased them, and he has never yet seen one in practical operation in the field, nor found a man who had succeeded in using them. The proprietor has not won an enviable reputation among those to whom he has sold his machines, by his mode of doing business, and we fear the cognomen, "catch-penny," can be too justly prefixed to the "concern." On page 261, last volume, we said something of the reputation of this binder in the West. We would not advise our readers to contract for it until they have seen it in operation in the harvest field. Do not buy it on the strength of any man's certificate. If the inventor chooses to disabuse us of the above expressed opinions, by demonstration, we will go any reasonable distance to afford him the opportunity, and will do his machine justice afterward.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—Thus far the Spring of 1864 has been most unfavorable for farmers—the most backward and unpleasant one experienced in this region for several years. But little out-door work has been performed properly, or at the usual season, and the prospect is still discouraging—for on the morning of this 3d day of May the earth was mantled with snow and the atmosphere unfavorable to vegetation, comfort or a hopeful frame of mind. Some countrymen hereabouts are feeling decidedly blue, and think our respected friend, the "Clerk of the Weather," is at fault for allowing the continued prevalence of frigidty, moisture, etc. It has rained most of the time for the past two weeks, and if the health of people depended upon hydropathic treatment, the records of mortality would be favorable in this locality. But the Almanac says it is May, and we trust there will ere long be a favorable change in earth, air and sky—one which will rejoice and make glad the denizens of both town and country, and give Nature a holiday.

DEATH OF EDWARD G. FAILE.—The decease of EDWARD G. FAILE, Esq., Ex-President of the New York State Agricultural Society, is announced. Mr. F. died at his residence, West Farms, Westchester county, on the 20th ultimo, after a brief illness of pneumonia, in the 66th year of his age. The announcement of his demise will startle and pain many of our readers, and especially those who were sufficiently acquainted with Mr. FAILE to know the kindness of his heart and nobleness of his nature. He was a model man in the various relations of life, but we have neither time nor space to pay a suitable tribute to his memory.

TO HEAD CABBAGE AND TOBACCO WORMS.—Col. W. T. CUYLER, of this city, (formerly of Livingston Co.) sends us the following timely suggestion on this subject:—"I have just read a treatise on Tobacco Culture, (which is for sale at your office), from which I learn that one of the many troubles in growing the crop is from the common brown cut worm, so destructive to cabbage plants when first set out, and corn when young. Now, a sure preventive from the worm eating the cabbage plant is to procure hickory leaves from our common hickory trees, and wrap a leaf around each plant when set out, so that some of the leaf will be above ground and some below, having the middle of the leaf about even with the surface of the ground. This is easily and quickly done, as no tying is necessary. I have tried this plan for over twenty-five years in raising cabbages in ground that was full of brown worms as it could well be. I never lost a cabbage when thus protected, but always did when this preventive was not applied. This being so with the cabbage, why not the same with the tobacco plant? The same worm being destructive to both, I should think the same preventive would answer both plants. I hope some of the tobacco growers will try it this season, and let the public know the result through your paper."

DOGS, SHEEP AND PEAS.—G. B. J., near Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N. Y., informs us that "he keeps the curs from his sheep by putting them at night in a yard inclosed on two sides by buildings, on the other two by a tight board fence seven or eight feet high, with pickets nailed on the top, made out of culled staves." He thinks "the satisfaction of knowing that one's sheep are safe will amply repay for all the necessary expense." He feeds peas unthreshed to his sheep on the ground (in winter, we suppose, he means, when the state of the ground will permit it, and shelled corn in troughs when the ground is mnddy. He prefers peas, and considers them cheaper.

Peas are, beyond all question, one of the best possible feeds for sheep, and at the same price are regarded as considerably more valuable than corn. They specially promote the growth of wool, and secretions of milk in breeding ewes.

THE POTATO ROT.—Another Remedy.—It is stated that M. FOUSSARD, President of the Agricultural Society of Chalons in France, has issued an address in which he claims to have discovered a remedy for the potato rot. The secret, he says, consists in planting them after the first of June instead of in April. By this plan they escape the frost of April, and the leaf is not exposed to the hot sun of July. M. FOUSSARD is of the opinion that the alternate frost and heat corrupt the root by their opposing influences. It appears that he has continued his experiments for several years, and that his potatoes are of a fine size and perfectly sound.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT TO REV. DR. DEWEY.—Those of our readers acquainted with the Rev. Dr. DEWEY of this city, (the C. D. in our list of contributors,) are aware that he has long been one of the most devoted and successful educators in Western New York,—prominent and popular as a Teacher, Professor and Divine for over a quarter of a century. Thousands whom he has instructed or advised remember him with pleasure, and many of his pupils are occupying important positions in various professions and pursuits of life. No citizen of Rochester is more truly venerated or worthier of profound esteem than Dr. DEWEY,—and hence we were not surprised on reading the following paragraphs, the first from the Rochester Daily Democrat, and the second from the Boston Cultivator:

The People's College at Havana.—It gives us much pleasure to learn that this institution, the object of so many ardent hopes, is at last open for the reception of students. Among the Professors we notice no less than three Rochester names—Professors Phipps, Pickett and Booth—all more or less proteges of our worthy friend, Prof. DEWEY—a circumstance which must be highly gratifying to one who has taken so deep an interest in the cause of education. But every one knows that there are few men who have done more to stimulate and encourage young men than Dr. DEWEY.

We commend cordially in what our contemporary says of the influence of Dr. DEWEY upon the minds and character of young men, now for about half a century. To him we feel under deeper personal obligations than any other man living. As student and associate Professor, we were with him daily nearly one-third of the active years of the ordinary life of man. Few days pass if any since we left him when we are not reminded of his good words and works.

NEW HARDWARE FIRM.—We are pleased to learn that the new firm of HEBING & MILLER, 74 Main St., (successors to MOORE & HEBING,) opens the spring and summer campaign under very favorable auspices. AID. HEBING is thoroughly experienced in the hardware business, and his hosts of friends in city and country will be glad to find him at the head of an extensive establishment, both wholesale and retail. The store has been greatly improved in appearance, and well arranged for the transaction of an increased amount of business. We cordially wish the new firm a long and successful career.

LIVE STOCK IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter gives the following figures:—It appears from official returns that in the 89 departments of France are 3,000,000 horses, 400,000 asses, 830,000 mules, 10,300,000 horned cattle, of which asses, 800,000 are bulls, 2,000,000 oxen, 5,500,000 cows, 2,100,000 yearlings, 4,000,000 calves, 35,000,000 sheep and lambs, of which 25,000 are merinos or half-breed; goats and kids, 1,400,000; hogs above one year old, 1,400,000; sucking pigs, 3,900,000.

Horticultural.

THE SMALL FRUITS.

We have been requested to say something concerning the small fruits. It is now regarded as good evidence that a farmer has not "traveled" if he neglects or ignores small fruit culture—if there are no strawberries on the table, except such as SARAH JANE, her mother, and the little boys glean from the meadows—if his currants are borne on a hedgerow of superannated bushes that have grown and renewed themselves and caused wry faces a quarter or half century, without having received either manure or culture—if he drives, after haying, five to fifteen miles to some "girdling," with his own and his neighbors children in their old calico gowns and worn out clothing, with baskets and pails to gather blackberries by the bushel, content with the pies and dried fruit one such trip in a season will secure—if for raspberries, his children and women folks are compelled to wander from field to field along fences, and from stump to stump, where the birds have sown the seed, and gather them from isolated bushes—we say if farmers are found who continue this ancient mode of gathering gratification from small fruits, they are not supposed to have "traveled" far, nor kept up with the world as it moves.

The strawberry plantation, the currant and gooseberry fields, the raspberry and blackberry patches, belong to all well cultivated and well conducted farms. We do not wish to be understood as saying that a farm may not be well cultivated without them; but we do wish to impress the fact that it cannot be well conducted if no regard is had to the health and rational enjoyment which these fruits yield, where they are supplied to the farmer's family regularly and fresh from vines and bushes, in such quantities as may be daily consumed.

We speak now with reference to family wants. But we might refer to the profit resulting to him the culture of all of these fruits when the farm is located near or on a line of railway within 12 hours steaming of a market.

Whether for the family or the market, small fruits will repay systematic care and culture. For well directed care furnishes a larger supply of a better quality of fruit from a smaller area, than can otherwise be obtained. And no small fruit culture will pay which does not secure the best possible quality and greatest quantity of fruit in the best shape. No one should undertake small fruit culture for market who does not intend to excel in every respect, and who has not the ability, at least, to equal the best in the shape in which he exhibits it in market. In this respect there is much to be learned by fruit growers. It is no advantage to a man to assert in a public place, that his products are inferior to his neighbors—that he is less skillful in culture and less particular in their preparation for market. And yet this is precisely what the fruit producer does say when he sends to the market fruit of an inferior quality, put up in inconvenient and ungainly packages.

We take it for granted that many of our readers who are asking for information on this subject of small fruit culture, are purposing to enter the business for profit. If so, no pains should be spared to secure the following results:—The variety for culture should be selected best adapted to your locality, and which is also the greatest favorite in your market—the fruit which combines the most good qualities—productiveness, with the least labor, size and quality combined, attractiveness as a fruit aside from quality, and which may be put in the market with the least damage. One other qualification is essential.—You must select soils with a view to get your product in the market at the season when it will bring the largest price. In some markets the earliest varieties do not bring as large a return as the very latest. So carefully is this feature of fruit marketing studied by experienced culturists, that the season for each of the small fruits has been largely extended, aided by a difference in latitude. But this extension of the season with the same fruit is due, not only to difference in latitude and isothermal locations, but to the care with which large cultivators have selected varieties with a view to secure a succession, and not only prolong the season, but the better enable them to control the market, divide their labor and save themselves from loss by being forced to put their crop all in the market at once. It is not good policy to cultivate a larger crop than can be handled successfully and secure remunerative prices; and it is especially poor policy to risk all the labor and expense of the season upon a single variety of the same fruit, or upon a single kind of fruit. A mixed husbandry is as much safer and more profitable to the fruit culturist as to the grain grower. The strawberry crop may be destroyed by drouth; and yet the raspberry crop, which follows it, compensate all loss on the strawberries. Early currants and gooseberries bring good prices in large markets when delivered in good shape. And blackberries! Did anybody ever know a good, large, well grown, well ripened New Rochelle, or a Dorchester, to spoil when exposed for sale at prices that would pay the producer four or five dollars per bushel? We never did. And then there are other natives in the woods that repay culture and are not excelled. And it should be written in your note-book, sir, as a memorandum, that you, or your wife, or children, are to carefully mark and note the wild bushes that grow the largest and best berries, for transplanting and cultivation—and if extra, for propagation. In this way excellent varieties have been found, in some localities, which have proved valuable for market culture.

But of this hereafter. We propose to discuss

this subject still further, talking more specifically of sorts and varieties. Meantime we shall be glad to receive the experience and practice of small fruit cultivators.

POMOLOGICAL GOSSIP.

Northern Spy.—Talking about winter apples in the Cleveland market, Col. HARRIS, in the *Ohio Farmer*, says the Canada Red and Northern Spy were plenty last March. Of the latter, he says:—"It requires the most delicate handling of any apple we ever put up for winter. The surface is exceedingly tender, and any local pressure of a thumb or finger, or a drop upon one another, will dent the surface and make a spot for early decay. But if nicely handled—we wrapped each apple in a piece of printing paper—they are a delicious dessert through the winter."

Decay of Apples in Kentucky.—A writer at Elizabethtown, Ky., picked his fruit about the first of last October, put it in bulk in loft, and assorted it at the end of six weeks to find that of the Pippins about 40 per cent. had rotted; Jonathans 33 per cent.; Hays Wine 20 per cent.; Wine Sap 20 per cent.; Jenetting 25 per cent.; Golden Russets 60 per cent.; *Æsopus Spitzenberg* 50 per cent.; and Harrison's Cider 20 per cent. Of this latter apple he says that he finds it the best keeper he has—having rotted less during the winter than any of the varieties.

The Teignmouth Apple—Syn. Vermont Pippin.—CHAS. DOWNING, in the *Horticulturalist*, gives this apple the following character:—"Origin, Vermont. Tree, vigorous, upright and productive and a regular bearer. Fruit, medium, oblate, obscurely angular. Skin, pale greenish yellow, often shaded with crimson in the sun, and thinly sprinkled with greenish and light dots, somewhat raised above the surface. Stalk, rather short, in a large, deep cavity. Calyx, open, or partially closed; segments small, slightly recurved; basin large, deep, regular. Flesh, white, tender, moderately juicy, with a peculiar subacid flavor. Very good. Ripe, November to February."

Wilmington Pear.—The same writer furnishes the following description of this fruit:—"Fruit, medium, or below, obtusely turbinate, inclined, slightly angular, somewhat oblique. Skin, greenish yellow, considerably netted and patched with russet, especially around the stalk and calyx, and thickly sprinkled with russet dots. Stalk, long, generally straight, sometimes curved, much inclined, inserted in a slight depression, generally by a lip. Calyx, open segments of medium length, persistent, sometimes re-curved; basin rather shallow and uneven, often regular. Flesh, fine, whitish, very juicy, buttery, melting, with a rich, sweet, pleasant flavor, slightly aromatic. Very good. The editor of the *Horticulturalist*, and Dr. BRINCKLE, who raised this pear from seed of the *Passé Colmar*, planted in 1847, calls this pear "best"—a delicious pear to eat. It is in season in September and October."

The Taylor Grape.—S. MILLER, of Lebanon, Pa., has been making wine from this grape, which commends itself to those who have tasted it. One vine in its fourth year from a single eye stuck into the ground in the open air, produced last fall, one bushel of fruit, he says, from which were made "at least three gallons of wine now worth \$4 per gallon." He asserts that a friend of grape experience, writes him:—"When I have eaten nearly a fill of Delaware, Crevelings, &c., I top off with a handful of the only real spicy grape we have—the TAYLOR." He hopes those who have this grape will not root it out nor graft it over as a worthless stock. He says "it must be trained different from many others; it should have plenty to do, for if headed back severely, as most others require, it will be in such a blast at time of blossoming, that they will be thrown off instead of setting."

Everbearing Apples.—The Cincinnati Horticultural Society have been discussing the question whether there are any apples that can properly be called everbearing. Dr. MOSHER said there were several sorts which he considered everbearing—such as the White Pippin, Rawles Janet, Campfield (?) and Benoni. If, however, these were prevented from bearing on account of frost, &c., then the probability would be that the next year they would over-bear; and if the excess of fruit was not removed the tree might become so much over-taxed as to require rest the ensuing year. But if the fruit was thinned out and no excess permitted, then there were several varieties that would bear every year unless prevented by frost. Mr. MULLET stated that the Maiden's Blush, Rambo, White Pippin, and Smith's Cider bore in his orchard every year.

GLEANINGS FOR GARDENERS.

Culture of the New Rochelle Blackberry.—From an article by a correspondent in the *Country Gentleman*, we condense the following:—Plant in rows six feet apart, two feet apart in the rows, pieces of root six or eight inches long, one piece in a place. Cultivate the ground the first season, and let the bushes run. The following spring trim and support the larger canes by stakes; cut the other canes away. When new canes appear where wanted and reach one foot in height, place stakes by their side five or six feet high, as stiff as a bean pole, and tie the canes to them as they grow. As winter approaches, remove the stakes, and lay the bushes down at right angles to the rows in the following manner.—Cut off the limbs each side the rows to within 1½ inches of the canes, making flat bushes. Shorten in the remaining limbs by cutting off the slender ends; loosen, with a digging fork, the earth about the roots, removing some of it and laying the roots loose on one side, so that in laying down the roots will bend instead of breaking the canes. Lay flat, use

bricks to hold down while covering, cover two or three inches deep, with earth. In spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground, uncover, raise up and stake the canes.

Turnip-rooted Celery.—Dr. SCHREEDER once, after telling us how he grew celery—"the large kind"—said:—"I grow that for you Yankees; but we Germans know what is good. We grow and eat *Celeriac*—the turnip-rooted sort. We use it for both soup and salad. You want something big! We want something good." But we know some people, who are not Germans, who appreciate and cultivate it. In the *American Agriculturist*, we find the following concerning it:—"It is a variety of celery, the short stem of which swells out into a kind of tuber; this is the eatable portion, and if well grown, is tender and has in a marked degree the flavor of celery. It is sliced and stewed, and served with drawn butter. It is also boiled, and when cold, sliced and dressed as a salad; it is used also in soups. *Celeriac*, as found in the markets, is from two to three inches in diameter, but it is said that on the Continent, in Europe, it frequently grows to weigh three or four pounds. Sow the seeds early in a seed bed, and then transplant to a light, rich soil, setting them in rows eighteen inches apart, and about a foot distant in the rows. Watering occasionally with liquid manure while the plant is growing, is essential to success. It is not planted in trenches like other celery, but upon the surface, taking care to set the plants rather shallow. In transplanting, take off some of the outside leaves, and if there are any strong lateral roots, they should be removed. In cultivation, care should be taken not to earth up the plants. The bulbs are taken up in October, and preserved during the winter in sand. The seeds may be had of all regular seed dealers." To which may be added, the plants should be well and frequently watered soon after transplanting. The perfection which this variety attains depends upon the richness of the soil and the supply of water.

Dr. Schreeder on Cabbages.—"I plant two kinds of Cabbage—the large Early York and the Marblehead. I plant the Early York out in April. It don't freeze to hurt—not easy. I plant between the pea-rows, every foot and a half, and hoe when the peas are out of the way. The Marblehead I plant for a late cabbage. Some say plant in June or July for a late cabbage. It is humbug! Plant late cabbages early, and if they begin to crack, start the roots a little and lay them over on one side. Savey Cabbage, sir! It is No. 1. Why don't you raise it? Plant early, in middle of April. It is not liable to burst. Boil in water, cut up, and put butter and cream, melted together, on it, and it is good."

RAISING STRAWBERRIES FROM SEED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Valley Farmer* tells us how he grows seedling strawberries. He asserts that full three-fourths of the seed sown germinated. He says:—"I make a water-tight box of the dimensions of three feet long, two feet wide and six inches deep. (This is made water-tight by caulking or putting a narrow strip of canvass between the joints.) Then I nail on the bottom in each corner a cleat or block six inches long, two inches wide, and one and a half inch thick. These are nailed inside the box.

"Now make another box, two inches shorter from outside to outside than the inside of the water-tight box, and one-half inch narrower and six inches deep. In the bottom of this box bore with a small bit some fifteen or twenty holes. Be careful not to shove the chips out, but, as soon as through, back the bit out, leaving the chips in the hole; now take a coarse sieve, say one-eighth inch mesh, and sift this inside box full of rich, black loam; when full, take a straight edge, and strike it from end to end, making it level.

"Now all is ready to receive the seed. I procured the seed in this way. I chose such of the strawberries as had the ripest appearance—those having the darkest seed. I let them lay exposed to the air in a room, until the berry is dry; the seed then crumble out of their cavities, by rubbing them gently between the thumb and fore-finger. Now take the seed and scatter them evenly on the surface of your pulverized or sifted loam, and with your sieve barely cover with loam. This seed box is placed inside of the water-tight box, ere it is filled, and the under box made level on the ground so as to give an even depth of water on the bottom, leaving at one end all the space you can between the two boxes to pour in your water for irrigation.

"Your box is done and your seed in and covered. Now make a water-tight cover of boards four feet long and three feet wide, with hinges or without. Drive a stake in the ground at each corner of the box, letting the top of the two stakes at one end be three inches above the top of the inside box, and the other two nine inches higher at the other end; these are to place your cover on, in case of rain and at night, for if you let rain fall inside or pour water on the bed, it will wash out some of the seed and cover the others too deep, besides have a tendency to rot them.

"Next, have water ready standing in the sun to temper it—rain water preferable—and when the seed are in, put sufficient water in the lower box to come half-way up the seed box, and as it sinks below the bottom of the seed box, and there is no sign of moisture drawn to the surface, put in more water; but not so much as at first, say half the distance up the end of the seed box. Let the cover remain off while the sun shines, from sunrise until eleven A. M. and from three P. M. until sunset. No glass is necessary, if followed as directed; and one would be surprised to see how soon the surface will be covered with young strawberry plants."

GRAFTING WAX.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—In last week's RURAL is an inquiry for making grafting wax. Let "A New Subscriber" take two pounds rosin, one pound beeswax and half a pound tallow—or in that proportion. Mutton tallow is best. Put the whole in a pan or kettle, over a slow fire, to dissolve. When all dissolved, stir well together, then pour the mass into a pail of cold water; then work with the hand till you can draw it like shoemaker's wax. I find this wax just the thing for grafting.

If you should find any trouble from sticking to your hands while working, rub the hands with a little tallow. ABRAHAM WILMER, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., April, 1864.

RAISING MINUTE SEEDS.

MOST cultivators must at times have experienced more or less difficulty in raising minute seeds. If covered with mold they often refuse to germinate, and if sprinkled over the surface, unless extreme care be taken, they are apt to be washed away even with a fine rosed water pan. It is a practice in some establishments to cover them with a layer of moss; but there are several objections to this method, though we know that rhododendron seeds will germinate more easily than elsewhere (at least in some situations) among the rootlets of minium punctatum, and the young seedlings thrive better in this than in any other position.

Whether the practice, however, is more or less advantageous, a method has been suggested in the *Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzkunde* for 1858, p. 61, which we do not recollect having noticed before. The pots are filled with mold firmly pressed in, and made perfectly level at the top, leaving the edge projecting above the soil for about half an inch. The seed is then scattered over the mold, and gently pressed with some flat round surface, as the bottom of a flower pot. A piece of filtering paper is then cut of the size of the pressed surface and pierced with holes, so as to make it pervious to air, and the paper is kept moist from time to time with a fine rose. The surface of the soil in consequence is not disturbed, and the seeds buried, while the paper can easily be lifted from time to time to see what progress they have made, and may be turned on one side altogether as soon as the seedlings are well rooted. Plants with larger seeds, as for example stocks, it is said, may be sometimes raised advantageously in this manner.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Horticultural Notes.

THE SEASON IN OREGON.—C. W. BRYANT, of Portland, Oregon, writes that the winter was a light one; had to feed cattle but four days during the past winter. He writes without date, (his letter received 30th of April,) and says, "the spring is now as forward as it generally is in New York in May. Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees are in full bloom. Most of the spring grain is sown, gardens made, and early potatoes planted. Farmer's prospects are good."

GRAFTING WAX, manufactured in the following manner, is highly commended by those who have used it.—One pound of rosin, five ounces 95 per cent. alcohol, one ounce beef tallow, one tablespoon spirits of turpentine. Melt the rosin over a slow fire, add the beef tallow, and stir with a perfectly dry stick or piece of wire. When somewhat cooled, add the turpentine, and last, the alcohol in small quantities, stirring the mass constantly. Should the alcohol cause it to lump, warm again until it melts. Keep in a bottle. Lay it on in a very thin coat with a brush. In a room of moderate temperature, the wax should be of the consistency of molasses. Should it prove thicker, thin it down with alcohol. It is always ready for use, is never affected by heat or cold, and heals up wounds hermetically.

HORTICULTURE IN EGYPT.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* gives his experience in Egypt. He says that it is one of the finest countries in the world for fruits; that his grapes are magnificent, some of his vines measuring from two to two and a half feet in circumference, and that many of the bunches measure from twelve to twenty inches long, and as much across the shoulders. He astonishes the natives by thinning. His men thought it a sin to waste the berries. Apples, pears, quinces, apricots, peaches, strawberries, custard apples, musas, figs, pomegranates and guavas fruit well, and make enormous quantities. As to flowers, it is one vast hot-house. Geraniums are splendid. The scarlet will grow to almost any size you like. Six feet high, and as much through, is a very common size. Cuttings of all kinds strike freely. Some vine cuttings put in an open border to strike during the winter had, in the May following, one and two bunches in full flower.

Inquiries and Answers.

SWEET POTATOES.—Will not some of your readers, who have had experience, tell us the best mode of growing sweet potatoes?—If a straw mulch will prevent the vines rooting, as I have seen it asserted that they will?—W. G., Omaha, Kan.

PROPAGATING NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—Having a small number of Lawton blackberries, I would like to inquire through the medium of the RURAL how to propagate and increase them. I inquired of a nursery agent, and he declined telling me on the ground of being in the business.—J. TOMPKINS, Jr.

We do not know how nurserymen propagate them, but we do know that you can increase your plants in this way:—Dig around your plants this spring, cut the roots into pieces four to six inches long, prepare the soil to receive them, and lay these in rows in the ground an inch or an inch and a half beneath the surface. Each piece of root will produce a plant.

DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES.—What deciduous trees would you recommend to plant for a prairie grove, and as lawn trees.—N. M. F., De Kalb Co., Ill.

The Elms, Maples, Black and White Walnuts, Chestnut, Linden, Box Elder, Golden and White Willows, Lombardy Poplar, Cottonwood, Silver Leaf Poplar, Birch, Larch, Hickory, Ash, Butternut. These trees grow well on the prairies, and will furnish timber, fuel and fruit. Every prairie farmer should plant a grove of them, with an equal number of the different Evergreens named on page 79, current Vol. of RURAL. We think there is no difficulty in growing these trees in your locality.

Domestic Economy.

RECIPES FOR COOKIES.

EVERLASTING COOKIES.—I send a recipe for cookies which mamma says will keep five years. Two cups sugar; one cup butter; one cup water; two teaspoonful cream tartar; one teaspoonful soda, and flour enough to roll thin.—MARION, M. M., Brownhelm, Lorain Co., O.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—These are my favorite cookies, and are excellent when made according to the following recipe:—One cup of molasses; one cup of sugar; two-thirds cup of butter; two-thirds cup of warm water; dissolve therein one tablespoonful of saleratus; one tablespoonful of ginger; one do. of cinnamon, and flour enough to make them roll out nicely.—FROM A FRIEND, Scottsburg, N. Y.

GOOD COOKIES.—One teacupful of sugar; one teacupful of butter; one egg; half teacupful sweet milk; one-third teacupful saleratus, with flour sufficient to roll out.—N. R. GREENE.

COLORING RECIPES.

TO COLOR DRAB.—In answer to an inquiry in one of the late numbers of the RURAL, I give my recipe for coloring drab, which is both cheap and permanent:—Take equal parts of chestnut bark and sweet fern, use the tops and roots of the fern, and boil in brass until the dye is sufficiently strong; take out the herbs, and to fourteen quarts of the dye, add a half oz. of copperas. Stir well, and add the goods, previously wet in soap suds; stir well, until of the right shade.—NORA, West Colesville.

TO COLOR RED AND YELLOW.—By experiments, I have ascertained that bright and indelible red and yellow may be obtained in the following way:—Take equal quantities of Tag Alder and Black Cherry bark; steep until you have a strong decoction. If you wish two colors, divide the liquid. Saleratus, or weak lye, will set a yellow dye; alum will set a red dye.—Mrs. H. C. F., Ironton, Wis.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

TO MAKE BLACK, BLUE AND RED INK.—Can you or any of your readers inform me how to make black, blue and red ink?—WM. H. TROWBRIDGE.

BLACK INK.—In 1858, a correspondent of the RURAL gave the following recipe, recommending it highly, having used and sold the ink several years. Five gallons pure rain or snow water; 5 to 7 pounds of chip logwood, not extract; 3 ounce prussiate of potash; ½ ounce of bi-chromate of potash. Boil the logwood in the rain water, in an iron kettle, till the strength is extracted, then strain it, and if the liquid has evaporated so that there is not five gallons, add more rain water to the chips, and strain again till you get enough; then rinse out the kettle, set over the fire again and put in the liquor, and when it boils, add both kinds of the potash, and let it boil five minutes, stirring it all the time; then take it off, and when cool it is fit for use.

CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—We find the following credited to a paper having a doubtful reputation—the *Charleston Mercury*. But there may be "something in it."—Take a gill of very strong coffee, mixed with an equal quantity of lime juice—the dose to be taken just before the fit of ague is expected. Dr. Ponqueville's "Travels in the Morea," contains the following:—I have often seen intermitting fevers subdued entirely by a mixture of coffee and lemon juice, which is the general remedy for them all over the country. The proportions are three-quarters of an ounce of coffee, ground very fine—two ounces of lemon juice and three of water. The mixture is to be drank warm and fasting.

HOW TO DESTROY ANT NESTS.—EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Have ready a good fire out of doors, and early in the spring or late in the fall, when they are somewhat torpid, place a deep box on a stone-boat and drive round to their nests. Shovel under them and put them in the box, and shovel from the box into the fire. In this way, one person with a team may do a useful day's work where they are troublesome.—H. E.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

ALUM IN GINGERBREAD.—Why is alum used in gingerbread? What does it do to the cake?—Mrs. J. E. FISHER.

TO CLEAN BROCHE SHAWLS.—Will some of the readers of the RURAL inform me how to clean broche shawls with white centers?—M. E. S., Newport, Minn.

TO MAKE HARD FROM SOFT SOAP.—Will you or some reader of the RURAL, inform me the cheapest and best method of making hard soap from soft soap?—Mrs. P. E., Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.

STAIN IN MARBLE.—Can any of the readers of the RURAL tell me what will take a stain out of marble without injuring the marble? I have a costly marble-top center-table which has got stained, and do not know how to remove the stain. Some of the remedies that have come to my notice I dare not use, as I fear will rot or injure the marble.—C., West Fayette, N. Y.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—All grocers are compelled to sell the staple articles of heavy goods, whether they make a large profit or not, but in small goods and many articles of which the purchaser is not a judge, they sell those upon which they can make the most profit. In this way worthless Saleratus is sold, and in no other. The grocer who intends to sell the best goods and rely upon a fair profit, will always keep De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and thousands of dealers will sell no other.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
A GOSSIP ABOUT KISSING.

ANNIHILATE us not with frowns of virtuous indignation, and upturnings of nasal organs, O, most grave and worthy Ruralists, as the heading of this article meets your eyes. Proceed with your discussions on "Woman's Rights" and "Hoop Skirts,"—enlighten the people thereon, and while you toil to make straight and broad the path to the Temple of Science, (vide the frontispiece to WEBSTER'S Spelling Book, which we studied more years ago than we like to count,) pass by us in peace as we pause to bask idly in the golden sunbeams, and pluck the flowers that spring by the wayside. There are those who will read what we have to say, and know you that better folk than we have investigated this same subject, as you shall see.

Kissing is undeniably a great institution,—democratic as fresh air and sunshine, bird songs and flowers. None so lowly but that he may partake, none so noble but that his soul thrills within him as his lips meet those of a certain bonnie lassie he wots of.

A brave Briton has discovered the source of the Nile,—that mystery which the Old World had folded away for so many ages in her ancient heart,—that puzzle which the Sphinx, Africa, sitting upon her burning sands had propounded to the nations, and too often demanded the lives of those noble souls who essayed to solve it and failed; but who, who shall tell us the origin of kissing?

Some musty old historian who had no poetry in his soul, explained it on this wise:—In the palmy days of Rome, the Roman ladies, in the absence of their spouses from home, acquired a bad habit of visiting the wine cellar, greatly to the diminution of the contents thereof, and their lordships came to grief consequently. So, as a sort of detective police arrangement, they fell in the custom on each return home of smelling their wives' breaths, and eventually found that the process, a little more fully developed, became its own exceeding great reward. So the historian. But we discard his theory entirely as unworthy a moment's consideration by a refined mind. It is a base fabrication on the face of it, and leads us to make the absurd supposition that prior to this time people existed without this greatest of all luxuries? No, no! Doubtless ADAM, as he awoke in Eden on that never-to-be-forgotten morning when he saw his peerless bride by his side in all her perfect, matchless beauty, gazing at him with looks of innocent surprise, clasped her in his arms, and impressed upon her virgin lips the first kiss the world ever knew.

Kisses are of kinds innumerable. A mother's kiss, purest, holiest, best; a thing to be remembered when stormy manhood leads one through by and forbidden paths, as if it were the brush of an angel's wing against his cheek,—a sister's kiss which tells of a tender, steadfast love which shall never die,—that one, the saddest of all which you leave upon white, cold lips which return no answering pressure,—kisses cousinly, just upon the boundary of relationship, and something spicier, combining the sweetness of both,—feminine kisses between two ladies, generally of tender years, and what must be something like lemonade with the lemon left out, flat, stale and unprofitable,—and last and best of all, that which you take from rosy lips that have just faltered out a "yes" that makes you feel happier and richer than a crowned king.

"Kisses," says one, "are like creation, in that they are made out of nothing, and all very good." A philosopher decides that the shape of the article in question is elliptical. (A lip tickle!) Here is a definition grammatical and poetical:

"Says ANNA'S preceptor—"A kiss is a noun,
But tell me if proper or common," he cried:
With cheeks of vermilion and eyelids cast down,
"Tis both common and proper," the pupil replied."

In a German tale we find the following glowing description of "The First Kiss":
"Am I really dear to you, SOPHIA?" I whispered, and pressed my burning lips to her rosy mouth. She did not say yes, she did not say no, but she returned my kiss, and the earth went from under my feet; my soul was no longer in the body—I touched the stars—I knew the happiness of the seraphim!"

A Yankee gives his impressions under similar circumstances, which go to show the difference between a Dutchman and a Yankee:

"The first time SALLY ANN let me kiss her, I felt as if I was sliding down the off side of a rainbow, with Yankee Doodle under each arm, and a big hunk of maple sugar between my teeth. Gosh, though! wasn't it nice?"

Here is a short dialogue which is to the point:

GENTLEMAN.
"The essence of bliss
Is an exquisite kiss—
Sweet lady, can you deny it?"

LADY.
"To convince me 'tis true
You have nothing to do—
Dear Sir, but simply to try it!"

Of feminine kisses one says;
"Mankind dislike to kiss so much,
They scarce will kiss a brother,
But women like the sport so well
They smack and kiss each other."

LEIGH HUNT was kissed once, and this is what he said concerning it:

"JENNY kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets into your book, put that in!
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,—
Say health and wealth and fame have missed me,
Say I'm growing old, but add—
JENNY kissed me!"

ALEXANDER SMITH has somewhat to say on this subject. As for instance—

"My soul leaped up beneath thy timid kiss,
What then to me were groans,
Or pain, or death? Earth was a round of bliss,
I seemed to walk on thrones."

And again:

"Give me another kiss, and I will take
Death at a flying leap."

And thus he discourseth concerning a kiss he was bound to take, regardless of consequences:

"O, untouched lips!
I see them as a glorious rebel sees
A crown within his reach. I'll taste their bliss
Although the price be death."

This is pretty enough:

"Night the solemn, night the stary,
Oh! that death would let me tarry
Like a dew drop on a flower,
Ever on those lips of CLARE!"

TENNYSON waxes eloquent on this same subject, as what true poet would not? Of two lovers he says:

"Many an evening by the waters, did we watch the
stately ships,
And our spirits rushed together at the touching of the
lips."

He makes a heroine say concerning her lover:

"Once he drew
With one long kiss my whole soul through
My lips, as sunshine drinketh dew."

Again:

"And with a great shock of heart
Our mouths met."

A parting kiss he describes thus:

"In that last kiss which never was the last,
Farewell, like endless welcome, lived and died."

The wits find endless sources of amusement in this subject. Here is a story they tell concerning a sensible western lassie:

A traveler, near the close of a weary day's drive over a lonely and muddy road, came to a little log cabin in the forest, and asked for a drink. A young woman supplied his wants and afterwards, as she was the first woman he had seen in several days, he offered her a dime for a kiss. It was duly taken and paid for, and the young lady who had never seen a dime before, looked at it for a moment with some curiosity, then asked what she should do with it. He replied, what she chose, as it was hers. "If that's the case," said she, "you may take it back and give me another kiss." Good girl!

Nearly as unsophisticated was the young lady who made her first visit to the city accompanied by her "lover." As they were passing up Broadway, he startled her by exclaiming:—"Come, MARY, let's take a 'bus!" With crimson cheeks and downcast eyes she expostulated: "O GEORGE! Not right here in the street!"

The subject extends itself indefinitely, but enough for this time. We close by a short epigram, for the perpetration of which we hope the writer received his just deserts:

"I never gave a kiss," (says PRUE),
"To naughty man, for I abhor it."
She never gives a kiss, 'tis true,
She'll take one though, and thank you for it.
Traverse City, Mich., 1864. M. E. C.

TWO KINDS OF WOMEN.

PERHAPS the secret of Catherine's fascination lay in those strange eyes of hers, which seemed to wake in all who came near her a trembling and a stir as of wings, a sudden yearning for forgotten good or for noble aims. Few professed to love her, fewer still to admire her; but they came to her when they were perplexed for counsel, when they were sorrowful for comfort. Instead of making love to her, they loved her; instead of talking to her of the idle things of the world, they were silent, and thought of heaven. Such a woman made a man forget that she was woman and he man. He remembered only that soul answereth to soul, mind to mind, and a sister spirit searcheth out the hidden things of the spirit. Such a woman was not likely to have many lovers. The wicked inspire passion more easily than the good. It is they who are the most hotly loved, the most madly suffered for. It is they who make men easy dupes to their deceit, and victims to their perjury. They accept hearts as they would bonbons; they trouble a man's peace as idly as they would throw a stone into a pool; they stir up a devil within him, and show him the very depths of anguish. Happy for their victims if they do not leave desolated homes, seething madness, and death in their track. Thrice happy is he who, escaping from the net of such a one, even through great bitterness and suffering, shall shake himself from the bonds like Samson, and recover his strength. It is useless to rage against such women. They never understand what they have done, what they are doing, nor what they will yet live to do. Becky Sharp is the type of them all, and she thought herself clever to the end.

A QUEER bath, and novel one for a lady, is the one adopted by a French lady in San Francisco. She hired a large house, lived in it all alone, paying the rent in hard coin. One morning water was seen issuing from the front door of her house. She was advised of the fact and requested to desist. But she laughingly replied that she loved to hear the water fall! An officer was notified. Being refused admittance, he burst open the door, and discovered the lady taking a bath—and in whale oil! The floor and bed were covered with it, she going from the bath to the bed without rubbing the oil from her person. The room emitted a disagreeable effluvia, and large numbers of empty oil bottles were in an adjacent apartment. Otherwise everything looked comfortable. The woman must have expected some compensation in an improved personal appearance. What could have been the effect sought?

WE never love heartily but once, and that is the first time we love. Succeeding inclinations are less involuntary.—*La Bruyere.*

Choice Miscellany.

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

DANCE, little zephyrs, blithely dance,
Prance in the green grass, skip and prance,
In elfin ring;
Breathe your lays on the meadow-lea,
Laugh and leap in your sportive glee,
Dance and sing!

Sing, ye soothing southern gales,
Softly breathe your evening tales,
And relieve;
Kiss me with your breathing lips,
Touch me with your finger-tips,—
Softly breathe!

Wail, wild winds of the mountain clime,
Toll a dirge for the olden time
In sorrowing tone;
Haunt the lonely wand'ring streams,
Where the moonshine coldly gleams,—
Wail and moan!

O, melodious autumn winds,
Murmuring 'mid the mingling pines,
Mild and grand,—
Peal your anthems great and strong,
Yours is God's triumphant song,
Through the land!

Cruel, chilling wintry blast,
How thy shrieks go shivering past,
Shrill and sheer;
Pale and cold the timid sky,
Like the shadow of a sigh,—
Cold and clear!

Blessed spring-wind! dawning faith!
Waking vigor out of death,—
Sweetly sing!
Warble in the budding bowers,
Perfum'd with the early flowers,—
All hail! when all the birds are ours!
Winds of Spring!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
NATURE DISTORTED BY ARTISTS.

AN art critic commenting upon the manner in which the merits of certain works of art on exhibition in New York are canvassed and compared by the thoughtless crowd, expresses a truth too great and serious to be allowed to rest in the columns where it first appeared. After discussing the exaggerations and inventions of artists whose works are only commended, never criticised, the writer says:—"Yet here comes a man who strives with all his might to be true, and succeeds in doing so to a degree quite remarkable, and the whole world of connoisseurs and critics is shocked, disgusted or moved to laughter. The truth is our artists are strayed so far away from the pursuit of truth as an end of art; they have so universally accepted the dogma that a something called Beauty is the end, and not Truth; they are so unanimously agreed that nature is to be idealized, generalized, bettered; shown, not as she is, but as (they think) she ought to be—that it is almost impossible for a person, however intelligent in other matters, who has accepted their works as transcripts of nature, to recognize a true and faithful picture, the work of love and earnest labor when it is shown him. Put any one of these bright girls or boys for an hour, before the ocean, with Messent's 'Morning on the Massachusetts Coast' by way of commentary, and, if kindly feeling to a most amiable and excellent man did not blind him or her—the weakness and incompetency of the transcript would, we cannot doubt, be frankly admitted. So, put the same person before the Catskills in this twilight hour and place beside him this picture of 'Farmer's' and he could not fail to confess that his ridicule was most undeserved. His taste, and the taste of most of us, is only blunted by too much feeding upon falsehood; we can restore it to its pristine health again, whenever we will, by taking nature, and not the dogmas of the schools, as our simple, easily accessible, and not to be questioned criterion."

These are true words. We are glad they have been written and published in the metropolis. For it is getting to be too much the practice among artists to paint "pretty," ideal pictures devoid of all association with nature, sentiment, or truth. This practice is a hindrance to true progress in art, and ought to be denounced by those who love and worship GOD through His revelations of Beauty and Truth.

THE PLEASURES OF HOME.

SELF-CONTROL and discipline must be learned at home, or license in after life will surely follow. Let home be the nursery of truth, of refinement, of simplicity and of taste. Study to make it attractive to your children by every means in your power, and lose no opportunity for improving their minds and cultivating their home affections. Let system and order, industry and study, taste and refinement, be cultivated at home, and comfort, harmony and peace will reign within your dwelling, however humble. Do your children love music, or drawing, or flowers, encourage their taste to the utmost of your ability. Indeed, where the love of music pervades a family, and is judiciously cultivated, it is an important aid in the training of children; for the child whose soul is touched with melody easily yields to the voice of affection, and seldom requires severity. More than this, the harsh tones of the father's voice as it commands, and the cutting tones of the mother as she forbids, become milder and more persuasive, if accustomed to join with their children in these recreations, and thus both parents and children are mutually refined and elevated. Let me add that I can not conceive of any purer enjoyment than is felt by the head of a family, as wife and children gather about him, and pour forth their sweet voices in songs of praise at the morning sacrifice and the evening oblation. If a father has money to spare, I do not doubt that

he might make a good investment in a piano, a melodeon, or some other musical instrument, to accompany the voices of his wife and children, provided always that practice on these instruments be not allowed to interfere with the practice at the kneading-trough, the wash-board, or with any other duty that a true woman, be she daughter, sister, wife or mother, ought to understand. These duties and these pleasures are in no degree incompatible with each other, or out of keeping with a farmer's home. What-ever tends to develop the intellect, to refine the taste and purify the affections, may find a fitting place in every farmer's house. If he has wealth, none has a better right to adorn his walls with the gems of art, and surround his home with all that is beautiful in cultivated nature.

INDOLENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A LITTLE indolence, a brief vacuity [of thought, may enervate the mind for the labor of a whole day. If you feel its poppy influences spreading over you, start up and shake yourself. Be intent about something, however trivial it may seem and the insidious languor will soon pass away. John Leach, in one of his sketches, has well illustrated the difference between croaking idleness and self-contented activity. Two young men have gone out to spend their annual holiday in fishing. The rain begins to pour in torrents. One of them throws aside his rod, but the other continues with stern determination. "Do come home," says the croaker. "Well," says the happy fellow, "I never did see such a precious disagreeable old chap; you come out for a day's pleasure, and you are always for going home. Of course the rain was far from pleasant, but he knew that a day of enforced idleness was still worse, and clung to his rod as a protection against ennui and discontent. He knew the value of the words of the wise man—"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might;" he had come out to fish, and fish he would, though a waterspout should burst upon his head. We should all act on the same principle, and many of the clouds of life will be dissipated; the lion in the path will be found to be only a jackass; the mind once set in motion will find happiness in the play of its own faculties, and be proof against the corroding cares of life. No matter what the employment may be, so long as it is innocent; read, think, write, fish, shoot, paint, farm, go down in a diving bell or up in a balloon; do anything you choose; but above all things never be idle or you will soon become a croaker.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

SOMETIME since, we published a statement, made by a Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, that Rev. ROBERT COLYER had accepted a call from THEODORE PARKER'S congregation. The Chicago Tribune announces that he has declined the call a second time, and announced his determination not to leave Chicago at all.

THE telegraph announced on April 7th, the death of Mrs. LUCRETIA HART, the wife of HENRY CLAY, who died at the residence of her son, JOHN N. CLAY, near Lexington, Ky. She was the daughter of Col. HART, of Lexington. At the time of HENRY CLAY'S death, June 29, 1852, their married life had extended over a period of over 53 years. And she had borne to him 11 children—five sons and six daughters.

MRS. CAROLINE MATILDA KIRKLAND, the authoress, died recently in New York city. Her maiden name was STANBURY, the daughter of a New York bookseller. Her husband was Prof. WM. KIRKLAND, of Hamilton College, at the time of their marriage. He subsequently established a Seminary at Goshen, on Seneca Lake, and after a few years removed to Michigan, where his wife gathered the materials for her works on Western life, which have been so popular—"A New Home—Who'll follow?" "Forest Life" and "Western Clearings." They afterwards removed to New York where she edited the Union Magazine, and devoted herself to the education of young ladies. In 1848 she visited Europe, and on her return published "Holidays Abroad; or Europe from the West." She has written several other popular books, which have won for her a worthy position among American female writers. She died suddenly, of apoplexy, in the midst of active labors in behalf of the soldiers on one of the Committees at the great Fair in New York.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Springfield Republican gives the following pen and ink sketches of prominent literary people:—"EMERSON looks like a musical farmer, meditative and quiet; LONGFELLOW like a good-natured beef-eater; HOLMES like a ready to laugh little body, wishing only to be "as funny as he can;" EVERETT seems only the graceful gentlemen, who has been handsome; BEECHER, a ruddy, rollicking boy; WHITTIER, the most retiring of Quakers. No one of these gentlemen can be called handsome, unless we except BEECHER, who might be a deal handsomer. Mrs. SIGOURNEY, the grandmother of American "female" literature, in her prime, (if we may believe her portrait,) was quite handsome; KATHERINE BEECHER is homely; Mrs. BEECHER STOWE is so ordinary in looks that she has been taken for Mrs. STOWE'S "Biddy;" Mrs. E. F. ELLET looks like a washer-woman; MARGARET FULLER was plain; CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has a face as marked as DANIEL WEBSTER'S, and quite as strong; so has ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. HARRIET HOSMER looks like a man; Mrs. OAKES SMITH is considered handsome; Mrs. WARD HOWE has been a New York belle; FRANCES S. OSGOOD had a lovely, womanly face; AMELIA F. WELBY was almost beautiful; SARAH J. HALE, in her young days, quite pretty, unless her picture fits."

Sabbath Musings.

SCATTER SMILES.

BY LU LIGHT.

SCATTER smiles and look for flowers—
You shall never look in vain;
They will brighten up earth's bowers,
Where the dormant buds have lain.

Scatter smiles and look for flowers—
What we sow the same we reap;
Nor can hope for happy hours
If our precious seed we keep.

Scatter smiles and look for flowers—
Though a cloud is overhead,
Which with storm and darkness lowers,
Roses bloom when clouds have aped.

Scatter smiles and look for flowers—
Though the soil is cold and drear,
There never shall be wanting showers
Which will make the buds appear.

BE RELIGIOUS IN EVERY CALLING.

SPURGEON never uttered more truth than when he spoke as follows with reference to the every day devotion which Christ demands of his people. There is no obligation that binds a preacher to a devoted life, that does not fall equally upon the lawyer, the tradesman or the mechanic. He says:

Sometimes when some of you have been stirred up by a sermon, you have come to me and said: "Mr. Spurgeon, could I go to China? Could I become a missionary? Could I become a minister?" In very many cases the brethren who offer are exceedingly unfit for any service of the kind, for they have very little gift of expression, very little natural genius, and no adaptation for such a work, and I have constantly and frequently to say, "My dear brother, be consecrated to Christ in your daily calling; do not seek to a spiritual office; but spiritualize your common office. Why, the cobble can consecrate his lapstone, while many a minister has desecrated his pulpit. The plowman can put his hand to the plow, in as holy a manner as ever did minister to the sacramental bread. In dealing with your ribbons and your groceries, in handling your picks and your jackplanes you can be as truly priests to God as were those who slew the bullocks and burned them with the holy fire in the days of yore. This old fact needs to be brought out again. We do not so much want great preachers as good upright traders; it is not so much deacons and elders in the church but such as are deacons for Christ in common life, and are really elders of the church in their ordinary conversation. Sirs, Christ did not come into the world to take all fishermen from their nets, though he did take some; nor to call publicans from the receipt of custom, though he did call one. He did not come to make every Martha into a Mary, though he did bless a Martha and a Mary too. He would have you to be housewives still; be sisters of mercy in your own habitations. He would have you traders, be buyers and sellers, workers and toilers still; for the end of Christianity is not to make preachers, but to make holy men; the preacher is but the tool; he may be sometimes but the scaffold of the house, but ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building; ye, in your common acts, and common deeds are they who are to serve God.

HOLY LIVING.

It is necessary that every man should consider, that since God hath given him an excellent nature, wisdom and choice—an understanding soul, and an immortal spirit; having made him lord over the beasts, and but little lower than the angels—He hath also appointed for him a work and a service great enough to employ those abilities; and hath also so designed him to a state of life after this, to which he can only arrive by that service and obedience. And, therefore, as every man is wholly God's own portion by the title of creation, so all our labors and care—all our powers and faculties—must be wholly employed in the service of God, even all the days of our life, that, this life being ended, we may live with Him forever.

Neither is it sufficient that we think of the service of God as a work of the least necessity, or of small employment; but that it be done by us as God intended it; that it be done with great earnestness and passion, with much zeal and desire—that we refuse no labor, that we bestow upon it much time, that we use the best guides, and arrive at the end of glory by all the ways of grace, of prudence, and of religion.

"And, indeed, if we consider how much of our life is taken up by the deeds of nature, how many years are wholly spent before we come to any use of reason, how many years more before that reason is useful to us to any great purposes, how imperfect our discourse is made by our evil education, false principles, ill company, bad examples and want of experience, how many parts of our wisest and best years are spent in eating and sleeping, in necessary businesses and unnecessary vanities, in worldly civilities and less useful circumstances, in the learning of arts and sciences, languages or trades; that little portion of hours that is left for the practice of piety and religious walking with God is so short and trifling that, were not the goodness of God infinitely great, it might seem unreasonable or impossible for us to expect of Him eternal joys in heaven, even after the well spending those few minutes which are left for God and God's service, after we have served ourselves and our own occasions.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

As a body without a soul, much wood without fire, or a bullet in a gun without powder, so are words in prayer without the spirit of prayer.

Educational.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

THIS institution is now opened, and under circumstances which ought to insure it brilliant success. Its location is pleasant and highly advantageous. The College farm adjoins the village of Havana, the county seat of Schuyler. The view from the dome of the College building is delightful. The young, thriving village of Havana, with its background of steep, lofty bluffs—in some places thickly wooded from top to bottom with evergreens, in others exhibiting broken sand cliffs or out-cropping rocks—is in front, and a little to the right. Over these rocks, in two separate streams, pour the picturesque little falls of Montour, in broken sheets of silver foam. To the north stretches Seneca Lake, visible for a number of miles and until lost behind the hills of the bending shore. The valley to the south, not being straight, is soon shut in to the eye by irregular groups of hills; and the hills that bound the east side of the valley rise a few hundred yards in the rear of the College.

Havana is eighteen or nineteen miles north of Elmira. The valley between them is traversed by the Chemung Canal, and by a Railroad which continues north to Canandaigua, thus connecting the Central and Erie Railroads. A steamer daily plies up and down Seneca Lake.

The present College edifice is 216 feet long, 52 feet wide, and four and five stories high, above a commodious basement which contains the dining hall, culinary department, etc., of the institution. The building also has an addition in the rear 70 feet long and 64 feet wide. The whole is completed, or is being completed, in the most substantial and excellent manner. The spacious rooms are to be warmed by furnaces and lighted by gas. A perfect system of ventilation is established in them by means of the chimneys.

The present farm is one hundred acres, and it is to be increased by an equal amount of land. It is admirably adapted to experimental objects by the unusual diversity of its soils and other circumstances. Mellow, sandy loam, of great productivity—rich, black muck—stiff, retentive clay—hill and swamp—forest and meadow—rapidly alternate on its surface. A perennial stream affords a sufficient water power for all the mechanical objects of the institution.

The building and farm, costing about \$100,000, were the munificent gift of Hon. Charles Cook, of Havana, the acting Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In 1862 the State gave \$20,000 to the College in two annual payments. The same year Congress donated to each State and Territory, which shall comply with the provisions of the Act, "a quantity of land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860," "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one College, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

The share of this magnificent donation accruing to the State of New York is 990,000 acres of land! The Legislature in its session of 1862-3, gave the whole of this land to the People's College, on certain prescribed conditions, which received the assent of the Trustees and friends of the institution. The present value of the land is about \$800,000.

REV. AMOS BROWN, LL. D., was several years since appointed President of the College. On the 7th of April, 1864, the Trustees reorganized the order of the Professorships, to conform them to the intention of the act of Congress, and they appointed the following Professors according to such order:

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., of Cortland, Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and the Care and Treatment of Domestic Animals.

JOHN PHIN, PH. B., of Rochester, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Chemistry as Applied to the Arts.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., of New York, Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

C. M. BOOTH, M. D., of Rochester, Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in their Relations to Agriculture and Horticulture.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of New Haven, Ct., Professor of Military Science, Engineering, Architecture and Drawing.

REV. S. F. HOWE, of Watkins, Professor of the Art of Teaching and head of the Normal Department.

E. J. PICKETT, A. M., of Rochester, Professor of Geology, Mineralogy, and the Art of Mining.

OTIS W. WHIPPLE, of Albany, Professor of Mathematics and the Science of Mechanical Forces.

WM. W. FOLWELL, U. S. Army, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

TIMOTHY H. PORTER, A. M., of New York, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

F. G. HIBBARD, of Clifton Springs, Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion.

As the mother-tongue in which we converse is the only language we all talk, though few are taught it, so the mother-wit, by which we act, is the only science that we never learn.

ASPIRATION without attainment is better than contentment without desire.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

GORILLA, AND OTHER ANTHROPOID APES.

NEAR a century ago JAMES BURNETT, better known as Lord Monbodo, a learned lawyer and judge in Scotland, maintained the close relationship of monkeys to man, even that they belong to the species man. The recent account of Orang-outan, or man of the woods, he then urged as strong confirmation of his views. He accounted for their destitution of articulate language, that they had never been taught. Similar views had been announced a century still earlier. These notions found little favor with the learned or the unlearned, till the discoveries of the last thirty years; and they are opposed now.

The partial resemblance of the ape-tribe to the human race, is not a modern discovery, and the structural likeness is now fully ascertained; the facts proved by actual anatomical comparisons. The Latins gave the name, Simia, to the whole tribe (probably from the word, *similis*, like,) from their likeness to man, or from their actions resembling those of man. The whole tribe is now distinguished into—1, *Ape*, or tailless; 2, *Baboon*, or short-tailed; and 3, *Monkey*, or long-tailed; though in common language we hear all of them spoken of under either of these three. The first is called *Ape*, in many of the European languages, because the root means *swiftness of motion*, a point so prominent in the whole tribe. The tailless, also called *manlike* or *anthropoid*, are the *Orang-outan* and *Gibbons*, from Borneo and contiguous countries, and *Chimpanzees* and *Gorilla*, which are found near to and on each side of the equator, on the West coast of Africa, especially on Gaboon river and country. The last approaches man most nearly in structure or organism, and has become distinguished in these times. You have given it new interest by the splendid poetical address to the Gorilla in Prof. WARD'S cabinet of animals in the University of Rochester.

"Are you the key, O Monkey! to unlock
The sealed and scientific mystery?
Were apes the parents of the human stock,
Long ere the records of primeval history?
What countless ages did it take to span
The ethnic chasm from baboon to man?"

Prof. HUXLEY, who believes in the close relationship of man and gorilla, and the probable origin of man from the apes, has given the following characters of the gorilla:

Height about five feet; very broad across the shoulders, and covered with coarse black hair, becoming gray with years; head large, heavy and nearly flat on the top, with small brain; neck short, heavy and thick; arms very long, extending some way below the knee; hands very large, the fingers smaller than the thumbs; upper limbs larger and stronger; the gait is shuffling; the body is never upright as in man, but bent forward, and its motion is somewhat rolling or from side to side; the arms being longer than on the Chimpanzee, it does not stoop so much, and, like that animal, it makes progression by thrusting its arms forward, resting the hands on the ground, and then giving a half jumping, half swinging motion between them; in the walking posture, it balances its huge body by flexing its arms upward; exceedingly ferocious and terrible; its skull differs immensely from man's in shape, and the brain cavity of the largest is about half that of the smallest man's; teeth of the number and kind like man's, but not level like man's, and the eye-teeth awful tusks; its muscular power dreadful; hind foot ending with five toes, the hallux or great toe thumb-like and movable, and used much like a true thumb, and much diverging from the side of the foot. This originated the name *quadrumanus* for these animals; as if they had four hands, though Prof. HUXLEY asserts it as a true foot. On this description, the gorilla is a horrible monster.

"Fearless in strength, your brawny arm can twist
To shapelessness a gun—a rod of iron
You'd tie up like a string,—and, with your fist,
Lay senseless on the ground the sturdy Lion."

After all, the gorilla is a quadruped; a brute, or as "thoroughly brutal," says Prof. HUXLEY, as a goat or horse. He also calls man the "only consciously intelligent denizen of this world." However there may be some external likeness, here is a nobler characteristic than all material form, and with the moral power added, man becomes a man. No brotherhood with gorilla can exist.

For, in MORE'S language of 1662—"It is sufficient for a good man that he is conscious unto himself that he is more nobly descended" (than any ape), "better bred and born, and more skillfully taught by the purged faculties of his own mind." Even the poet need have no apprehension, but continue to sing in his happy strain:

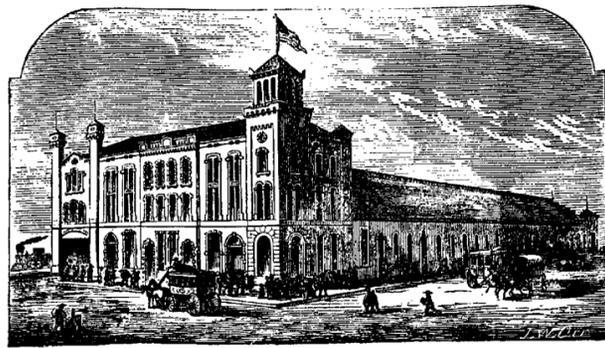
"Was it by accident, or wise design,
You failed to be a man, yet came so near;
Stopping where Nature limits did assign
To upward struggle for existence dear,—
With all the power of 'natural selection,'
Falling to reach the summit of perfection?"

To see the veritable gorilla affords great pleasure. In its awful animality, one reads the whole truth; it is a brute, and not a man.

C. D.

RAILROAD DEPOT ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

We give herewith an engraving of the large Central Railroad Depot at Chicago. There are some facts connected with the construction of this magnificent railway structure that will interest our readers—especially such as have a personal pride and interest in the material progress and prosperity of Chicago as a great commercial western center. We are indebted to the courtesy and kindness of T. M. KELLOGG,



CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT AT CHICAGO.

Esq., Division Engineer I. C. R. R., for the data from which this article is prepared.

This Depot was constructed by the Illinois Central Railway Company in the years 1854 and 1855 at a cost of about \$250,000. Its location was, previous to the commencement of the building, a part of Lake Michigan, the water being at some points, where now immense passenger trains come and go and receive and deposit their live freight, twelve feet deep—where the smaller vessels could safely ride at anchor. The staking out of the building was all done by boats; and many of the line stakes were driven by the aid of a pile driver.

The foundation of the outside walls of this building is of piles driven close together in three rows. Under the north end, or office part, (the front as seen in the engraving,) near the entire space was filled with piles on which rests the heavy masonry of that portion of the building. The piles were sawed off below the low-water line, capped and packed around with broken stone, mixed with concrete. Upon this as a foundation the masonry was commenced.

The stone used in the construction of this building was procured from the Athens quarry, twenty-eight miles from Chicago, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is called "Athens Marble," being a cream colored stone of which many of the finest buildings in Chicago are constructed. The dimensions of this Depot are as follows:—Length 504 feet; width 166 feet 6 inches; height of tower at the north end 87 feet 6 inches. The north end of this building—a space 166 feet long and 40 feet wide—is devoted to offices. This part is three stories high. The first floor is used for waiting rooms, ticket offices, &c., and is 20 feet between joints; the second floor is divided into general offices, and is 17 feet between joints; the third floor is 14 feet 9 inches between joints. The second and third floors are occupied by the officers of the road—President, General Superintendent, General Freight and Ticket Office, Treasurer, Auditor, Engineer, Land Offices, &c.

The Depot part of the building is 464 feet long by 166 feet 6 inches wide. The side walls are 27 feet high. The whole is spanned by a roof of one span, of a segment of a circle form, constructed on the "Howe Truss" plan, with a rise or verse (?) sign at center of 25 feet 10½ inches. The top of the ventilator over the depot is 65 feet above the floor. The roof over the offices is covered with slate; over the depot with tin and glass. The contract price of the roof over the depot (which was the only work done by contract, the balance being done by the day,) was \$45,000—the painting for the tin covering for the same measures nearly two acres.

Inside the depot there are eight tracks running nearly the entire length of the same, one of which runs through the building. In and out baggage rooms are located at convenient points inside; also, restaurant stands, &c.

At present, beside the Illinois Central trains, the Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway passenger trains arrive and depart from this depot. The Michigan Central trains run in 15 miles over the Illinois Central Railway track, and the C. B. and Q. trains about two miles. The approach to the depot by the track is over a double track pile bridge for a distance of one and three-fourths miles—the water being about nine feet deep under it—and protected from the severe storms of Lake Michigan by a substantial break-water.

HOW STATUES ARE MADE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Reader gives the following details regarding the production of statues:

"The sculptor, having designed a figure, first makes a sketch of it in clay a few inches only in height. When he has satisfied himself with the general attitude, a cast is taken of his sketch, and from it a model in clay is prepared of the full size he designs for his statue, whether half the natural height, or life-size, or colossal. The process of building the clay, as it is called, upon the strong iron armatura or skeleton on which it stands on its pedestal, and the bending and fixing this armatura into the form of the limbs, constitute a work of vast labor of a purely manual sort, for whose performance all artists able to afford it employ the skilled workmen to be obtained in Rome. The rough clay, rudely assuming the shape of the intended statue, then passes into the sculptor's hands and undergoes his most elaborate manipulation, by which it is reduced (generally after the labor of several months) to the precise and perfectly finished form he desires should hereafter appear in the marble. This done, the formator takes a cast of the whole, and the clay is destroyed. From this plaster cast again in due time the marble is hewn by three successive workmen. The first gives it rough outline, the second brings it by rule and compass to close resemblance with the cast, and the third finishes it to perfection."

PARAGRAPHS NEW AND USEFUL.

Substitute for a Cork-screw.—Tie a string to an ordinary screw with which to pull out the cork after the screw is inserted in it.

To Stop the Nose Bleeding.—It is asserted that a piece of brown paper, folded and placed between the upper lip and gum, will stop the bleeding of the nose.

An Ink Plant.—Prof. JAMESON, of the University of Quito, uses the expressed juice of the berries of the *coriaria thymifolia* in preference to ordinary ink, because it does not corrode the steel pen.

The Tea used by the Poor.—Mr. MAYHEW, of London, asserts that about 78,000 pounds of exhausted tea-leaves, dried and mixed with cheap, genuine tea, are sold annually by small shopkeepers to the poor classes.

Sugar from the Butternut Tree.—N. C. ELY recently stated before the Farmers' Club in New York city, that the butternut would yield as much sugar as the sugar maple, and of better flavor in his opinion.

Iodine as a Disinfectant.—Dr. RICHARDSON, of London, states that iodine, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, is a good means of destroying organic poisons in rooms. He has seen it used with benefit in rooms occupied by small pox patients.

To Save a Drowning Person.—If the drowning person is taken by the arm from behind, between the elbow and the shoulder, he cannot touch the person attempting to save him, and whatever struggles he may make will only assist the person holding him, in keeping his head above water.

Iodine for Coloring Wools and Silks.—Prof. HOFFMAN, of London, has patented a process which consists of mixing in certain proportions a substance called rosaniline with the iodides of ethyl methyl or amyl, to produce a dye which may be used in the same manner as aniline colors. This new coloring matter dyes silk and wool a beautiful violet—blue or red violet tint.

Unequal Power of the Organs of Hearing.—It is stated that in making experiments with tuning forks by holding one to each ear at the same time, HERR FESSEL, of Cologne, has discovered the ears do not possess an equal power of hearing. It appears that from numerous trials on various individuals the hearing is generally the best with the right ear.

Valata.—This is a tree, growing in Guinea, which yields a juice which is used by the natives instead of milk in coffee. It is said this juice is capable of being worked into a product much more flexible than gutta percha and in every way superior to it. Dr. PARMALEE, of New York, says:—"It is not softened by immersion in hot water; it can be vulcanized, and seems to be intermediate between gutta percha and India rubber."

Substitute for Gunpowder.—It has recently been discovered that sulphuretted hydrogen in carbon forms a very explosive compound, it having blown a hole through a thick oak bench upon which the first experiment was tried. The carbon being placed under a receiver imbued 90 to 100 times its bulk of sulphuretted hydrogen and becomes very explosive. It is believed that a substitute for gunpowder has been found which can be manufactured at less than half the cost of the article now in use.

Pisciculture in England.—From the London Times we learn that the effort to create an interest in the culture of fish in England has completely failed, except in the matter of salmon which are now furnished in comparative abundance. This failure is attributed to the popular dislike of fresh water fish as an article of diet. It is asserted that 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; 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 substantial articles of food.

Fine Clay for Dressing Sores.—Dr. SCHREIBER, of Leipzig, recommends the use of clay as the most energetic, innocent, simple, and economical of palliative applications to surfaces yielding foul and moist discharges. He believes it accelerates the cure. Clay softened down in water, and freed from all gritty particles, is laid, layer by layer, over the affected part to the thickness of about a line. If it becomes dry and falls off, fresh layers are applied to the cleansed surface. The irritating secretion is rapidly absorbed by the clay, and the contact of air prevented. The cure thus goes on rapidly. This clay-ointment has a decisive action in cases of fetid perspiration of the feet or arm-pits. A single layer applied in the morning will destroy all odor in the day. It remains a long time supple, and the pieces which fall off in fine powder produce no inconvenience.

Reading for the Young.

BE PROMPT, BOYS.

"I AM very sorry I kept you waiting, Uncle," said George, with a blush, as he took his seat in the carriage for a drive; "I hope you have not been here long."

"Just thirty-five minutes," said the old gentleman, looking at his watch. Then carefully folding up his newspaper, he gathered up the lines and gave them a little admortory shake.

"I am very sorry, indeed, but you see I was detained, and could not get here before." He would have colored still deeper if obliged to explain the frivolous cause of his delay.

"If it could not be helped," said the other, "of course it is all right; but if it might have been avoided, why, then, it is another matter. Half hours are precious things, my boy, and you will find them so if you live long. Punctuality must be a young man's watchword, if he ever hopes to make anything of himself or his opportunities. I had a young friend in New Haven once who went into business for himself, just as you hope to next fall, but he had this standing failing, he was always a little behind time. I remember once he had need of a thousand dollars to make a payment on a certain day. He could have gathered it up easily enough if he had begun in time. But the day had arrived, and he was in great perplexity. Still there was an easy way out of the difficulty. He ran around to an obliging neighbor and borrowed the sum for three days. Well, he felt quite at his ease after the bill was paid, and the three days slipped by thoughtlessly, and he was no more ready to pay the borrowed money than he had been the other. It could make no difference with the merchant he was sure, and he hastened to him with abundant apologies.

"It will make no difference at all with me," said the gentleman, blandly, "but it will make much difference with you."

"How so?" asked the other.

"I shall never lend to you again," he said, as politely as if it were a very pleasant fact he was communicating. I was young then, and I always remember the little circumstance, and have been often influenced by it. Poor E. did not succeed well. Business men will soon lose confidence in you, George, if you are not always as good as your word, and every one needs the good will of his fellows. Perfect punctuality should be your lowest aim in this respect. You will lose untold amounts of time for want of it, and cause others to do the same. That is the worst kind of pilfering. Stolen gold can be got back, or replaced, but no power can bring back a lost half hour."

SWEARING NO ACCOMPLISHMENT.

BOYS, read and remember the following, from a sermon by Dr. CHAPIN, of New York: "I would speak strongly against the common sin of profaneness. Are there any before me who are accustomed to use God's name as an expletive, and to bandy it as a by word? who employ it in all kinds of conversation, and throw it about in every place? Perhaps, in their hearts they consider this an accomplishment! think it manly and brave to swear! Let me say, then, that profaneness is a brutal vice. He who indulges in it is no gentleman. I care not what clothes he wears or what culture he boasts. Despite all his refinement, the taking of God's name displays a coarse nature and a brutal will. Nay, he tacitly admits that it is ungentlemanly; he restrains his oath in the presence of ladies; and he who fears not to rush into the chancery of heaven and swear by the Majesty there, is decently observant in the drawing-room and parlor. But again, profaneness is unmanly and silly. It certainly is not a grace in conversation, and it adds no strength to it. Finally, profaneness is an awful vice. Once more I ask whose name is it you so lightly use? The name of God! have you ever pondered its meaning? Have you ever thought what it is you mingle thus with your passions and your wit? It is the name of Him whom angels worship, and whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain."

A YOUNG HERO.—A gentleman, while passing through a street inhabited by poor people in New York, heard an infantile voice from a basement crying, "Help! help!" He rushed in and found a little five-year old boy holding a bed-blanket around his little sister, years younger, who had caught her clothes on fire; and the little hero had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The boy, in answer to the inquiry why he so wrapped the bed-blanket around his sister's burning clothes, said his ma told him that was the best way to put out the fire; and as to why he hallowed "Help! help!" that he was afraid that he could not succeed, and wanted some one to help him. He was then asked why he did not leave his sister and go into the street and cry for help. He answered, with tears in his eyes, and a fixed determination of countenance, "No, I never would have left. She was my sister. Had she burned up, I would have burned up, too."

A LITTLE Massachusetts boy was one day playing with some knitting-needles when he was about two years old. His mother passed through the room, and said to him, "You musn't lose those needles; they are not your needles, they are mine." As she left the room she heard the little boy saying to himself, "No, I musn't lose these needles; they're not my needles. If I should lose them I should be despised; and when I grow up to be a man, people would look at me and say, 'Where's those needles?'"

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 7, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

The Washington *Star* of the 25th ult. says: Information from the rebel lines as late as Friday morning last, is to the effect that Lee was not, as has been reported, moving towards the Shenandoah, but was at that time in his old position on the Rapidan. Such movements of his cavalry as were going on were made to be in the nature of a reconnaissance, to ascertain Grant's purposes; and the fact of Grant having sent off unusually large picket forces, seems to have misled the enemy on various occasions. Lee's army was preparing for a sudden move, but was seemingly disposed to wait for Grant to open and develop his aim.

The movement of our gunboats up the Rappahannock has raised an alarm in Richmond, that Burnside was effecting a landing there; and a new alarm has been raised of a movement by the Federals up the south side of the James river.

The rebels were divided between the fear that Lee may be invested in Richmond should he fall back there, and the fear that he may be outflanked by Grant, should he remain in his present position.

Two weeks ago Lee's forces amounted to forty thousand men, and it is believed now that with the re-enforcements that he has been able to bring up, that they do not amount to over eighty-five thousand men.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Martinsburg, Va., correspondence says:—A force of rebels is concentrating at Front Royal, how large is not known. There is some indication that it will commence operations on the receding of the Shenandoah river, which is now greatly swollen. The Potomac is also exceedingly high.

Messy's guerrillas in quite a strong force appeared near our lines on the 25th. No civilians are allowed to go to the front. Several with passes from Gen. Meade were put off the train.

The N. Y. *Times*' special, of the 26th, says:—A squad of 25 rebel deserters, mostly belonging to the 15th Virginia regiment, arrived today. They agree that Lee has been receiving heavy re-enforcements; one asserts that much of his heavy artillery has been sent to Richmond, and the belief is current among the soldiers that an early retrograde movement upon that city would be made. One of Longstreet's divisions has been sent back to Richmond from Lee's army.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry dispatch reports a spirited engagement between a detachment of the 1st N. Y. cavalry and 300 or 400 rebels, at Newtown, near Strasburg, the rebels having the advantage. Our loss is one officer and quite a number of men.

Refugees from Richmond continue to report that troops are passing through the rebel capital in masses, on their way from the south, to re-enforce Lee's army. The rebels are concentrating all their forces in Virginia.

A despatch received by the Government from Fort Monroe states that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg on Saturday morning last. His force is estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 men. Lee's strength is stated to be upwards of 100,000 men.

The plans of Gen. Grant are a secret to his superiors and subordinates alike. No one knows more than his own part of this campaign. Each column is ignorant of the preparations making for the movement of the others.

Department of the South.

NORTH CAROLINA papers say Gov. Vance, who is a candidate for re-election, has been to Lee's army on an electioneering tour. A correspondent from Lee's army says:—"We have resolved to suspend any of our men who vote for Holden, by the thumbs"—over which the Raleigh *Progress* is indignant, and says it will insure his defeat. On the 22d inst., Gov. Vance addressed the citizens of Fayetteville.

Gov. Vance and Jeff. Davis are having a personal quarrel over the blockade running steamer Advance, which belongs to the State of North Carolina and makes regular trips to Nassau. Davis insists that these North Carolina steamers shall carry part of their cargoes at government prices, and at the same rate. Gov. Vance informs Davis that these steamers belong to the State of North Carolina, and enter North Carolina ports, and bring clothing and supplies to her troops. He (Davis) can have no voice in the matter. Gov. Vance says these steamers have not only been enabled to clothe and equip the troops of these States as well as the mass, but have also enabled him to add a surplus of several millions to the State treasury.

Much discussion, says the Newbern *Times*, is going on at that place, over the removal by the Secretary of War of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Foster, commanding the 2d Union North Carolina Volunteers. The same paper pays a high tribute to his services in the Union cause, and says his removal was brought about by private intrigue outside of military circles.

The following is Gen. Peck's official in regard to the late battle at Plymouth:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF DIST. OF N. C.,
Newbern, April 21.

General Orders No. 66.—With feelings of the deepest sorrow the commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth and the capture of its garrison, the gallant commander, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessel, and his command. This result, however, did not take place until after the most gallant resistance had been made.

Five times the enemy stormed the lines, and as many times were they handsomely repulsed with great slaughter, aid but for the powerful assistance of the rebel iron-clad ram and the floating sharp-shooting battery, the Cotton

Plank, Plymouth might still have been in our possession.

For their noble defense, the gallant General Wessel and his brave band have and deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, while all sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

To the officers and men of the navy, the commanding General tenders his thanks for their hearty co-operation with the army, and the bravery and determination that marked their part of the unequal contest.

With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and patriot, Lieut.-Com. C. W. Flusser, U. S. N., who, in the heat of battle, fell dead on the deck of his ship, with the lanyard of his gun in his hand.

The commanding General believes that these misfortunes will tend not to discourage, but to nerve the arm of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and gallantry hereafter.

Until further orders, the headquarters of the sub-district of the Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island. The command devolves upon Col. D. W. Wardruff, of the 98th U. S. infantry.

JOHN S. PECK, Maj.-Gen.

Baltimore advices say that the colored Federal troops at Plymouth, after the surrender, were murdered by the rebels.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 18th to destroy the frigate Wabash off Charleston, by a torpedo boat. The Wabash gave a broadside to her enemy which sunk her, or she escaped under cover of the heavy fire.

Department of the Gulf.

LATE dispatches from New Orleans state that the destruction of cotton on the Red river by rebels is not over 75,000 bales.

A fight between 50 Union soldiers and 75 rebels took place on Lt.-Gov. Johnson's plantation. The rebels were repulsed. Twenty prisoners and \$1,000 worth of smuggled goods were captured.

The steamer America, from New Orleans the 19th ult., arrived at noon of the 28th. The *Era* of the 19th contains late news from the army of Gen. Banks.

An expedition under Gen. Smith, which, with a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, went up Red river previous to the three days' battles, returned safely on the 16th inst. The greater portion of the rebel army is at Mansfield, and on the river opposite. Our gunboats, in returning from Red river, were obliged to run by a rebel battery of 14 guns. In the fight which followed the attempt of the gunboats to pass the rebel batteries, the rebels were compelled to fall back from the river, giving the transports a free passage, a very little splintering of the wood work being all the damage sustained.

As soon as this expedition arrived at Grand Ecore, preparations were at once made for another advance of the army. The *Era* adds, we have good reason for believing that Gen. Banks is again en route to Shreveport. A portion of our army is known to have left Grand Ecore, moving out toward the rebel position. The return of the fleet from above furnished the army with a full supply of ammunition, the lack of which was the principal reason of its return to Grand Ecore.

Our soldiers had entirely recovered from the fatigue incident to the late marches and severe fighting, and were in a position to strike a telling blow. A rebel battery had been planted at Campton, a few miles above Grand Ecore, in consequence of which Gen. Kirby Smith burned the town. The captain of the dispatch boat was killed in running the batteries at Sanshalery. The steamer Polar Star, with nearly 400 Confederate prisoners on board, passed this place under a flag of truce. The boat was stopped by Capt. Fannington and Ayers, belonging to the rebel Gen. Taylor's staff, but was allowed to proceed, the instructions under which the commanding officer was acting having been previously approved by Gen. Taylor. The prisoners who were to be exchanged were under the control of Maj. J. M. Bradley, of Gen. Bowen's staff.

Gen. Grover's division is still at Alexandria, and will probably remain to protect the country and the people of that region from guerrillas. We shall remain in expectation of hearing that Gen. Banks and his army have again met the enemy, and that the overthrow of rebel domination in Louisiana is entirely accomplished.

The transport steamer Black Hawk arrived from Grand Ecore the 27th, and her officers bring information of a very exciting adventure in returning to Grand Ecore. After bringing a number of wounded to the city, the boat was ordered to proceed several miles further up the Red river, and endeavor to pull out of a rather unpleasant situation the gunboat Eastport, which had been aground for several days on the sand-bar. They failed to get the Eastport off the sand-bar and started to return, but had scarcely got away from the protection of her guns, when rebel riflemen opened on her from the banks. The rebels numbered several hundred, and their firing was very rapid; but by putting on all the steam that could be raised, the officers on the Black Hawk succeeded in escaping from the enemy's clutches.

The hospital steamer had arrived with 566 wounded soldiers, part from the late Red river battles, who had been paroled.

The rebel loss at the late battles in Louisiana is set down at from 7,000 to 10,000 men.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.—Messrs. Wade and Gooch of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, were recently at St. Louis on their way to Fort Pillow to investigate the late massacre.

MISSISSIPPI.—A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Chattanooga says that on the 23d ult., the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickayluck Gap, killing 5 and wounding 7 and capturing 29. Some of our men were killed after surrendering and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

TENNESSEE.—Memphis dates to the 22d, say that Forrest's entire force was moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson. Polk is said to

be marching North and Forrest will probably join him. On the morning of the 21st Grierson's cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops, near Hudsonville, Miss. A sharp fight ensued, and the rebels retreated in the direction of Jacksonville, passing through LeGrange. A number of prisoners, horses, &c., were taken and carried to Memphis.

The steamer Curlew from the Ark. river, while aground at Johnson's Island, was attacked by guerrillas, but the soldiers aboard drove them off killing the notorious leader Tom Kernan, better known as the wild Irishman.

Grierson has picked up a few of Forrest's men. They say he keeps his troops well together and is too strong for attack.

ARKANSAS.—Advices from Camden, say that Gen. Steele's army is there. Gen. Thayer joined Steele at Elkens ferry on the Little Missouri river, where the rebels were driven from a line of breastworks commanding the river.

The enemy next stood at Prairie Diana which was fortified by a line of rifle pits and embankments for guns en barbette—14 miles long. Gen. Steele flanked their position, and General Price skedaddled towards Washington. Other skirmishes occurred, but our total loss was less than 200.

Price supposed Gen. Steele was going to Shreveport via Washington, after the fight at Prairie Diana. Gen. Steele pursued the rebels to Washington, and then turned and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake and pushed for Camden also.

A desperate race ensued, and although heavy skirmishing occurred all the way, Marmaduke being in front, Steele came out victor, and entered the enemy's fortifications unopposed.

Camden is strongly fortified with nine forts, and all its approaches are well guarded. A large rebel transport was captured 30 miles below Camden.

It is understood that re-enforcements are going overland from Little Rock to Gen. Steele, he not being able to draw from Gen. Banks. Gen. Steele's force is fully 20,000, and can whip Kirby Smith should he attacked him. No fears need be entertained of his safety.

Three steamers are said to be lying at the mouth of the Arkansas river, from which the guerrillas are receiving large supplies of clothing, &c.

Orrin Smith, formerly conductor of the Miss. R. R., some time since was taken in the act of smuggling 500 lbs. percussion caps to the enemy, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

ORDERS have been issued for an immediate draft in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Missouri. A draft will probably be ordered in Delaware, and also in some districts of Maryland.

The War Department has ordered that the cavalry organizations which cannot immediately be supplied with horses, be armed and used as infantry.

Commanders of departments and armies are authorized to dismount and employ as infantry any regiment which has been neglectful or wasteful of its horses, or proved inefficient on the field.

It is said orders will soon be issued to commanders having colored troops under them to retaliate upon the rebels.

Special to N. Y. *Commercial* says, preparation is nearly completed for the accommodation of 20,000 additional sick and wounded.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special says it is reported at headquarters that the President thinks of sending Gen. Sickles to take the place of Gen. Banks.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear Admiral Lee, in which he says that the statements of refugees received on board the Wishan, on the 17th, indicated that the extensive and valuable salt works in that vicinity were weakly defended, and might be destroyed. He directed Capt. Swords to organize a boat expedition under command of Lieut. Breck, to effect this important object, and says, he is happy to inform the department of the complete success of the expedition.

Mr. Wilson offered on Tuesday week a joint resolution, appropriating \$25,000,000 for arming, equipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting, and paying volunteers that may be received by the President for not less than one hundred days after mustering into the service by regiments.

Gen. Martindale has been relieved as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and ordered to report to Gen. Butler.

Private John Thompson, of the 1st Ohio cavalry, was shot April 29th, at noon, near Alexandria, for desertion and robbery. This man was captured with a party of guerrillas, in London Co., in September, where he had been a terror to the inhabitants. He was scarcely 20 years of age.

The President has approved of the joint resolution temporarily increasing the duty on imports 50 per cent. It is, therefore, a law.

The Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, Senator Wade and Representative Gooch, have returned from Fort Pillow. The depositions confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. One witness was a negro who was buried alive, but who managed to dig out of his own grave. There is no doubt but that some were nailed to pieces of wood and cast upon the burning pile, the rebels jollifying over the dying agony of the victims.

Fourteen hundred sick came up from the Army of the Potomac on Saturday last. Accommodations in the hospitals in and around Washington, are now equal to twenty-five thousand beds, and will be increased to at least thirty thousand.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Quebec (Canada) *Gazette*, of the 20th ult., says there was an earthquake shock in that city on the previous day. It lasted several seconds, and the houses were so violently shaken that all who were in them made their way to the street as quickly as possible; the alarm in every part of the city was great. No damage was done, except the falling of a few bricks from chimneys. The atmosphere at the time was clear, with a strong breeze from the north-east. This shock exceeded in power that of October, 1860.

CAPTAIN PHILIP CASHMEYER, Gen. Winder's right hand man, has been arrested and thrown into Castle Thunder at Richmond, on suspicion of treason to the rebel authorities. He was detected in giving letters containing important information to Federal prisoners released for exchange while on the flag of truce boat going down the river. Cashmeyer is a Baltimorean, and held a position of great trust under Winder.

AN Alexandria (La.) letter of the 8th ult. says almost everybody, including leading citizens, is taking the oath of allegiance. Scarcely any crop will be made this year, and absolute distress for the necessities of life is inevitable. On one plantation, however, they have begun work on the free labor plan, and are already planting cotton. The great lack is mules for plowing, etc., all having been seized for transportation of the army.

MISS MARY E. WAKKER, the handsome little surgeon who was captured by rebels near our lines at Dalton, Ga., a few days since, formerly lived at Rome, N. Y. Late rebel papers announce her arrival in Richmond, and state much curiosity was excited as she passed through the streets habited in male costume, on her way to Castle Thunder.

THE latest reports from the Navy Yards show that very satisfactory progress has been made towards the completion of the Monadnock, Agemeticus, Tonawanda and Miantonomi, iron-clad, wooden, double-turreted vessels of the largest tonnage. The enemy will probably make their acquaintance before the close of this year's campaign.

THE St. Louis County Court on Wednesday gave a tract of five hundred acres of highly improved land, twelve miles from the city, known as the Snitzer's Farm, to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The farm, is valued at between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The city has already paid out of the treasury \$20,000 cash for the same object.

A LETTER from St. John, N. B., states that in that place prices rule as follows:—Wood, per cord, \$3; coal, per ton, \$4; flour, per bbl, \$5; butter, per lb., 18@25c; beef per lb., 5@10c; for best cuts. Clothing of all kinds can be bought for half the prices paid here. Board at first-class hotel, for man and wife, \$5.50 per week. Verily, that is a good land.

AN old house in Philadelphia, built 175 years ago, is about to be pulled down. It is a relic of the past which one thinks the Pennsylvanians would sacredly preserve. It was occupied as the city residence of William Penn and family, in Philadelphia, in 1700, and in this house was born his son, John Penn.

A GIRL in Webster, Mass., who had been told that eruptions upon her face might be cured by the use of lime water, drank half a pint of water in which a lump of lime had been slackened. Her throat and stomach were horribly burned, and her life was saved only by timely medical aid.

ON the 7th of April a fire at Goncalves, Hayti, destroyed property estimated to be worth \$3,000,000 Spanish. The fire originated from a spark of a cigar falling into a pile of loose cotton just going to press. One hundred and forty-four buildings were destroyed.

ON Saturday week, an extensive conflagration occurred at Fair Haven, Mass., destroying several buildings in the vicinity of Water and Centre streets. The oldest inhabitants say that their was never so extensive a conflagration in the place before.

General orders No-11, issued from the Adjutant General's office, dated Columbus 25th, declares that every member of the National Guard must report in person or by substitute when called into active service, or be treated as a deserter.

THE New York Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday, after having been for three weeks in successful operation. The total receipts were \$1,064,278, including \$44,963 from the sword contest between Grant and McClellan.

THE Rebels are said to be greatly puzzled as to the designs of Gen. GRANT. Marchings and counter-marchings are continually going on and a state of unwonted perturbation pervades Dixie from center to circumference.

ON Monday week 6,000 boxes fixed ammunition were taken from the Watertown Arsenal, and conveyed over the Worcester Railroad to New York, to be transported from thence to Washington and the Army of the Potomac.

UNDER the Summer arrangement, to take effect on the 9th of May, there will be five through trains, daily, between Albany, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and two or three hours time will be gained between the city of New York and Chicago.

GEN. WALLACE, in command at Baltimore, has sentenced one Eugene Le Mar to be hanged by the neck until dead, for entering the Federal lines as a spy.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Indianapolis states that five thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, left that city on Saturday last for active service,—destination unknown.

List of New Advertisements.

United States 10-40 Bonds.
A Word to Boys going South—Davis' Pain Killer.
Henderson's Patent Loom—Gillespie & Lippincott.
Hoyt's Hairwax Hair Restorative—Jos Hoyt & Co.
Bloomington Nursery—F. K. Phoenix.
Teeth like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness.
Dairyman and Cattle Growers—S. E. Southland.
Important to Wounded Soldiers—J. E. Devitt & Co.
Churning no longer Drudgery—Harris & Bush.
Emancipation Proclamation—A Kidder.
Agents Wanted—D. B. Herrington & Co.
Brinkerhoff's Church—J. B. Beardsley.
Pantam Children and Eggs—Wm Bingham, Jr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Graves' Bee-Five—H Doty.
Stereotypes of Engravings—D. D. T. Moore.
A Fact Worth Knowing—D. B. DeLand & Co.

The News Condenser.

- It is said strawberries are plenty in Chicago.
- Hugo's translation of Shakespeare is finished.
- The labor market is overstocked in California.
- Geth's "Faust" is being translated into Hebrew.
- The Emperor Napoleon is writing a "Life of Caesar."
- Gen. Burnside's Army Corps is reported to be 40,000 strong.
- The sale of hasheesh has been prohibited in Constantinople.
- Navigation is resumed between the lower and the upper lakes.
- Over 24,000,000 of rations have accumulated at Chattanooga.
- It is rumored that Garibaldi is coming to the United States.
- Women are employed as barbers in Esager, and are very dextrous.
- It is reported that the title of Tennyson's new poem will be Boadicea.
- One-third of our cavalry with the army of the Potomac is dismounted.
- A new revenue cutter is about to be built at Buffalo for service on the lakes.
- Ireland has lost 2,600,000 of her population the past ten years by emigration.
- The late John C. Rives, of Washington, married one of his hindery girls.
- It is proposed to introduce military drill into all the public schools of Boston.
- N. Y. city is very filthy, and the increase of deaths among children is very great.
- John Jacob Astor was forty years old before he made his first thousand dollars.
- Gov. Seymour has appointed Billy Wilson Colonel of the 69th regiment N. Y. S. M.
- A Hamburg dispatch says the Danes are preparing to evacuate their entrenchments.
- All the eating houses in New York have raised their prices from 20 to 30 per cent.
- The Empress of the French has presented Adeline Patti with some magnificent jewelry.
- The rebels are said to have withdrawn their forces from North Carolina to re-enforce Lee.
- The productive capital in British railways is estimated at two thousand million dollars.
- Nevada Territory is preparing to send half a ton of silver to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair.
- For seven small farms in the oil regions of Pennsylvania \$1,112,000 have been paid recently.
- The beer-houses in London, if placed side by side, would make a row thirty-nine miles in length.
- The Western troops called out for 90 days are to be equipped and paid by the General Government.
- The trade in diamonds is said to exceed anything before known in this country. Shoddy is about.
- Shoddy is likely to reign at the watering places and fashionable resorts. It has engaged all the rooms.
- Volunteering in Indiana, in answer to the call for 20,000 one hundred days' men, is progressing favorably.
- Five thousand applications for transfer from the army to the navy have been made to the Navy Department.
- It is said that Bishop Wordsworth has in press a work on "Shakespeare's Knowledge and use of the Bible."
- The descendant of a Prince of the ancient Armorique, Count de Varroq, has just died at the poorhouse in Paris.
- Florence Nightingale has sent to the Metropolitan Fair copies of her work on nursing, dated "from a sick-bed."
- The price of New York dailies, at the news-rooms is now twenty-five cents per week, and five cents per single copy.
- The "Illustrated London News" has passed into the editorial hands of Mr. Roger Acton, a very competent person.
- Seventy thousand persons are annually arrested by the police of London. Of these 450 are burglars and housebreakers.
- Seven cases of murder are set down for trial at New York this week, and several cases of manslaughter in addition.
- The grain trimmers of Chicago have established the price of trimming vessels and propellers at \$2 per thousand bushels.
- The tobacco growers in Onondaga Co. are now delivering their last year's crop at prices varying from 21 to 25c per pound.
- Rumors are afloat that the rebel government is leaving Richmond, and that Lee is about to fall back behind his defenses.
- The ex-blockade runner Margaret and Jessie, now the gunboat Gettysburg, had a trial trip yesterday, and went 15 knots easily.
- The number of children in Maine between the ages of four and twenty-one years is 234,775. The number of school houses, 2,827.
- It is asserted Mrs. Lincoln's sister's baggage was inspected by Gen. Butler, and that she did not carry contraband goods South.
- The Princess of Wales gave a very costly bracelet to the Countess who loaned her a flannel skirt on a recent interesting occasion.
- The Atlantic Telegraph company has definitely accepted the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., to lay the cable in the summer of 1865.
- Mr. John C. Rives, so well known to every frequenter of Washington, died at his residence near Georgetown, on Sunday morning week.
- One hundred students were present at the opening of the People's College at Havana, on Monday week, and 400 applications for admission are on file.
- The number of printing presses in operation or ready for use in the Treasury Building in Washington, if placed in a line would extend a quarter of a mile.

A WOODLAND SONG.

From north and south, and east and west,
A sound of joy is coming;
The partridge, in his russet vest,

[Vanity Fair.]

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RESULTS; OR, WORTH WINS.

BY JENNIE JENNINGS.

"Lovely as a Hebe, isn't she?"
"If your term implies, simply, a handsome face, Miss GRAHAM certainly is," replied the person addressed;

have I to do with musty books? What needs a woman better than a pretty face?"
The fatal gift had quenched all aspirations after good and right.

of dress do not enter into her thought, he soliloquized. But stubbornness! Ah! that was unpardonable!
"ANSIE acts as if he were proud of that parvenu little protegee of GRAHAM'S," sang out GILBERT HANSON facetiously in his ear,

Corner for the Young.
For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.
I AM composed of 20 letters.
My 6, 16, 8 is a piece of money.

Not Alcoholic nor a Patent Medicine.
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases resulting from Disorders of the LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
The Great Strengthening Tonic.