

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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

CONDUCTED BY D. D. MOORE.
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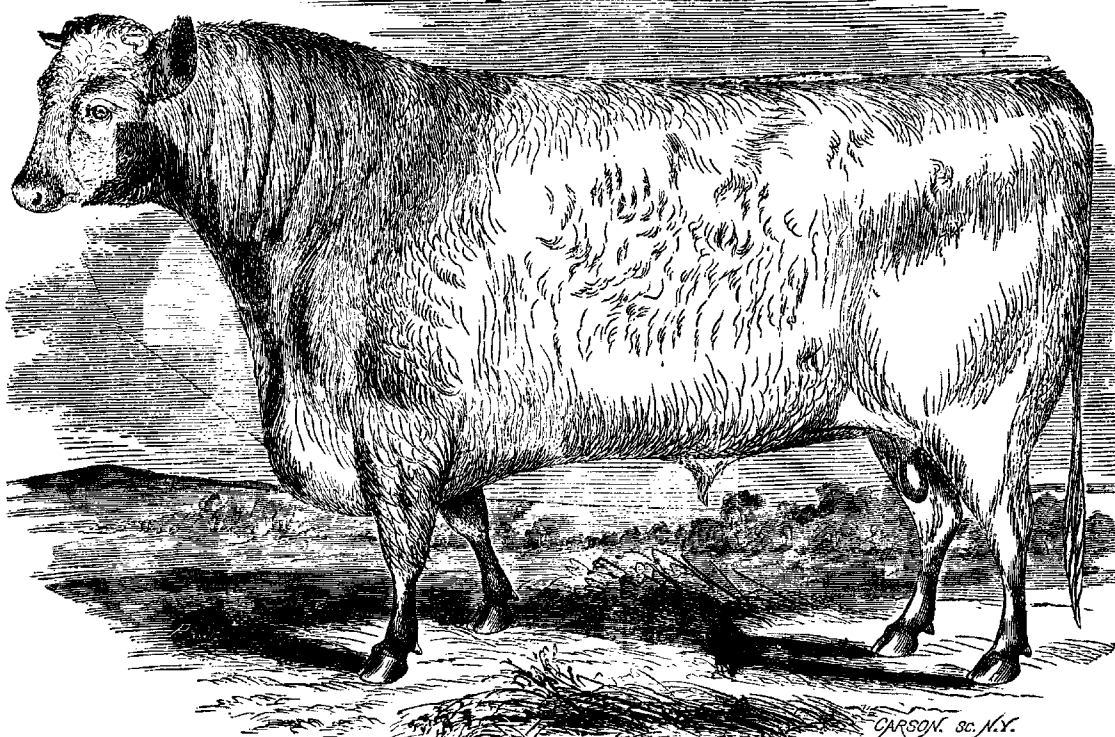


SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

We have inquiries concerning the culture of this root, which it is the design of this article to answer, in part at least.

Will it pay to grow the sugar beet?—We do not think there need be any loss from its culture. For if the farmer has properly selected and prepared his ground, and takes care of the crop, if he does not want to, or has not the facilities for manufacturing it into sugar, he may obtain one of the most valuable of root crops for forage for stock—especially for milk cows. Especially will this be the case on Western soils, where roots are so easily grown. At Chatsworth, Illinois, where a large crop was grown last year, ten to fifteen tons of roots were grown per acre—ten tons per acre "from sod corn land," as we learn from a letter before us; "and from old cultivated land as high as fifteen tons per acre," although the cultivator "complained that he could not, for the first season, get his land plowed deep enough." So we think it safe to say there will be no loss.

Whether it will pay or not, will depend upon the object had in engaging in its cultivation, and upon circumstances, such as locality, preparation, culture, and facilities for making the most of the crop. It will be remembered that we have before referred in these columns, to the experiment in its culture and manufacture into sugar which is now prosecuting at Chatsworth, Ill.,—on page 109, current volume, to the sugar making process and its success, and at a later date, to a sample of the sugar, which now lies before us, made from the beet. We have before us a private letter from W. M. H. BELCHER, Esq., of Chicago, an experienced sugar refiner, who has been greatly interested in these beet sugar experiments in the West, and who, it is proper to say, has always expressed great confidence in their ultimate success,—in which he says:—"Mr. GENNERT'S beet culture, at Chatsworth, last season, considering the drouth, was a success. * * * He had samples of his Imperial beets analyzed by a chemist here, who found them to contain 12 per cent. of cane sugar, which is equal in richness to the best sugar beets of European growth. And he found no difficulty in making sugar—except his machinery was quite inadequate to do much at it. But he found no difficulty in producing a strong, hard-grained sugar. He considers it, now, only a question of time to make the culture and production of sugar from beets a great success. But to accomplish this it will require a combination of capital and labor, for the production on a large scale, beyond the means of the generality of farmers. He will plant again this season the Imperial beet to the extent of his seed, and be prepared to work up his beets into sugar with proper and ample machinery. * * * Some other parties have made sugar



PRIZE SHORT-HORN BULL "PRINCE OF WALES."

THE PROPERTY OF WM. G. MARKHAM, RUSH, MONROE CO., AND A. BARBER, JR., AVON, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y. SEE PEDIGREE, &c., ON NEXT PAGE.

from beets in a small way by the use of Sorgho evaporator pans."

It is evident, therefore, that sugar can be made from the beet as grown in the West; and that the prospect that it will pay is such as to warrant the Messrs. GENNERTS, of Chatsworth, investing a large sum of money in land, its culture, and in machinery for beet manufacture. Of course these gentlemen have had experience, both in its culture and manufacture, in Germany. Their faith in its success here, therefore, is based upon their knowledge of modes of manipulation—of the quantity and quality of sugar the beets grown here will yield. For these gentlemen are thorough business men, and have not gone into this experiment blindly.

If the small cultivator engages in it, his experiment need cost him little; for if he fails in obtaining sugar from it profitably—as before stated—his stock will regard it as their gain, as it will be.

Soil best adapted to Sugar Beet Culture.—A good, rich, deep, porous soil—such as will grow good corn and wheat is wanted. It is important it should be deep, that it should be clean, clear from stones, and that it should contain no strong fermenting substances. It should not have been recently manured. The best mode of manuring sugar beet soils that may become exhausted, is to sow and plow in red clover on them. The soil must be insured against a surplus of water; but it should be so thoroughly prepared by deep culture that the moisture required by the root will be supplied.

Kind of Seed or Variety.—The White Silesian has been regarded as an excellent variety in Europe. But the experiments in the West, with different varieties, during the past three years, point to "Imperial Sugar Beet" as best suited to our soils and climate, and best adapted, by habit, to our facilities for culture. And Mr. BELCHER writes us that it "is esteemed, in both France and Germany, as the best for sugar." He says "this variety is found to be richer in sugar and less liable to grow out of the ground than the other varieties. It is said to be an offspring from the White Silesian, but a decided improvement." The fact that it is "less liable to grow out of the ground than the other varieties," is an important one in its favor, for it is essential in sugar beet culture that the entire root should grow beneath the surface—essential to the development of saccharine properties in the root.

Where can this Seed be Obtained?—This is precisely what we have been trying to find out, in order to answer inquiries. We wrote to Mr. BELCHER, and other parties, for the purpose of obtaining this information. Mr. BELCHER knows of no seed of this kind to be had in any considerable quantity. He says, "possibly small samples may be had of some parties who received it too late to plant last year." But

where those parties may be we know not. If the leading seed establishments in the large cities have no supply, it is doubtful if it can be obtained this season. If they have it, they should advertise the same.

Sowing and Transplanting.—In Europe the seed is sometimes sown broadcast and the weeding done by hand. This is impracticable in this country. With us, in extended culture, the seed must be planted in drills. Where the seed is sown in the drill direct, it should be soaked so as to insure speedy germination. A sugar beet culturist of considerable experience soaks his seed as follows:—He sprinkles the seed with water, until it absorbs so much of it, that by pressing it with the hand it will moisten some. He then piles it in layers about six inches high and leaves it until it begins to heat slightly, when the seed is ready for use. In determining the distance apart of the drills, the convenience of the cultivator should be consulted. But in determining the distance apart of the plants in the drills, it should be remembered that a large sized beet is not desirable. The smaller beets are sweeter. Eight to ten or twelve inches apart are found to be sufficient, the cultivator being guided by the condition and capacity of his soil to develop the root.

Where the plantation is not a large one, and where the soil has not been previously thoroughly prepared, it is better to select some very rich spot, and sow the seed early in a bed, and when the field is properly prepared, transplant from the bed to the field. This is often done, but involves more labor, and is not so likely to result in the production of smooth, compact roots. The seed should be sown in the beds early and be ready for transplanting the last end of May,—when the roots are as large as a quill. Make the holes for the roots with a dibble, being careful to have it deep enough to receive the whole root.

Culture.—Keep clean, and keep the root covered with earth is all that is necessary. The important part of the culture of the beet must be done before the seed is put in the ground,—the deep and thorough pulverization of the soil. Afterward keep the weeds from growing, and the soil about the roots. Harvest them as late as possible before the autumn freezes. In harvesting be careful not to injure the roots; for the extremity of the root contains the most saccharine matter.

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Improving Pasture Lands.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator suggests that Agricultural Societies offer premiums for the improvement of pasture lands in preference to the improvement of already improved lands, and says:—"Every rod of pasture land that is now over-run with bushes or plants unsuited for cattle-food, if subdued and made productive is so much wealth added to the State, and as good

as so much land added to the present area." He asks, and very pertinently we think, "Why should men wonder that their pastures do not bear grasses adapted to their cattle's tastes, when the seed of such has not been sown?" We suggest in this connection, that on lands adapted to the growth of pasture grasses—especially on stiff soils—and where grazing cattle and sheep is the business, it is not good policy to plow up pastures often; but an occasional harrowing and the scattering of the seed of good pasture grasses, from time to time, with top-dressings of good compost, will be found to pay.

The Hydrometer.—The Agricultural Editor of the Utica Herald says:—"The use of the hydrometer (sometimes called lactometer) for determining whether milk has been watered or otherwise, is far from being reliable; since the specific gravity of both water and cream is less than that of pure milk, and if the hydrometer sinks deeper into the fluid, how is it possible, unless the variation is large, to tell whether it is due to the water or cream in the milk? In a test of several specimens of milk with the hydrometer, on which pure milk was graduated 100 deg., the result was as follows:—One pint of milk drawn from a native cow when tried by the instrument, indicated 101 deg.; one pint stripplings from same cow, 86 deg.; one pint milk from pure bred Jersey, 95 deg.; one pint milk from Hereford, 106 deg.; one pint from Devon, 111 deg.; one pint thin cream, 86 deg.

All of these were tried at a temperature of 60 deg., hence it will be seen that milk rich in cream might be taken as diluted.

To prevent Horses Chafing under the Collar.—A gentleman who has tried the plan successfully five years, says he gets a piece of leather and has what he terms a false collar made which is simply a piece of leather cut in such a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the friction, as the collar slips and moves on the leather, and not on the shoulders of the horse. Chafing is caused by the friction, hence you see the thing is entirely plausible. Some put pads or sheepskins under the collar, but these do as much hurt as good, for they augment the heat. A single piece of leather like that composing the outside of a collar, is sufficient.

Blanketing Horses in Winter.—Some one of our exchanges says:—"This is often wrongly done. When the horse becomes heated by hard labor or hard traveling, the blanket is thrown on his back at once—the vapor streams up from his hot sides, becomes condensed and wets the blanket, and as the horse continues to cool, the cold and wet covering is of little use. A better way is to allow the animal to stand uncovered for a few minutes, a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances, until cooled down to about the ordinary temperature, (but not in any degree toward chilliness.) Then throw on the dry blanket.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

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

THE WOOL TARIFF—PROTECTION OF THE GROWER.

A HIGHLY respected correspondent in New York city asks us "if in our valuable work called Sheep Husbandry in the South, published in 1848, we did not take the ground that the United States had as good sheep lands, and more of them, than any other country in the world—and if this is the case, why the wool grower requires protection any more than does the producer of beef, wheat or butter."

The cost of freight across the ocean on articles so much heavier in proportion to value than wool, would give our producers of the other staples named all the protection they could desire. But this does not meet the real gist of the question—why, with as good or better facilities than other countries possess for raising wool, our growers still ask for protection. We attempted to answer this in a speech delivered last winter before the "Ohio Wool Growers' Association," and our remarks, which we hope to be excused for repeating, were as follows:

"But I had forgotten the brilliant theory broached in some quarters, when the present tariff was under discussion in Congress, that the American wool grower needs no protection—that it is contrary to the sound principles of political economy to extend that protection to him! For my part, gentlemen, I know of but one theory on which protection by discriminating duties on imports, can be justly given to any description of industry whatever—for in its first and direct effect, it is but taxing the whole for the benefit of a part. That theory is, that protection fosters and establishes branches of industry necessary to the interests of a nation, which, if unprotected, could not become so established; and the whole get back their money by the eventual cheapening of the protected article, or they get back its equivalent by the promotion of the public safety and utility.

"Now, will any one be guilty of the self-evident absurdity of declaring that the production of a great necessary of life, like wool, is of less importance to the interests of an agricultural people, like ourselves, than its manufacture? Does the latter branch of industry give employment and support to more American citizens? Do its profits contribute more to build school houses and churches? Has it sent more representatives into the useful public institutions of our country? Have more of its representatives left their bones at Antietam, Gettysburgh and Chattanooga? There is a place, gentlemen, where I shall not deny it has the most representatives, viz:—in the lobby of Congress!

"Am I asked if I have not repeatedly said, in publication, that in our country more territory is adapted to the cheap production of wool than any other country on the globe? I have said so, and I say so still. The mere physical conditions necessary for that production, abound here to a limitless extent. None of the wool growing countries in South America, Africa and Australia, have any advantages over our Western States, except in a climate which does away with the necessity of feeding artificial food in winter, and they have no advantage over Texas, even in that particular. But the labor of free Americans must be better paid for than the labor employed in those countries. In South America, the proprietors of the great wool growing establishments own leagues instead of acres of land, and the shepherds are half-civilized men, whose compensation is but little beyond their cheap subsistence. How far native labor is now employed at the Cape of Good Hope, or convict labor in Australia, I am not able to say; but this much is certain, that it is in both countries of a very different quality from American labor, and in both countries we are called to compete with British capital—capital so large and so solicitous for investment that it is contented with a per centage of profits on

which American farmers would starve. The American wool growers in the older Eastern and Middle States, do not average 150 acres of land and 150 sheep each.

"The American wool grower's capital, at starting, is, in a majority of instances, little beyond his own broad shoulders and the ever-busy hands of his faithful wife. All the property he can hope to possess is to be wrought by the sweat of his brow from the bosom of the earth. Yet the axe has not ceased to ring in the clearing, or the native sod of the broad prairie is scarcely broken, before the school house is built at the cross-roads, and before the church spire is seen pointing to heaven. He and his wife and his children eat of the fat of the land. They are as comfortably clad as princes—they as much scorn the squalor and rags which are the badges of voluntary social serfdom. He taketh his seat among the elders of the land. He is the officer of his church, of his school district, of his town, of his county—perhaps of his State. His sons and daughters are well educated. They fill the places of their parents, or still higher ones. A great majority of our men of genius, our generals, our statesmen and their wives, have such a parentage. Yet when the rural patriarchs I have described go down to the grave, but a small portion of them leave estates worth \$10,000. But while they lived, they were men—aye, thank God, men. It costs something to perform the duties and live with dignity the life of an American freeman! Such labor can not compete with pauper labor, or semi-civilized labor which has no such responsibilities, and which supports no such social system. Such capital can not maintain itself in a struggle with hereditary or other amassed capital, which only asks three, or four, or five per cent. profits. Hence, with equal or superior natural facilities for production, the American wool grower must receive protection, or be driven out of the markets of his own country by foreign competition. And for precisely the same reasons, and for no other or better ones, the woolen manufacturer must receive, and does receive, governmental protection. In his business, as much as in the producer's, the natural facilities found in the United States are equal or superior; but the labor and capital employed can not compete with the labor and capital of other lands. The same is true of nearly every branch of protected industry."

WOOL GROWERS' STATE CONVENTION.

We have, within a few weeks, been urgently solicited to issue, in this paper, a call for a Wool Growers' State Convention, for the purpose of organizing a permanent State Wool Growers' Association, and adopting such other measures as might be deemed expedient. We did not feel authorized to take this step until leading wool growers and other persons interested, throughout the State, had been consulted—had signified their approval—and had indicated their preference of time and place for holding the Convention. A number of persons were addressed on the subject—the list extending to one or more individuals in each county—and it embraced not only breeders of all the different kinds of sheep, but wool manufacturers, agricultural editors, farmers not specially devoted to sheep husbandry, and, perhaps, in a very few instances, to efficient officers of Agricultural Societies who are not practical farmers. It was deemed expedient rather to consult the views of representative men throughout the community, than to confine inquiry to a single and interested class. And we can not but hope that if a State Association is formed, it will be planted on the same broad basis—that while specially devoted to the furtherance of a particular interest, it will assume no narrow and exclusively clannish cast; but, on the contrary, exhibit a just respect for other interests, and always allow them to be represented in its deliberations.

We have been asked what are the objects of the proposed Association, which the State Agricultural Society can not as well accomplish? So far as we understand the views of those who favor such an organization, its objects would be two-fold. The first of these would be to do, in a different field, precisely what the State Agricultural Society is now doing, viz., aid and foster improvements in Sheep Husbandry. That Society pays premiums, encourages competition, and draws out and publishes practical essays on the general subject. The Association we may suppose, would meet twice a year to discuss topics of particular interest to the wool grower, and to concentrate, and from time to time express the views of the majority on a variety of practical subjects, such as breeding in-and-in, crossing, feeding, treatment under disease, washing, etc.—in short, on every part of a proper system of general management. It might also appoint experienced individuals to write essays, and committees to investigate and prepare elaborate reports on such subjects. In all this, it would act in concert with the State Agricultural Society, only—as would be expected of an organization devoted to a special object—it would carry out more extensively the particular objects of its foundation. In this regard, it would be to the former, what a State Horticultural, Pomological, or other organization devoted to any special branch of husbandry is—a co-operator and friendly ally.

The second principal object of a State Wool Growers' Association, it is presumed, would be to meet on all necessary occasions to express the views of the wool growers of the State on such important questions touching their particular interests as may from time to time arise in the progress of public affairs—such, for example, as National or State legislation in relation to such interests. How much has every wool growing State needed such an organization, pending the present deliberations of Congress on the wool tariff, to prepare and forward to that body an

able, dignified and truthful manifesto, setting forth the claims and wishes of the wool growers in the premises? Can we expect even our honest and faithful representatives to carry out our wishes, if not informed what they are? And what right have we to hope that the venal and selfish will trouble themselves about them, if we have not enough spirit to combine to render ourselves formidable? Let it be remembered that a combination of votes can render itself as formidable as a combination of wealth.

When we speak of a combination among wool growers, we are reminded that we ought at the same time to say that such a combination for any other than purely legitimate objects—as, for example, to control wool prices, or to force any of the operations of business into channels which would unjustly sacrifice other interests to those of the wool grower—would soon fall under the deserved condemnation of the public and crumble in pieces.

The response to the proposal for calling a Convention, thus far received, is nearly unanimous in its favor. Five ex-Presidents of the State Agricultural Society, two manufacturers, three leading agricultural editors, and a considerable body of prominent sheep breeders of every class of sheep have already authorized their names to be appended to the call. As a large majority of voices are in favor of holding the Convention at Rochester at the time of the State Fair, there is no necessity for immediately publishing the call, and we will defer it two or three weeks until every part of the State is heard from. All who have been addressed on the subject are requested to send in their answers. We should also be happy to hear from any other extensive wool growers on the subject.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

PROPOSED TARIFF ON WOOL.—HON. JAMES K. MOOREHEAD, of Pa., Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, has made a report from that Committee in favor of increasing duties on foreign wools as follows:

On wool costing 15c per lb. or less, 3c per lb. and 20 per cent ad valorem.
On wool costing 15c per lb. and not over 24c, 6c per lb. and 20 per cent ad valorem.
On wool costing over 24c per lb. 9c per lb. and 20 per cent ad valorem.

It recommends that the ad valorem duty be based on the value of the wool at the American port where the duty is levied, instead, as heretofore, at the foreign port of export. If the latter provision is not adopted it recommends in lieu of it an increased ad valorem duty of 20 per cent, which it is believed will increase the revenue about equally.

A LONG PETITION.—It is reported that one petition forty feet in length and covered with signatures has been forwarded from Vermont to Congress, in favor of increasing the duty on foreign wool.

THE WEATHER.—The season in Central New York has been cold and backward, but the last three or four days (we write May 10th.) have been so excessively warm that the grass appears to have about "made up for lost time." It is now as forward as usual at the season.

C. D. SWEET, of North Bennington, Vt., writes us:—"I saw an article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of April 16th, which brought my name in question, in consequence of a letter I wrote to ELI KELLER, of Ohio. I have been misunderstood in the matter, and will allow me to make a brief explanation. I sold to H. D. SILVERNAAL some full-blood Spanish sheep, descended from sheep bought by me of EDWIN HAMMOND, the pedigree of which I have sent to you. I gave SILVERNAAL a certificate of their pedigrees. I did not know what he intended to do with them. He was an utter stranger to me at the time. When I saw D. W. PERCY's letter showing that the sheep sold by SILVERNAAL in Ohio as imported sheep, were from my flock, I wrote a letter to Mr. KELLER, the purchaser, giving the actual pedigree of the sheep, and expressing the opinion that he would not lose by the purchase, but I had no thought of justifying the conduct of SILVERNAAL—or of having my letter published. What I said to KELLER about showing the letter, merely referred to his neighbors, or to those who might want to buy the sheep. I had no thought whatever of getting up a controversy with you."

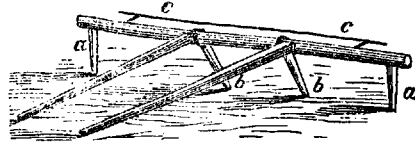
Mr. SWEET has sent us the copy of a certificate signed by Mr. HAMMOND, and dated Middlebury, April 10th, 1852, to the effect that he had sold Mr. SWEET ten two year old ewes and a ram from his own full-blood flock.

Messrs. SHRIVES & ROAGY, of North Hoosick, N. Y., think that "simple justice to them requires" that we publish a letter which they addressed to us March 7th. This was in answer to the statements of D. W. PERCY, in this paper Feb. 27th, in effect charging Messrs. S. & R. with having sold and stabled the ram which was sold the same season by the swindler SILVERNAAL, in Ohio, as an imported Spanish sheep. Messrs. S. & R., in their letter to us, denied that they applied any artificial preparations to the ram, but they were wholly silent in respect to the charge of stabling him. We published this denial April 18th, and also their assertion that "his fleece yielded 27 lbs. of wool last spring, and that "his fleece was still where it could be seen." These comprise all the direct or indirect denials made by them to Mr. PERCY's statements. We confess we did not consider it a matter of "simple justice" to them to publish their denials in regard to the pedigree of the ram, when they did not offer to sustain them by a single fact; and still less their offer to "wager money" that he would yield more wool "than Mr. PERCY's ram." Messrs. S. & R. shall have the opportunity of defending themselves in this paper, and of adducing any pertinent facts pro or con bearing on the SILVERNAAL swindle; but we have no room for wholly irrelevant personal issues, in which the public feels no interest.

W. stated at the same time that it was denied by a Western correspondent, on pretty good authority, that those clipping the fleece would allow it to be opened and examined. That Western correspondent was a gentleman of the highest character, and wholly disinterested in the dispute. Did Messrs. S. & R. observe this statement? Is the fleece still where it can be examined?

TRACES MARKING PROGENY.—C. H., of Huron Co., O., employed a "very long legged, slim bodied, homely" ram as a teaser to a well formed Merino ewe. She was put to a well formed Merino ram. The lamb grew up a perfect copy of the teaser in form, while in fleece it as closely resembled its sire and dam. C. H. wishes to know what we "think of it?" We have already given our opinion, so far as we have formed any on this subject. We have never ourselves witnessed a case of "marking," and are considerably incredulous.

Communications, Etc.



AN IMPROVED CORN-MARKER.

EDS. RURAL:—Herewith I send you a figure and description of an Improved Corn-Marker. If the corn is planted three feet nine inches, the distance used here, take a pole twelve feet long, bore a hole at each end, and drive in wooden teeth (a, a,) about a foot and a half long. The two middle pins (b, b,) are longer and hung with bands, like those used on revolving horse-rakes, so as to drag behind. The middle teeth will fall into furrows and rise over ridges, marking all the ground. A handle (c, c,) attached with pins, and a pair of thills, complete the machine. If the swinging teeth are not heavy enough, nail pieces of band iron on the ends. They may also be thrown over when inconvenient in backing and moving about. Batavia, N. Y., May, 1864. PALMER GATES.

RAISING BEANS.

EDS. RURAL:—As you requested farmers to give their experience in raising different crops, I will give you mine in raising one-half acre of the common white field bean. I had, last spring, some low level ground, but not so low as to retain water on the surface, which was completely covered over with June grass—which, by the by, would neither grow nor let any other grass grow. So I concluded to put it so far out of sight, if possible, that it would not trouble anything on the face of the earth for the next twelve months at least. I, accordingly, took two teams and two plows and went to work with one plow directly behind the other, or in the same furrow. I put on to the head plow a good, sharp coultter and rigged it to cut three inches deep. I had the other plow follow after cutting six inches deep, making, with both plows, a furrow nine inches deep. Into the bottom of this furrow I tumbled the June grass, and a rich loam was rolled on top of it, four or five inches deep, which left the surface, after being harrowed, as mellow as an ash heap. I prepared the ground, and put in the beans as follows:—I harrowed it over once, after which I rolled it; then with a common grain drill (only three hoes of which I allowed to be used) the beans were drilled in two feet apart in the drill. Then the ground was once more rolled. Nothing more was done to the ground until pulling time. Now for the result:—Two teams one-third of a day at \$2.25 per day each, plowing, \$1.50; harrowing and rolling and drilling, and rolling a second time one-half day, \$1.12; one day's work pulling, \$1.00; one day's work threshing, \$1.00; for seed to plant, \$1.00. Total cost, \$5.62.

Credit by ten bushels of beans at \$2.50 per bushel, \$25.00. Nett, \$19.38. It is true this is not a very large yield, but it is certainly a good one considering the same ground the two summers previous yielded nothing at all, and that the ground was plowed more for the purpose of killing the June grass—which it did effectually—then for raising a crop. Illinois, 1864. ANDA.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

To Draw Rusty Nails.—Rusty nails may be drawn from wood with ease, by first giving them a blow hard enough to start them in a trifle.

To Drive Nails in Hard Wood.—Nails may be driven into hard wood by first touching the small end to grease.

How to Clinch Out Nails.—Common nails heated red hot, and put into cold water, will clinch and answer the purpose of wrought nails.

To Make a Wagon Jack.—A good wagon jack may be made by taking a piece of board two feet long, or longer, according to the size of the wheel, and another long enough to put under the axle after it is raised, place one board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground, and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of a spoke on the opposite side of the wheel with one hand, while with the other hand you place the other board under the axletree. In this way a heavy wagon may be lifted, and the jack is quickly and cheaply made.

To Keep Swill.—To keep swill from freezing in winter, and the bad smell and flies away in summer, take a good tight barrel and dig a hole in the ground, (in a convenient place,) two-thirds the height of the barrel, place it in the hole, and pack the dirt around it to near the top of the barrel, and keep on a good tight cover.

To Make a Balking Horse Draw.—To make a balking horse draw, when every other method fails, take a good, strong cord, (clothes line, for instance,) long enough to reach from the horse's head to the wagon, tie one end around the horse's neck, close up to his head, in a slip-noose style. When the horse balks, draw on the cord until you choke the horse down, and keep him down, until he shows an inclination to get up; then slacken the cord, and he will, in nine cases out of ten, draw right off. Continue the practice, and he will soon get tired of balking for the sake of being choked. I have succeeded that way when every other means failed. FARMER. Cayuga, N. Y., 1864.

HORSES' SWOLLEN LEGS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A young mare of mine has had a swelling in one of her hind legs for the last two years, but more especially in the winter when stabled. If standing in the stable for a few days, it will swell to twice its natural size. But if working steady it will dis-

appear to a considerable extent. In summer, when pasturing, it subsides altogether, except at the fetlock, which remains a little enlarged. It appears a little stiff at times, but no lameness. Any information as regards cause or cure, through your valuable paper, would oblige Canada West, May, 1864. A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—MAYHEW talks very sensibly concerning swollen legs. He says they occur, mostly, in heavy animals, and in over-grown carriage-horses—such animals as are of weakly or soft constitutions. Such have a tendency to become dropical. Fast work exhausts the system of the carriage horse, while high food stimulates its natural inclination to disease. With heavy horses, the prolonged hours of labor are equally debilitating, and the Sunday's stagnation generates disorder; neither have any innate hardness to withstand injurious influences; both, when highly fat, have the weakness inherent to their constitutions greatly increased. The quadruped, loaded with accumulations of many months' repletion, may please the eye of the master; but it is rendered more subject to disease, and less capable of labor or of activity.

Persons who require fast work, should employ light vehicles and small horses; the creatures should be principally supported by grain—a little hay may be allowed during certain times, when the animal's attention requires to be engaged. When the carriage is not wanted for the day, care should be taken to see the groom gives at least four hours' exercise.

With regard to the heavy animals, the custom of blowing them out with chaff or hay is not to be commended. A good horse is surely deserving of good provender, and the best manger food is not generally deserving of any higher character than the word "good" may convey. A horse for work should be in sound flesh without being fat; when not required, it should not be allowed to remain in the stable all day.

When a horse is troubled with swollen legs, take it from the stall and place it in a roomy, loose box; nothing more quickly removes this affection than easy and natural motion. At grass, dropsy generally attacks the abdomen; but the author has not heard of the legs being affected in the field, the limbs there being in constant action. Having placed the animal in a loose box, abstain from giving hay for some weeks; procure some ground oak bark; having damped the corn, sprinkle a handful of provender among each feed of oats. Particularly attend to the exercise, and should the legs still enlarge, do not allow bandages to be employed, but set both groom and coachman hand rubbing till the natural appearance is restored.

Inquiries and Answers.

PASTURING SHEEP WITH COWS.—(A new beginner.) In your case we should put the sheep and cows in separate pastures. A few sheep may be kept with a herd of cows without interference; but unless your pasture range is large, we should not pasture forty sheep with ten cows.

THAT LAME HORSE.—I see that E. S., of Ogdensburg, wishes to know what will cure his horse that is lame in the shoulder. I have seen horses cured of such lameness by working them in a breast harness, if they had formerly been worked in a collar.—G. K. C., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

THE HONEY CROP LAST YEAR.—I am interested in bees, (but in no present hive.) I come to ask of your numerous readers an answer to these inquiries: Did white clover produce its usual quantity and quality of honey the last year? Did buckwheat produce any of any kind last year? Thousands of swarms of bees starved to death before winter set in in North-western Pa., and one more such year and the bee business is gone up with us.—FRED STRANAHAN, Erie Co., Pa.

PULVERIZING SOIL.—(W. O. G.) No, sir, plowing does not pulverize soil as it is usually done—especially sod lands which are simply inverted. The plow compresses the particles more closely together. Such soils require thorough harrowing before receiving the seed—if you have a no better pulverizer than the harrow—and perhaps the roller may be used profitably also, it certainly may, if the ground is cloddy. The best way to pulverize plowed lands, if the soil is in good condition when plowed, is to follow the plow with the roller, the same day; then use the harrow, and after seeding, the roller again.

GRUBS PRODUCING VEGETABLES.—A few days since, while one of my neighbors was grubbing in blue grass sod, he grubbed up several worms, called with us "mullie grubs" or "grub worms," having some kind of vegetation growing out of their mouths; the sprouts were about three inches long, and about the size of a yard straw. Neither I nor any of my neighbors have seen it like before. We planted one in the garden to see if it would come to anything. Do you or any of your readers know any thing about it?—W. C. BLACKSTONE, Louisa Co., Iowa.

This is new to us. We doubt if it is a vegetable growth—more likely an animal fungus. If you can, send us a specimen or two.

DWARF BROOM CORN.—A correspondent asks if there is a dwarf broom corn that is valuable. He says he thinks he has heard or read of one. Two or three years ago a dwarf variety was talked about and considerably planted; but we have heard little of it latterly. It was claimed for it that it grew in a sheath, was a longer brush and a finer one, and there was less waste to the acre. But we have been told that the brush grows too long for brooms, and is only used by manufacturers for brush brooms. Where it has been planted it has got mixed to a considerable extent with the larger varieties. If our readers know any good of it, we shall be glad to hear.

CAST IRON EVAPORATORS.—In reply to R. STAINTON, Calhoun Co., Mich., I have used the cast pan twelve years—our folks say, they having something by which they have kept the date—and there is no flaw nor anything that I can discover defective about it; has not cracked yet. Our neighbor has another that he has used some six years, and it has stood on an arch all a winter, and full of water; has frozen solid, and has been used by such as rent farms, the farm having been rented most of the time. The pans are 3 by 6 feet square, 5 1/2 inches deep around the sides, and about 6 1/2 inches deep in the middle, being a gradual slope from the sides and ends. The thickness of casting is about 5-16 of an inch on the top, about 1/8 an inch thick where it joins on to the bottom, and I should think the bottom between 5-16 and 1/8 an inch thick. It will hold 40 gallons, and boil it easy enough.—WM. W. HORTON, At-legacy Co., N. Y.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—May has thus far been very wet and unfavorable for farm work. Prof. DAWLEY submits the following interesting report of the

Weather of the first half of May, 1864.—The temperature of this half is a little above the mean for the 28 years, but the rainy and cloudy weather has not been favorable to farming operations. But little gardening, and especially of plowing has been done, unless upon the drier fields. The whole surface is softened, by the water fallen, to considerable depth. The rain in this half was 4.76 inches. The large rain of the 2d and 4th gave near an inch, and the great rain from 4 p. m., on the 12th to sunrise of the 14th was 2.79 inches; and rain fell on 13 of the 15 days. The Genesee rose nearly to high water mark. The water fallen in half the month much exceeds the average for the whole month. The tabular view of the temperature follows:

Table with 2 columns: Temperature description and value. Rows include: General average of the 1st half is 53.6°, Average of the present half 54.0°, Highest noon, the 8th 81.0°, " " day " 82.0°, Coldest mornings, 2d and 11th, 37.0°, " " day, " 40.8°.

This half of May, 1863, was colder by three degrees. The earlier cherries began to blossom in the last week of April, and continued ten days into May. The common sour red English cherry blossomed about the 12th, and is full of blossoms to this date. Pears are also putting forth their blossoms; and peaches are still in flower, which is late for them. Grass comes forward with great rapidity.

The late great rain did not extend its power along the eastern part of the State. The rain and snow of the first four months of this year is 16.76 inches, which exceeds the average; and the fall in the last half month, 4.76 inches, is far above the average. It should be noted, too, that we had more than a half inch of snow on the morning of the third of the month. Navigation on the canal began with this month—May 16.

SANTFORD HOWARD, Esq.—Many of our Western readers will be pleased to learn that this able agricultural writer, for the past twelve years editor of the Boston Cultivator, has accepted the office of Secretary of the Michigan Board of Agriculture and of the Agricultural College of that State. And his hosts of friends in all sections will be glad with us, to note that Mr. H. was recently given an entertainment at the Parker House, Boston, by the Massachusetts Agricultural Club and others, and presented with a massive silver pitcher, as a token of appreciation of his services for the improvement of agriculture and respect for his character. This parting tribute was worthily bestowed, for Mr. HOWARD is as meritorious as he is modest. He has written much and well on the various branches of practical husbandry, and probably no man in the country is better informed concerning rural affairs, especially in regard to improved stock of all breeds. Mr. H. has several times visited Europe for the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, and for other parties, to purchase improved stock, which he accomplished creditably to himself, and greatly benefited individuals and the agricultural community. During one of his European tours he contributed a series of valuable letters to this journal. We sincerely congratulate the Agricultural College and Board of Agriculture of the eminently rural and prosperous Peninsular State upon the accession, and trust the evening of Mr. HOWARD'S life will be pleasant and profitable to himself and largely beneficial to the cause in which he has so long and honorably labored.

SHORT-HORN BULL "PRINCE OF WALES."—We give on first page a fine portrait of this celebrated imported animal. This "Prince" is numbered 5100 in the American Herd Book, (Vol. VI.) 1863 in the English Herd Book, and 508 in the Canadian Stock Register at Toronto. The Prince is now a Western New Yorker, and kept at the residence of Mr. MARKHAM, in Rush, near Avon. His pedigree, as given in A. H. B., is as follows:—Roan, bred by R. SYME, Redkirk, Scotland, imported by GEORGE MILLER, Markham, C. W., the property of W. G. MARKHAM, Rush, N. Y., and AARON BARBER, Jr., Avon, N. Y., calved July 12, 1858, got by Tweedside (1824), out of Silky, by Baron of Kilsdale (11156).—Lady, by Remus (1197),—Young Lady Bird, by Strathmore (8547).—Lady Bird 2d, by Playfellow (6237).—by Scrip (2604).—by Thornington (5472.)

"Prince of Wales" is a PRIZE animal, truly, having been awarded first premiums as follows:—At the Provincial Show at Hamilton, in 1860, first in his class, and Gold Medal for best Durham Bull on the ground; first for Sweepstakes at Genesee, N. Y., and first in his class at New York State Fair at Elmira. In 1862, at Provincial Show at Toronto, open to all Canada and the United States, competing against upwards of 250 cattle, the first prize in his class, first for best Durham Bull of any age, first for best bull of any age or breed, first for best animal in the yard, male or female, and prize of \$60 given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the best Durham Bull on the ground; also, the first prize at New York State Fair in 1862.

PICTORIAL POULTRY.—We have received from Mr. S. J. BERTON, Hartford, Conn., several handsomely executed lithographs of groups of fowls—reminiscent of the palmiest days of the hen fever, years ago. The assortment includes "Life portraits" of Pure English Dorkings, White-Faced Black Spanish, and Irish Game Fowls—the originals having been bred by Mr. BERTON. If Mr. B. has as handsome fowls as are portrayed he is a fortunate individual, and can readily assemble a hen convention (of aristocratic pure-bloods) on his own premises.

GIVE THE CLOVER ROOTS ROOM.—Mr. J. H. WELSH, of Webster, N. Y., brought us the other day, a single clover root which he drew out of a sandy loam soil with his plow, measuring five feet and two inches in length. He said it seemed to have run into the earth in a perpendicular direction. It would require considerable heaving on the part of frost to raise a root anchored like that. It demonstrates where clover roots will go with soil in condition.

THE DEATH OF DR. EVAN PUGH, President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College is announced as having occurred at Bellefonte, on the 30th of April, of typhoid fever. Dr. P. was zealously devoted to the cause of Agricultural Education, and his success, in case of Agricultural Education, and as success seemed to the midst of usefulness, and just as success seemed to crown his efforts, is not only a loss to his own State but the country at large.

A WESTERN APIARIAN SOCIETY.—We see the subject of organizing such a society is being agitated. It will be very well if its objects are not to discuss hives and advertise patent wares. If the object is to elicit facts and experience of practical value to the bee culturist, and it is uncontrolled by the patent hive men, it will do good. If otherwise, it will serve to illustrate "the happy family."

RIFE HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED operates as a diuretic when fed to horses in excess. If fed lightly like other grain, and without other grain added, it does not injure stock of any kind.

Horticultural.

THE GRAPE CULTURIST.*

THERE is a marked improvement in the character of the literature being prepared for practical men these days. It is gratifying that those who prepare standard works on Agriculture and Horticulture, no longer find it necessary to compile productions of foreign writers—that we have a "history" of our own,—experience, theories and practice of our own from which to deduce data of practical service to cultivators. And Mr. FULLER proves that he appreciates the wants of those who buy this class of books, when he says in his preface:—"The object in presenting this little treatise upon the cultivation of the native grape, is not to promulgate new theories or principles, but to elucidate the practice of those already known. Neither is it offered for the purpose of instructing those who are already familiar with the subject, but only for those who do not know and are seeking knowledge." Details of practice are what people demand now. And those who write cannot be too specific, not give too much of the minutia of their practice, judging by the character of the inquiries that come to us on almost every possible subject.

Grape culture has taken a rapid stride during the last half decade. Men grow grapes who once believed it never could be done profitably in this country—who read of and longed for the sunny slopes of Southern Europe, that they might enjoy the juicy nectar of this best of all the fruits. We are fast getting to believe all things possible in horticulture; and no country in the world pays the fruit producer more money for his products. No department of Agriculture pays so well as fruit culture; no one begets more enjoyment in its prosecution; and none contributes more to promotion of the health of the people.

But let us look through the gilt-edged, morocco-bound "Grape Culturist." It contains 259 pages. The introduction is devoted to the "botanical character of the vine." In the classification of the species of the native grape, the author follows GRAY, and names four species—*Vitis labrusca*, *V. aestivalis*, *V. cordifolia*, and *V. vulpina*. He does not give a description of the foreign species, because of the two thousand varieties supposed to have originated from one species—*Vitis vinifera*—it is not positively known which one of these many varieties is the original. And while, he says, those who have become acquainted with the foreign vine and the native species find it an easy task to distinguish one from the other, no matter how much each may vary, it is not so easy to describe the two so that others may learn the difference. But he gives some of the distinguishing characteristics as follows:

"1. The skin of our native grape slips from the pulp, while that of the foreign varieties adheres to it like the skin of the apple, and those which have a fleshy pulp allow the seeds to fall from it when it is broken. The seeds of our native grapes are enveloped and held together by the pulp, more or less persistent in different varieties; but to observe this, the fruit of some of the newer ones must be examined before they are fully ripe, for at that time the pulp has become so tender that it is scarcely more than a liquid. The tough pulp is a prominent characteristic of the *Vitis labrusca* and its varieties.

"2. The bark of the native grapes, particularly on the one-year-old canes, parts very readily from the wood; it is also quite tough, and in some instances it may be divided into small threads resembling hemp, while the bark on the young wood of the foreign vine usually adheres more firmly, and is also quite brittle. The bark of the native vines, particularly the northern species, is harder than that of the foreign one, and the prevailing colors are dark maroon or brown, varying to light orange. Very few of the cultivated native varieties have any bloom upon the young wood, while that of the foreign ones usually has a grayish or ashen hue, and is also more or less supplied with a peculiar blue bloom."

Three pages of the introduction are devoted to the subject of "Propagation by Seed." The author commends the effort to obtain valuable seedlings, but cautions against indulging in too great expectations, saying:—"In growing a thousand seedlings from a choice improved variety, if we succeed in getting one even but a little better than the parent, we would be well repaid. * * * Seedling grapes are from three to ten years in coming into bearing—usually the wildest and the most inferior varieties will grow the strongest and come into bearing first."

Chapter II is devoted to detailed directions for "Growing from Seed;" Chapter III to "Propagation by Single Buds," embracing "mode of operation," "planting in beds," "single buds in open air," "starting in hot-beds," and "form of single-bud cuttings,"—all illustrated. Chapter IV is devoted to "Cuttings of Unripe Wood," in which there are two long sentences, which we quote:—"Thousands of vines are annually produced from green cuttings, but it is questionable whether the country would not be better off, on the whole, without such vines than with them. That good, strong, healthy vines are sometimes produced from green cuttings, I admit, but also assert that the great majority are worthless." There is no doubt in our mind on the question contained in the first sentence quoted. The sending out vines so propagated has caused more disappointment, and retarded the progress of grape culture more than any other cause—such is our

*The Grape Culturist: A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Native Grape, by ANDREW S. FULLER, Practical Horticulturist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COIT'S BUEURRE PEAR.

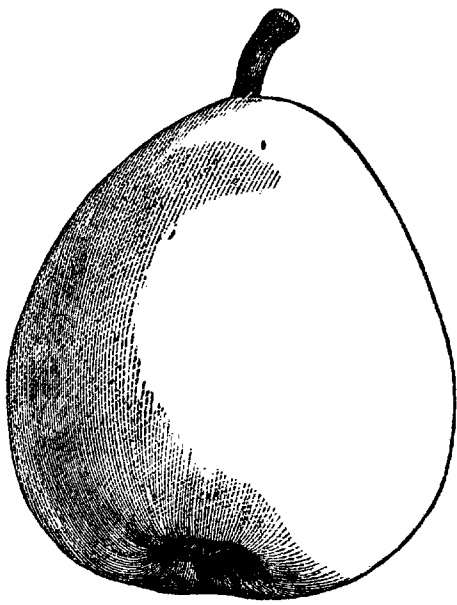


FIG. 1.—COIT'S BUEURRE PEAR.

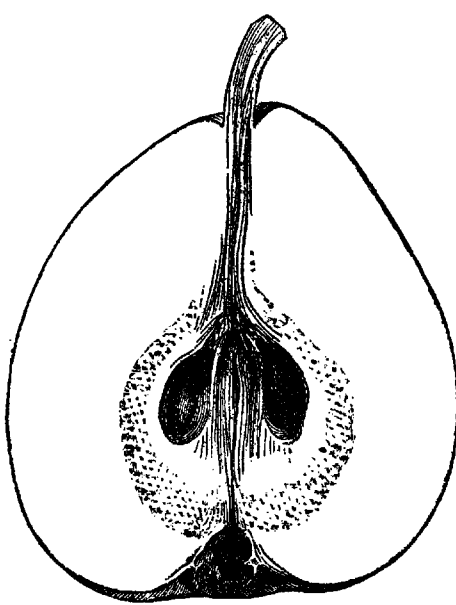


FIG. 2.—SECTION.

ON page 143, current volume, will be found a description of this pear copied from the *Horticulturist* wherein it is highly commended. It evidently merits trial at least.

opinion, at least. And the author tells the truth when he says, "The facility with which vines may be multiplied in this way is a great inducement, to those who are disseminating new and rare varieties, [at \$3 to \$5 per cutting, he should have added,] to use it." It is this mode of propagation which has given the Delaware its reputation for being a "slow grower" and "weak vine," as has been asserted before in these columns.

Chapter V. describes and illustrates the "Propagating House." Chapter VI. talks of "Cuttings in Open Air." For growing cuttings in the open air, he says:—"The soil may be loam, sandy loam, or fine muck with an admixture of sand—the latter is one of the best, provided it is not too wet. Any soil that is retentive of moisture, but not really wet or swampy, will answer the purpose. A soil at least eighteen inches deep is one of the requisites of a good cutting bed." Further details are given. A rich soil is required, but no unfermented manure should be used with it. He recommends making cuttings in the latitude of New York soon after the leaves have fallen in the fall, and put away in moist soil in the cellar or buried in some dry place in the open ground, until spring. "Cuttings should be made of the past season's growth of wood—that is, shoots that have been produced during the summer are to be taken for cuttings in the fall. That which is strong, and vigorous, and well ripened, is best. * * * All soft, spongy, and unripened wood should be discarded." He prefers a cutting six to eight inches in length. "As soon as the ground is settled in the spring, fork over the cutting bed, rake it level and smooth, then draw a line across it, place the back of the spade to the line, throw out the soil, leaving a trench nearly perpendicular at the side next to the line, and a little deeper than the cutting is long. Then set the cuttings upright in this trench, unless they are more than six inches long—if so, incline them—placing them about three or four inches apart, and so deep that the upper bud will be one inch below the surface of the soil. When the row is filled with cuttings, put in about two inches of soil and press it firmly around the base of the cutting, then fill the trench up evenly, just covering the upper bud, but do not bury it too deeply. The rows of cuttings should be about two feet apart." We must refer the reader to the book for further details on this subject.

"Mallet Cuttings" are also talked about in the last named chapter. They are usually made by selecting the one-year-old cane and by cutting through the two-year-old wood, leaving a small piece of it attached, so that the whole resembles a mallet. The author says, "The advantage derived from the presence of a piece of old wood is not, as is sometimes stated, because roots are more readily produced from it, but because there are several buds at the point of junction of the old and young wood, and consequently a larger deposit of cambium than where there is but a single bud. The piece of old wood assists in protecting these buds until roots are produced." He says there are some varieties of grapes—Norton's Virginia and the Delaware—that grow more readily from mallet cuttings than the ordinary three-bud cuttings.

PRACTICAL FLORAL TALK.—BY A LADY.

LADIES, have you commenced your Spring work in the flower garden? Now is the time to clear away the dead stalks and leaves from the perennials and herbaceous plants; to procure new shrubs and plants, and to divide and transplant the old ones—the time to re-arrange the beds and borders, and to make new ones. Make as many small beds as you conveniently can, for flowers look much better grown in masses. Nicely made beds look well on the lawn, even when not filled with flowers. If beds are cut in the turf, be very careful to have the edges smooth and true, let the form be what it will. I have seen circular beds that were anything but round, with rough, jagged edges; such beds are certainly not ornamental, in and of themselves.

A round bed is very easily marked out by first driving a stake firmly in the ground where you wish the center of your bed to be. Fasten a pointed stick to one end of a strong cord or rope; tie the other end loosely to the stake in the ground. The cord should be half the length of the diameter of the bed required. With the

pointed stick, mark the circle. Next, cut through the turf with the spade in the line thus made, and your bed will be round when completed. Endeavor to have some variety in the form of your beds; any shape your taste may devise, but have all edges smooth and true.

If you have not procured a good supply of flower seeds, hasten to do so. Exchange with your friends, but do not neglect to purchase a few good varieties, even if those you got last year did not "come up." Out of three packages of Verbenas, two Italian Striped and one Hybrid, that I sowed in my hot bed, I have but seven plants; but I am not discouraged, by any means.

It is unnecessary to give a list of the desirable annuals, as our seedsmen give such good descriptions one cannot fail to please themselves. In my selections, I mostly take those that are good for cut flowers; for it is a real pleasure to give bouquets to one's friends. It is well to get a few kinds we have never seen in flower, as it keeps up an interest.

Don't forget the Ever-astling Flowers and Grasses, for they make such beautiful winter bouquets, wreaths, &c. I have made several, and will tell you my mode during the summer, if desired. MRS. A. M. M.

HONEY LOCUSTS FOR HEDGES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—S. W. ARNOLD, in his article in the *RURAL* of Jan. 9th, states:—"That there is a borer that works in the Honey Locust is certain." Herein I think he is mistaken, as I have been familiar with the Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthus*) in its different stages of growth, for the past twenty years, and have yet to see one that has ever been troubled with a borer.

There seems to be considerable confusion regarding the different varieties of Locusts, many confounding the Yellow (*Robinia pseud-acacia*) with others. Possibly Mr. A. might have had reference to the latter, which is quite another tree, and totally unfit for any purpose of hedge-making.

What we want, Mr. Editor, is to get at facts in relation to a hedge-plant that can be recommended for general planting, as it is a matter of very great interest to a large portion of community. We need something reliable for a live fence, and I am confident that we have it in the Honey Locust, as it is a plant that is perfectly hardy, bears pruning well, and is armed with sharp and defensive thorns, which bid defiance to all intruders.

I claim that a well grown hedge should never have from two to three feet of tops that can be killed by cold weather, and be of no detriment to it. Such Mr. ARNOLD says is frequently the case with Osage Orange. Throughout this section of country, where hundreds of Osage Orange hedges were planted, there is only now and then one to be seen, and those of not very self-sustaining appearance.

I notice that some of your correspondents complain of the Honey Locust becoming too thin; but such cases must be owing to not cutting back close enough when young, as this is absolutely necessary with any hedge plant. The Honey Locust is becoming yearly better known and more and more planted, and we think it will yet become the universal favorite for hedging. HENRY HALLIDAY. Millwood, N. Y., May, 1864.

GRAFTING WAX AND GRAFTING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—To make grafting wax, use one-half pound good tallow, one-half pound bees-wax, three pounds rosin. Melt and work as shoemaker's wax. When it is used, put it in warm water, so as to make it pliable; rub your hands with tallow to keep the wax from sticking to them when grafting. This wax will remain firm till grown off, while other wax will melt or crack, so as to let water or air in, which will cause the stump to die before it is healed over.

In top-grafting it is necessary to put two scions in a stump, so as to draw the sap up and heal over as quick as possible; and be sure to graft into the limb that you would let remain if you were going to trim. In grafting in Canada, I have used more tallow and less bees-wax; in the Southern States, more bees-wax and less tallow, depending upon the temperature of the air when using. DAVID SINCLAIR. Joe Davies Co., Ill., 1864.

ROSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—People want to buy a strong plant of almost any species. Many roses will not make a strong growth on their own roots; nor can they be so cheaply raised on their own roots as on the Manetti stock. At the same time, a great many objections are made to roses thus grown. Therefore as soon as parties receive a rose plant, it should be cut back to within two or three eyes, and the stock planted in the soil below the insertion of the bud, when it will be found, after a year or so, that the whole plant has taken root, and thus stands on its own bottom. This holds good with almost all sorts of hybrid perpetuals, summer, and a good many moss roses. It is of course of first importance that the soil should be well drained, and of a loose, friable nature. OTTO.

THE THORN ON MOUNTAIN ASH.

THE following from OTTO, of this city, dated April 10th, has just turned up, having been mislaid. But we print it because it may be referred to hereafter:

"Now is the time to graft a few strong-growing branches of the mountain ash with the double red or single red thorn. Few will fail to appreciate the beauty of a tree thus growing and blooming, which might have been seen last year on Mt. Hope Avenue, in front of Mr. KING'S nursery, Rochester. Should the grafts not take, they can be re-budded in August or September. Grafts or buds grow very easy."

Inquiries and Answers.

PETROLEUM AND THE CURRANT WORM.—Would not crude petroleum have a tendency to keep the currant worm from destroying the bush? If so, and not injurious to the bush, it could be applied to the body of the bush before the worm ascends it. I believe all insects and vermin avoid all pungent substances. Were I a gardener, or if I had currant bushes, I would try the experiment.—J. DIXON, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WATER-MELONS.—Will you name the best varieties of water-melons to plant?—JOHN G. VINCENT.

There are but two varieties which we would plant if we could get the seed—the Ice Cream and Black Spanish. We think we never tasted anything in the melon line equal to an Ice Cream water-melon. The Black Spanish requires a long season. We should plant at once, and protect from frost with glass and boxes.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*). (J. R. J.) Saffron may be sown any time this month. Sow in drills in beds as you do onions, leaving spaces every four or five feet in which to walk and gather the petals. We do not know what the practice is with the Shakers, who grow this plant for market. But we have seen it dried, by spreading on boards, both in the sun and shade. It is neatly pressed, and wrapped in small square packages for the druggist.

HEDGE BESIDE AN ORCHARD.—I wish to set a pear and apple orchard in a field adjoining the road, and some distance from the house. I would like to fence it—or line the fence—with something that would turn pigs as well as cattle. What would you recommend? Has the Osage Orange ever been tried as a hedge plant in Western New-York? Would it be likely to succeed on a clayey soil?—W.

We are of the opinion, from what we can learn and have seen, that the Honey Locust is better adapted to hedging in your locality—that is, that it will make a more satisfactory hedge, in all respects, than the Osage Orange. But we do not doubt that the latter, if placed on a well-drained hedge bed, allowed to grow two years and then cut or laid down, will make a satisfactory hedge. It may die down, but its efficiency as a hedge will not be affected thereby.

Horticultural Notes.

COAL TAR INJURIOUS TO TREES.—The editor of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* says coal tar applied to young trees injures them, because "it prevents the enlargement of the part of the stem it is applied to." We do not believe it has this effect. Will some one test the matter, and report?

GRAPE NOMENCLATURE.—The recent report of a Committee on Grapes to the Ohio Horticultural Society, thus sets forth the qualities of some new seedlings:—"It appears to the Committee that Lydia was rather acid; that Mary was pretty good, with a thick skin, and that Ellen was rather sub-acid, with a Catawba flavor."

RUSSIAN MODE OF PRESERVING GRAPES.—In the South of Russia grapes are gathered before they are quite ripe, put in large, air-tight jars, so filled with millet that the grapes are kept separate. They are sent in this way to the markets of St. Petersburg. After remaining thus for a whole year they are still very sweet, all their sugar being developed by the ripening process in the pots.

THE LATE DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.—In the Annual Address of President MUDGE, of the Missouri Horticultural Society, of St. Louis, are named the eminent horticulturists who died during 1863—among them Dr. KENNICOTT, in the following language:—"In Doctor KENNICOTT, familiarly known as the 'Old Doctor,' do we of the West lose the pioneer of Western Horticulture—his life seemed devoted to the interest and improvement of his country and his kind. Distinguished as were his services in horticulture and agriculture, they were scarcely less so in the interest of schools and colleges."

DOES PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING DEGENERATE FRUIT TREES?—M. DECAIEN, Professor of Cultivation at the Garden of Plants, Paris, says:—"The notion that fruit trees degenerate because they are propagated by grafting, is an error which must be exposed. There is no single fact to prove it. Those which have been cited, depend upon totally different causes, first and foremost among which are climate, unsuitable soil, and very often bad cultivation or neglect of pruning, so common now-a-days. Our ancient pears, which a century or two ago were so justly esteemed, are now exactly the same as they ever were; they ripen at the same time, and keep good just as long. The pretended degeneracy of ancient races is really nothing more than one of the clever devices of the present day."

Domestic Economy.

A LEMON PIE CHAPTER.

MATTIE, Lyons, N. Y., writes:—"I send one which we consider 'tip-top.' Take one coffee cup of sugar, juice of two lemons, the rind of one; two tablespoonfuls of corn starch; one cup of sweet milk; the yolk of six eggs, and the white of one. Bake with an under-crust. Then beat the whites of five of the eggs to a froth, to which add six tablespoonfuls of sugar, spread it on top of the pie, and put it back in the oven until it browns. This is enough for two pies. If 'TOM' can not be suited with pies made after this recipe, he must be fastidious."

FRANCELLA FORRESTER, of Dane Co., Wis., writes:—"Fill a teacup half full of the best golden sirup; squeeze into it the juice of a lemon, (throw out the pips), and fill the cup with good coffee sugar; chop the peel as fine as possible, line a plate with the best crust you can make, and spread upon it half the contents of the cup; sprinkle over it part of the chopped peel; cover this with a very thin crust; empty your cup upon it and sprinkle around the remainder of the peel, and cover again. If this does not suit 'TOM,' he don't like lemon pie at all, at all."

MRS. L. LEWIS, Kalamazoo, Mich., writes:—"Take one lemon; one cup white sugar; one egg; one tablespoon of flour; one cup water. Grate the yellow rind, throw away the white rind, cut the lemon pulp in small pieces and mash with the sugar; beat the egg and add it, then the flour, and last the water."

ALICE, of Allegany, says:—"Tell MATTIE, of Williamsville, to try the following recipe for two lemon pies, and if 'TOM' don't like the first he needn't try the next. Take the grated peel of one lemon; the juice of two; two tablespoonfuls of cream tartar; two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; the yolks of four eggs; eight spoonfuls of sugar. Bake till well done."

"Beat to a stiff froth the whites of four eggs, and four spoonfuls of sugar, season with lemon extract and spread over the pies, then brown them slightly."

MATTIE, Fairview, Pa., writes:—"In reply to MATTIE, I send my recipe for making 'Lemon Pies,' which I think can not fail to suit TOM; Add the grated rind of two lemons to the juice; one cup of white sugar; one half cup of sweet cream, and the yolks of two eggs. This quantity is sufficient for two pies. When the pies are done, spread an icing made of the whites of the eggs, and half a cup of sugar, and let them remain in the oven until they are of a delicate brown."

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER, Batavia, N. Y., writes:—"I saw an inquiry in the last *RURAL* for making lemon pie. I will send you mine, which I think an excellent one, and will suit TOM. Take two lemons, two cups sugar, one cup water, three eggs, and one tablespoon flour."

MRS. D. H. D., Livonia, N. Y., writes:—"MATTIE wishes for a recipe for good lemon pie, and I am sure the following must suit that epicure, TOM:—Pare and slice one and a half nice lemons, place the slices evenly over your paste. Take one and a half cups of coffee sugar; one cup of sweet cream; one teaspoonful of lemon extract, and one tablespoonful of flour. Stir thoroughly, and pour over your fruit; cover with a thin crust, having an opening in the center, and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven."

MRS. SPENCER KNAPP, of Michigan, writes:—"Noticing an inquiry in the *RURAL* for lemon pie, I send mine:—One lemon, one egg, one tablespoonful flour, one cup cold water, one cup white sugar, one cup raisins. Peel your lemon, chop the rind, cook it with the raisins, beat the egg, sugar and flour together, add the water, lemon and raisins; bake with two crusts. If this does not suit TOM he must be hard to please."

TO CLEANSE OR SOFTEN HARD WATER.—

Those obliged to use hard water for washing, will appreciate the following:—Take about six quarts of ashes and make a white ley. Pour the ley into a barrel of hard water, and in a few minutes it will assume a milky appearance, occasioned by a separation of the particles of lime from the water. Let it stand three or four hours, or till it becomes clear, and you can see the lime settled at the bottom of the barrel. The water will then be as soft as rain water. I generally prepare it over night, and it will be all settled in the morning.—E. M. W., Plymouth Rock, Iowa, 1864.

RUSTIC FRAMES.—

I take leaves, such as roses, lilac, tanzey, grass, stems of grass, &c., dip them into glue (common) so that they are covered with it. Bend the shape you wish them to be, and glue upon your frame. You can form flowers, leaves, &c., much better and prettier than with leather. I have tried it and know them to be durable and substantial. And they are made in less than half the time. Try it.—BELL HOWARD.

CRULLERS.—Three tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of butter or lard, three eggs, nutmeg and soda; cut in any fanciful shape and fry in lard.—M. J. S. A., Alfred, N. Y., 1864.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

CONSCIENTIOUS TRADERS.—No trader who sells goods for family consumption can claim to be honest and conscientious who sells a deleterious article, such as is frequently sold and called Saleratus. He can satisfy himself without difficulty as to what is pure and what is not, and is morally bound to do so. The evidence is before the world that the Chemical Saleratus made by De Land & Co., at Fairport, N. Y., and put up in red papers, is pure and wholesome. Grocers should always have it, and consumers should take none other.

Ladies' Department.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.—HOME PRODUCTS TO BE ENCOURAGED.

A MEETING of ladies was held at Washington recently, to inaugurate an important National movement. It is proper we should give the results thereof in this department of the RURAL.

Rev. Dr. McMURDY presided, and Miss LIZZIE M. BAKER was made Secretary. A committee of seven, consisting of Mrs. Senator Lane of Indiana, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens of New York, Mrs. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Mrs. Loan of Missouri, Mrs. Pike of Maine, Mrs. S. A. Douglas and Mrs. Ingersoll of the District, was appointed to prepare an address to the women of America, and report a Constitution for the proposed organization.

A committee of five, consisting of Mrs. Spalding of Ohio, Mrs. Woodbridge of Vermont, Mrs. Hughes of Indiana, Mrs. Choate of the District, and Mrs. Morris of the Navy was appointed to nominate officers for the society.

The committee on constitution reported the following which was adopted:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.—OF THE NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be the Ladies' National Covenant.

Sec. 2. The object shall be to unite the women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel where American can possibly be substituted during the continuance of the war.

ART. II.—OF THE OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The officers of the National Covenant shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and an Advisory and Organizing Committee of two from each State and Territory within Federal lines.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Covenant, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. She shall provide for all vacancies in the offices.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President, in the absence or death of the President, shall act in her place. She shall be a member of the Executive Committee, and shall assist the President in her duties at her request.

Sec. 4. The Corresponding Secretaries shall enlist the press in behalf of the objects of the Covenant, and correspond with ladies and societies in various parts of the country, in promotion of the purposes of the organization.

The number of Corresponding Secretaries shall be ten, which number may be augmented at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 5. The Recording Secretaries shall preserve an official record of the names and places of residence pledged to the Covenant, and perform such other duties as are implied in the nature of their office.

The number of Recording Secretaries shall be two, and this number may be increased at the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 6. The Advisory and Organizing Committee shall consist of two from each State and Territory within the Federal lines, which number may be indefinitely increased, by the two members from the State or Territory, by appointments, at their pleasure, of persons within said State or Territory, for the purposes of this association in the said State or Territory. This Organizing Committee shall report monthly, as far as practicable, to the President of the National Covenant, the number of persons pledged, in their respective States, to the Covenant, and make such suggestions as they may deem expedient to perfect the success of this Society.

Sec. 7. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, and Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. This Committee shall transact all business necessary to the purposes of the League. Said Committee shall meet at their pleasure, and adopt any laws for their government not inconsistent with the object of the National Covenant.

Sec. 8. The time and place of the meetings of the National Covenant shall be determined by the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

ART. III.—OF THE PLEDGE OR COVENANT.

The Pledge or Covenant shall be as follows:—"For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country, to purchase no imported article of apparel."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—Mrs. Gen. JAS. TAYLOR. Vice-President—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas. Rec. Secretaries—Miss Rebecca Gillis, Miss Virginia Smith. Cor. Secretaries—Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. B. B. French, Mrs. S. Bowen, Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Mrs. Z. Robbins, Mrs. Prof. Henry, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Capt. Kidden, Miss Williams, Miss Matilda Bates.

ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

In the capital of our country we have this day organized a central society for the suppression of extravagance, the diminution of foreign imports, and the practice of economy in all our social relations. To this society we have given the name of "The Ladies' National Covenant." Its object is a good and generous one, which should inspire a spirit of patriotism worthy of women who are the glory of a great nation. For this society we have an example and precedent at once august and encouraging.

In 1770, the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the City of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February, 300 matrons, each the mistress of a household, met as we do now, and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time, and the very life of all the social gatherings for which our New-England ancestors were so famous. Three days after, twice that number of blooming young girls met in the same place and signed

like pledges. From that brave assemblage of women non-importation societies sprang up, that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the terrors of the war these noble women held firmly to their pledges, and by their earnestness awoke the sympathy and co-operation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearthstone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax-wheel, the hatchel, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The house mothers of '76 not only kept their pledge of non-importation, but with their own hands wrought from the raw material the garments which clothed themselves, their husbands, and children. The pledge which they took and kept so faithfully evoked not only great self-sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64, have the same object to attain and the same duties to perform which were so nobly accomplished by the women of '76. Shall we not follow their example, and take up cheerfully the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the very comforts of life without a murmur; can we refuse when a sacrifice of feminine vanity is alone required? Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries that are so unbecoming when the very earth trembles under our feet from the tread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every roof throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband lies buried so deep among the masses of slain heroes, that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was absent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her royal robes and be cheerful, she answered:—"My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet? Shall I dress in new robes while he carries arms? No! my raiment shall be like his hard labors, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the mother of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of these women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle for the Union, and the contrast is indeed humiliating. Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of this day will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggles of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils their thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only pledging ourselves to a general system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how unwomanly it is to make outward display a paramount subject of thought, when the nation is in the throes of a Rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the center of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, anxious only for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sister women throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier that is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister-women who toil for their bread into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessities of life beyond the reach of the working man.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New York Custom House alone amounted to \$5,000,000, and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington were blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain, or dust, down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death, which is almost flinging its crimson shadow over us.

For the good of our country and the honor of our sex, let us redeem ourselves from this reproach of wanton extravagance. Let us prove by cheerful retrenchment, that the women of the country are not so wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they can not fill a glorious page in the history of this war, and yet retain all that is retiring and beautiful in womanhood. In all humane works they have proved themselves charitable, kind and munificent. Let these comprehend that self-abnegation will accomplish more than works of charity, and they will not be less earnest to sacrifice than they have been to act.

It must not be said of us that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons and brothers to fight or die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and

diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No! our women of the Union only lack knowledge of the means by which they can prove themselves true help-mates of the heroes who are fighting our battles.

Impress it upon them that in discouraging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home they keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above feminine vanity in the hearts of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it is important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages profligate expenditures of any kind, recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advises simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste. It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands on thousands in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph, and awake kindred inspiration throughout the entire land. By every means of communication in our power, let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union, some woman who loves her country is implored to establish an auxiliary society and forward the names of the ladies invited to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work, and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister women. With their ardent help, a work will be accomplished so important in its results, that the woman who shares in it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewel that she can leave to posterity.

ADVISORY AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEES.

Maine.—Mrs. Vice-President Hamlin, Bangor; Mrs. Senator Loti M. Morrill, Augusta; Mrs. Representative Sweet, Portland; Mrs. Representative Pike, Calais; Mrs. Representative Blaine, Augusta; Mrs. John A. Rice, York.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Senator Hale, Dover; Mrs. Senator Clark, Manchester; Mrs. Representative Rollins, Concord.

Vermont.—Mrs. Senator Foote, Rutland; Mrs. Representative Baxter, Derby Line; Mrs. Representative Woodbridge, Vergennes; Mrs. Representative Morrill, Stratford.

Massachusetts.—Mrs. Senator Wilson, Natick; Mrs. Maj. Gen. Butler, Lowell; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Boston; Mrs. Representative Elliot, New Bedford; Mrs. Gen. Lander, Lynn; Mrs. Representative Ames, North Easton; Mrs. Alley, Lynn.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. Representative Jenckes, Providence.

Connecticut.—Mrs. Senator Dixon, Hartford; Mrs. Senator Foster, Norwich; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford; Mrs. Representative English, New-Haven.

New York.—Mrs. Ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo; Mrs. Senator Harris, Albany; Mrs. Senator Morgan, New York City; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, New York City; Mrs. Representative Stebbins, New York City; Mrs. Gen. McClellan, New York City; Mrs. Gen. Fremont, New York City.

New Jersey.—Mrs. Senator Ten Eyck, Mount Holly; Mrs. Senator Wright, Newark.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. Senator Buckalew, Bloomsburg; Mrs. J. W. Forney, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bishop Potter, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. J. Hale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Keechler, Harrisburg; Mrs. Senator Down, Greensburg; Mrs. Representative Moorhead, Pittsburg; Mrs. Bliss, Erie; Mrs. Broomall, Media.

Delaware.—Mrs. Representative Smithers, Dover.

Maryland.—Mrs. Senator Johnson, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Davis, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Thomas, Franksville.

Virginia.—Mrs. Judge Underwood, Alexandria.

Ohio.—Mrs. Senator Wade, Jefferson; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield; Mrs. Governor Brough, Columbus; Mrs. Judge Storer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Platt, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Cox, Columbus; Mrs. Representative Geyer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Schenck, Dayton; Mrs. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Spalding, Cleveland.

Kentucky.—Mrs. Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Mrs. Joshua Bell, Danville; Mrs. Senator Davis, Paris; Mrs. Representative Smith, Covington; Mrs. Representative Yeaman, Owensboro.

Indiana.—Mrs. Senator Lane, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Senator Hendricks, Indianapolis; Mrs. Gov. Morton, Indianapolis; Mrs. McKee Dunn, Madison; Mrs. Representative Orth, Lafayette; Mrs. Judge McCullough, Fort Wayne.

Illinois.—Mrs. Senator Trumbull, Chicago; Mrs. Gov. Yates, Springfield; Mrs. Gen. Grant, Galena; Mrs. Representative Arnold, Chicago; Mrs. Representative Washburne, Galena; Mrs. Representative Stuart, Springfield.

Missouri.—Mrs. Senator Brown, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Blow, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Loan, St. Joseph; Mrs. Representative Knox, St. Louis; Mrs. Representative Boyd, Springfield; Mrs. Judge Wells, Jefferson City.

Michigan.—Mrs. Senator Chandler, Detroit; Mrs. Senator Howard, Detroit; Mrs. Representative Kellogg, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Representative Baldwin, Pontiac.

Iowa.—Mrs. Senator Harlan, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Senator Grimes, Burlington; Mrs. Representative Kaeson, Des Moines; Mrs. Judge Miller, Keokuk.

Wisconsin.—Mrs. Senator Doolittle, Racine; Mrs. Senator Howe, Green Bay; Mrs. Governor Lewis, Madison.

California.—Mrs. Senator McDougall, San Francisco; Mrs. Senator Conness, Sacramento; Mrs. Ex-Senator Latham, San Francisco.

Minnesota.—Mrs. Senator Ramsay, St. Paul; Mrs. Senator Wilkinson, Menkato; Mrs. Representative Donnelly, Minneapolis; Mrs. Representative Windom, Winona.

Oregon.—Mrs. Senator Neamith, Salem; Mrs. Senator Harding, Salem.

Kansas.—Mrs. Senator Lane, Lawrence; Mrs. Gen. Kearney, Leavenworth; Mrs. Armsstrong.

West Virginia.—Mrs. Senator Willey, Morgantown; Mrs. Representative Brown, Kingswood.

Nebraska.—Mrs. Representative Daily, Peru.

Colorado.—Mrs. Gov. Evans, Denver; Mrs. Gen. Slough, Denver; Mrs. Representative Bennett, Denver.

Dakota.—Mrs. Representative Jayne.

Idaho.—Mrs. Representative Wallace.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, it was resolved that the badge of the National Covenant shall be a black bee, with wings enameled, according to nature, worn with a tri-color ribbon, a little in front of the left shoulder.

On motion of Mrs. Ingersoll, it was Resolved, That while, as the wives and daughters and women of America, we are ready and determined to practice self-denial for the benefit of the country and our sex, we earnestly request the ladies of America also to abstain from the use of imported articles, especially wines, liquors, and cigars.

On motion of Mrs. Morris, it was Resolved, That the women in the nation, sympathizing with the great object of this society, be and hereby are invited to copy the Covenant, record their own names thereto, and obtaining as many signatures as possible, forward the number (not the names) so obtained to the Committee of their State.

WHERE love has once obtained influence, any seasoning, I believe, will please.—Plautus.

Choice Miscellany.

A WELCOME TO MAY.

Here's a welcome, lovely May, Coming on this vernal day From the South-land, far away.

Welcome, with thy radiance fair, With thy soft and balmy air Breathing fragrance everywhere.

Childhood glad, and Patriarch old, Matron grave, and Manhood bold, Proffer welcome myriad fold.

Not alone the words of men Welcome thee to us again; List, the voices in the gien.

Song-birds with melodious humming, And the pheasant loudly drumming, Join to celebrate thy coming.

Earth, and sky, and surging sea, Rolling over, rolling free— All unite to welcome thee.

Now I close my humble lay, Singing, in a friendly way, Thof art welcome lovely May.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May, 1864. N. M.

SOILED PAGES.

THERE are a dozen books in our library, which, if you take down with a careless hand, will fall open at some page containing a favorite thought or piece. And there you will notice the leaf—or leaves, for there may be many such places in some volumes—is marked and soiled, as if by the tender tread of loving fingers over the page. These leaves, soiled by the frequent perusal, are found in volumes of all sorts and sizes; but mostly in those books that you can hold in your hand, that you can put in your pocket, that can ride up the mountain with you, go with you into the woods and along the meadow brooks,—such as you take out to walk with you, when the day itself seems but a miniature edition of summer, done up in the "blue and gold" of the sky and sunshine.

These are the books that nestle so cozily in the grass, as you lie in the shadow of the old oak by the hillside, and translate the storied scene from the sweet poet's pages to the green valley below, and let your thoughts float off on the shadows of the clouds, while

"June comes with her roses your shoulder to look over, And breezes are turning each leaf of your book over."

There is SPENSER, and that sweet page where UNA fair shines in a flood of light among the checked shadows of the tree; and there is SHAKESPEARE, and that is full of soiled leaves, where all the graces of that master mind flowed forth in one sweet speech. There are soiled leaves in BYRON and BRYANT, WORDSWORTH and WHITTIER, and you know not where to stop if you begin to enumerate. Our poets are full of them, and so are IRVING, and DICKENS, and BRONTE, and those rich classics which we have turned over a hundred times, and always to the same beautiful stories. Sir THOMAS BROWNE, The Arabian Nights, the immortal Vicar, Rasselas, Robinson Crusoe! What visions of soiled pages do these names call up, and words that seemed to drop in through our eyes, and fall in golden syllables on our hearts.

Then there are other books that do not show themselves in the library, that have soiled pages—aye, leaves where tear-marks may be seen, and fine, delicate pencil marks that had a meaning once, when feet, that walk the earth no more, made footsteps 'mong the daisies. The Hymn Book falls open with soiled leaves, bearing comfort, as we sing, with tears in our eyes, and a vision of what we hoped heaven would be, slowly unfolding itself to our inmost thought:

"There shall no tempests blow, No scorching, noontide heat; There shall be no more snow, No weary, wandering feet."

And we turn to find other pages, full of poetry and promise, beauty and blessing. We find soiled leaves at every favorite hymn, and think—as we remember how a fair, white hand used to hold the pages open with ours, and a bird-like voice that went up to the choirs above, one fall when the forest leaves were red and yellow—that to one has been fulfilled the promise, that

"Thou shalt walk in pure, white light, With kings and priests abroad; And thou shalt summer high in bliss, Upon the hills of God."

So we shut the hymn book, and lay it on the music book, itself full of soiled leaves, whose pencillings call up warm Sunday afternoons in the little church, where sleepiness held sway inside, and sunshine outside, and music spread its benediction on the air, while our hearts went up to the throne of our Father in prayer.

But no book has so many soiled pages as the Bible, the great one that our grandfather used to read, and the one that used to charm us so with its pictures, while our hearts grew great with wonder as he told of the better land. Our mother's Bible is full of soiled leaves, and a prayer seems folded down in each leaf. The warm, soft hand on our boyish brow has left its gentle pressure there still, and the same hand has traced these lines, and sought strength, and counsel, and comfort, from GOD'S own book. And here, where a soft lock of dark brown hair, with just the least wavy gleam of sunshine in it, falls out, we read, "Suffer little children to come unto me," and anon the leaf flutters over, and our eye sees the words, "Blessed are the pure in heart;" while we think of the child whose brow wore that curl in the years ago.

"There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there; There is no firebrand, however defended, But hath a one vacant chair."

We open to the psalm beginning, "The Lord is my shepherd," and again the low, soft tones of our mother call to us from the shadows of other years, and the white walls of jasper and the shining doors gleam above the dark valley, as we hear her say, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." The beatitudes are soiled pages, and where comfort is found, finger tracks have been made, and tearful eyes have looked for hope.

Our own Bible has its pages dimmed by use, and falls open at the ninety-first psalm, as if on purpose to assure us that "no evil shall befall us." Then, too, there are glorious promises from Him that is Alpha and Omega, that we may dwell in the city where is no night, and which hath no need of the sun nor the moon, for the LORD GOD is the light thereof. There is one page that has the marks of tears, as well as the traces of fingers, and we think how we have stood by the open grave as the last sad words of the service were said, and felt how the silver cord of our friendship had been loosed, the golden bowl full of the wine of life had been broken, the pitcher at the fountain, the wheel at the cistern, and the spirit had returned unto GOD who gave it, and left us thirsting for human love. There is a lock of hair in our Bible that has a golden flash in its silky braid;

"But this long, waving, silken curl; Ah, this you must not share; You never knew the angel girl, That gave this golden hair; My beautiful, my blessed one; And she, too, passed away; I tried to say 'Thy will be done,' But it was hard to say."

After the soiled leaf that bears the text that says so sweetly, "GOD is love," and, "He that loveth is born of GOD," the book falls open where a little stream of blue ribbon winds through the page, soiled by frequent finger-marks, where the apostle speaks of love in its name of charity; that love that is the perfection of life, that love that beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, and never faileth in this life or the next. O, divine energy on the only GOD-portion of man's nature, bond of hearts in time and eternity, that makes Edens in our desert, and heaven in this vale of tears!

"Strong Son of God, immortal Love, Whom we that have not seen thy face, By faith, and faith alone, embrace."

Teach our hearts with thy wisdom, and fill us with thy love. When in life we feel that

"Silence, against which we dare not cry, Aches round us like a strong disease and new, Come Thou, sufficient Christ, and fill the void."

Not alone in books are there soiled pages; there are leaves in Memory's sheaf that are worn with the footprints of our thoughts, springs of love where we wander back to drink sweet draughts, and feel the same old thrill that used to warm our youthful hearts, from the communion of loved scenes and dear lost forms.

"Spots amid the storms Of life, to which return the wearied soul, When bated, driven backward from its goal."

Lovingly do we trace back on these soiled pages the names of all we loved, and read them through the mist of tears;

"And we almost hear through the turbulent roar, Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,"

But never more to welcome us till the crystal gateway shall open to our souls.

All through our fields and forests, our mountains and valleys, are soiled pages of Earth's broad volume—

"Spots which love hath hallowed with its forms Of holy beauty,"

Where the sunset shadows call up ever-remembered faces, and the crystal laughter, the tender words, the silent stir, the breathing hush, the gentle footfall of the departed, are with us. Gentle eyes look lovingly down upon us from the stars, golden tresses float on the evening air, spirit hands clasp ours, and the soiled pages of life's book are glorified in the light of love.

ASACH.

OUR CONTEST.

We would not for a moment undervalue the great cause in which we are now fighting, nor will history forget to store it among her choicest philosophies; but we mean to say that there will always attach a transcendent interest in our military history. Considered apart from this, the peninsular campaign, with its chequered fortunes, will be a great study for all future ages. The siege of Vicksburg will challenge the admiration of men as a military feat, when Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos are forgotten. The capture of Fort Wagner and the doleful sounds of the "Swamp Angel," throwing fire and consternation into Charleston, mark an epoch in the history of war. Gettysburg is greater than Waterloo, in action and result; and the brilliant movements at Chattanooga give new lessons both in strategy and tactics. To have participated in these is great glory, now and forever, and when peace comes, there will be no greater claim to place, power and renown than for a man to be able to say, "I was in the Army of the Potomac;" "I was with Grant at Chattanooga;" "I was with Gillmore at Charleston;" and there is glory enough for all. There need be no envy, no fear, no bickering. Impartial history will do justice to all, and that justice will be great and enduring glory.—Army and Navy Journal.

THE records of life run thus:—Man creeps into childhood; bounds into youth; sobers into manhood; softens into age; totters into second childhood, and stumbles into the cradle prepared for him.

JOKING.—Never risk a joke, even the least offensive in its nature, and the most common, with a person who is not well bred, and possessed of sense to comprehend it.

Educational.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE—No. I.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE?

Among the important acts of the XXXVIIIth Congress is that of granting to the several States 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative in Congress for "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 mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the several 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."

This grant will probably be the means of establishing, in every State, schools differing widely in their aims from nearly all existing educational institutions, for the act does not contemplate Chairs of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in schools already existing, but the founding of at least one school in each State, where the "leading object" shall be instruction in the various branches related to these sciences. Such schools, if properly established and supported, will exert a great influence on the progress of agriculture and the mechanic arts, hence it becomes a subject of national importance that they be so organized as not to waste the munificent grant in visionary schemes, or bestow it in a direction foreign from the intention of the act.

The organization of such schools is almost a new work, there being but two or three institutions in the United States whose plan at all approaches that which the act of Congress seems to indicate; and the experience of these abundantly shows that the difficulties in the way are neither few nor unimportant. In pursuing a work so new and difficult it will at the best be impossible to avoid serious errors,—errors which can only be corrected as experience shall enable; but by inquiring what should be the objects of such institutions, considering what means would be necessary for the accomplishment of those objects, and carefully studying the results achieved by those already in operation, certain landmarks may be established which will aid in hastening the success and usefulness of the schools. In pursuing these inquiries it is proposed in these articles to consider only schools of agriculture. The usefulness of schools of the mechanic arts is admitted without question, but having neither experience in their practical workings, nor theoretical knowledge of their requirements, I do not propose to discuss them.

Agriculture includes "farming," that is the cultivation of ordinary farm crops, gardening, fruit culture, the breeding and care of domestic animals, and the management of the dairy. That either of these five departments of the science of agriculture is perfectly understood is not claimed by any one; that much may yet be learned in each of them by patient investigation and experiment is admitted by all intelligent agriculturists; that what might thus be learned would lead to profitable results, the improvement in modes of culture, in domestic animals, in fertilizers, and in agricultural machines which the last few years have witnessed, sufficiently proves; that such results would be of incalculable benefit to our country and the world cannot be doubted. Here there is an extensive, remunerative, honorable field for research—research which demands the clearest powers of thought, and the closest habits of observation;—some departments of it, indeed, demanding such patient and long continued investigations and delicacy of manipulations as are not surpassed in any science.

Such investigations can be conducted only by scholars of thorough mental discipline and extensive scientific attainments. There are already many such scholars, but their whole course of education has led the most of them into occupations other than that of agriculture. Our schools have educated acute lawyers, excellent diplomatists, careful physicians, and eminent divines, but very few scientific farmers. But however desirable it may be to lead all the students of agricultural schools to such lofty attainments as to enable them to become independent investigators, it will probably be found impossible to do so. The proportion of those in any profession who are sufficiently skilled to conduct original investigations is not large. The majority are followers in paths where others, more fortunate, more able, or more industrious, are leaders. To be an intelligent follower, however, implies sufficient ability and education to understand theories and principles, to form correct judgments concerning desirable ends, and to adopt the necessary means for their accomplishment. If schools of agriculture shall succeed in leading but a small minority of their students to the attainments necessary for independent investigations, and in giving to the remainder such education as will enable them to make practical application of the principles discovered by science, they will accomplish all in this direction that can be reasonably demanded.

To train up students who will have the ability and inclination to investigate the abstruse questions involved in agriculture, and to make the principles discovered of practical value, should be the first object of schools of agriculture.

There is another direction in which such schools may legitimately work, which, though less important perhaps than the one given above, is by no means unimportant. It is to make original investigations in the various sciences related to agriculture, and in the several departments of agriculture, to deduce general

principles from the results of such investigations, and to apply these principles on the farm, in the garden, the orchard, the stable, and the dairy; and also by extensive correspondence with agriculturists in all parts of the country, and with similar institutions at home and abroad, to collect, compare, and publish the results of valuable investigations and experiments.

Though scientific agriculturists were to abound in a State, yet its school of agriculture should set an example of energy and enterprise by the patience, perseverance and skill of its own researches, and the success with which it made those results of practical value. It would thus act to rouse the enthusiasm, stimulate the activity, and in some degree direct the efforts of all who were interested in the cause. To make investigations and experiments in agriculture and its relative sciences, and to utilize the results that might be attained seems, therefore, to be the second object of schools of agriculture.

These two objects appear to include all that such schools could legitimately undertake. A.

WEST POINT.

Will you inform me how far a student must be advanced to be admitted to West Point? Do they have to understand Rhetoric, Philosophy, Bourdon, Astronomy and Chemistry? Do they enter in the spring or fall? Who entered this year from this district (28th)? Can they enter an advanced class? Have they got to stay four years? How much pay do they draw? Are they furnished with clothes, exclusive of their pay?—A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

It does not require much preparatory education to enter West Point—and none in any of the branches named by our correspondent. The times of admission are July 1st and September 1st. Each student is required to begin and complete the entire course. We are not informed who are now in the institution from the district named. The amount of pay is now under consideration by Congress. Hitherto it just about supported the students in the institution, including board and dress. It has been \$30 to \$35 per month. It is proposed to increase it to \$40 or \$45.

FIRMNESS OF PURPOSE.

A GREAT mind can only judge of great things, and we are sure to get the better of fortune if we do not contend with her; if we flee, we are undone. That man only is happy who draws good out of evil, who stands fast in his judgment, unmoved by any external violence; the keenest arrow of fortune cannot penetrate him; but, like the falling upon the roof of the house, crackles and skips off again, without damage to the inhabitant. A wise man will ever sustain his courage, and stand upright under any pressure of misfortune.

The Reviewer.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN. By H. W. CLEVELAND. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is not a scientific work upon projectiles, which if a man reads, he will be more completely bewildered than if he had never read it. On the other hand, it is plain, practical talk concerning rifles and their use, by an old sportsman, who has had opportunity to test and has tested the different rifles in the market. The general principles of rifle practice are discussed, the merits and efficiency of different arms compared, the author's preferences and the reasons therefor are given. The book appears to be written in the right spirit in its reference to the rifles of different manufacture.

The author thinks every boy should be taught to shoot and handle fire-arms. And this instruction should take place when he is young. If a boy is clumsy and awkward in his ordinary manipulations of tools and toys, or if he is habitually foolhardy, careless or forgetful, he would not trust him without severe training and constant watchfulness, till he had acquired a different habit. But if he is reasonably careful and sagacious, and naturally handy, he would put a gun into his hand and allow him to use it after careful instruction in its principles, and after being satisfied that he not only understood, but habitually attended to them. He has known parents who could not overcome their dread of fire-arms, to make a compromise between their own fears and their boy's entreaties, and suffer him to take a pistol with which the chances of his injuring himself or another are ten times greater than with a gun of his own length. Not one boy in fifty that one meets in the field with guns in their hands, has ever been taught that the hammer should never rest on the cap in carrying, and they may be constantly seen with their guns at a trail, or on the shoulder, with the muzzle pointed directly at a companion, who seems equally heedless or ignorant of the possibility of an accidental discharge. The men and boys who know most about fire-arms are the most careful with them. There is one rule which every parent should impress on his boy when he puts a gun in his hands, which is to observe at all times, whether his gun is loaded or empty, that it is never for a single instant pointed at himself nor any one else. For sale by STREEL & AVERY. Price, \$1.50.

TEN ACRES ENOUGH. A Practical Experience, showing how a very small farm may be made to keep a very large family. New York: JAMES MILLER.

This book is written by a Philadelphian, who was reared and did business in that city until his capital had been diminished by financial storms. He resolved to pay his debts and invest what he could save in a home-farm, and enter upon the business of raising fruit for market. He did so, purchased ten acres, and tells, in detail, the story of his success. It is an interesting and instructive little work. It contains much that might have been omitted, and doubtless would have had the writer not determined to remain incognito. But the unadorned, frank way in which the writer gives his experiences will entertain as well as instruct the general reader.

THE FERRY BOY AND THE FINANCIER.—By a contributor to the "Atlantic." Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

This is a story of the early life of SALMON P. CHASE, written in a sprightly and entertaining style, and calculated to interest and instruct youth. For sale by STREEL & AVERY.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
MAN, HUMAN; GORILLA, MERELY ANIMAL.

THE description in the RURAL of the Gorilla, which is placed by most writers at the head of the warlike apes, was required by the circumstances of the times. Your readers need to know what sort of a subject that animal is, now so prominent, and to learn its history from its friends. The statements of Prof. HUXLEY were consequently adverted to and given. Still, men generally are entirely opposed to his results. Of this fact he was fully convinced, and stated "the repugnance with which the majority," a vast majority, of his "readers are likely to meet the conclusions" from his examinations. For this repugnance there is the greatest reason. That man and the higher animals, especially, resemble each other in the structure and operations of their systems in a multitude of particulars no one can doubt; for man has an animal constitution and must have the powers and properties which are suited to his animal nature and relations. But man has a higher characteristic, which separates him from the animals—a moral nature, a sense of right and wrong, of which no trace is found in them. In man this spiritual constitution is manifest, and the sense of obligation springs forth spontaneously, without teaching or experience. But what philosopher, or man of common sense, ever taught morality to a brute and found in the animal the proofs of the actings of conscience? Besides, as Prof. HUXLEY declares, man is "the only consciously intelligent denizen of this world," and is distinguished by the "possession of articulate speech" from all other creatures of earth. Such are the reasons which men everywhere see and feel must separate, as a distinct race or class, man from the animals. This is a distinction, old as the wisdom of the Greeks, and clearly taught still earlier by MOSES in Genesis.

This is the ground of the repugnance, in view of which Prof. HUXLEY says, "On all sides I shall hear the cry—'We are men and women,'" and "the power of knowledge—the conscience of good and evil—the pitiful tenderness of human affections, raise us out of all real fellowship with the brutes." Though Prof. HUXLEY considers all this mere "vanity," it is provided in nature, and is an honor to our race. While men in general see in others the exercise of powers intellectual and moral, and are conscious in themselves of the possession of the same, they have never known the least indication of these powers in the higher animals or in any brute. This makes the immense chasm between the two divisions, palpable, and fixed in the very constitution of things. Like chasms exist in nature; as between inorganic and organic matter; also between vegetable life and animal life; and still greater between mere animal life and the soul of man. The kind of powers is different; and to moral powers mere animal characters have no resemblance. The repugnance must exist, for it is sustained by the reason and the conscience. The whole is embraced in the short sentence, "We are men and women." Give to man and brute, to each its own proper place. This is the demand, because it is the voice of GOD in the consciousness of men. C. D.

THE TIME FOR SLEEP AND STUDY.

By all means, sleep enough, and give all in your care sleep enough, by requiring them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to get up at the moment of spontaneous waking in the morning. Never waken up any one, especially children, from a sound sleep, unless there is urgent necessity; it is cruel to do so. To prove this, we have only to notice how fretful and unhappy a child is when waked up before the nap is out. If the brain is nourished during sleep, it must have most vigor in the morning; hence the morning is the best time for study—for then the brain has most strength, most activity, and must work more clearly. It is "the midnight lamp" which floods the world with sickly sentimentalities, with false morals, with rickety theology, and with all those harum-scarum dreams of human elevation which abnegate Bible teachings.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE RAPID-ANN.—According to the London Times we have not the right spelling for a river in Virginia, much talked of during the present time. A correspondent thus writes to the *Thunderer*: "Pray assist me to protect from Yankee corruption the geographical nomenclature of my State and 'the place where I was born,' for I see the whole English press has been misled by the Yankee mis-spelling of the fine dashing stream which Meade has judged it prudent to place between himself and Lee. It is not the 'Rapidan,' as all the papers have it, but the *Rapid Ann*, and formerly, but now rarely, *Anne*, your Queen of that name, after whom it was called. This river and the North Fork joins at the lower edge of Culpeper County, from the Rappahannock."

KEEP THEM WARM.—A distinguished medical gentleman says that diseases of the chest are early contracted by exposure to the cold without sufficient clothing. The greater portion of children from one to fifteen months old, who die in winter, are killed by the cold, or diseases resulting from cold. Woolen flannel is recommended as the best clothing to be worn next the skin in our variable climate, at least for nine months in the year. If parents would preserve the health and lives of their little ones, they should keep them warmly clad, especially about the chest and feet. Woolen socks should be adopted, for cold feet are almost always the cause of catching cold.

BRAIN SPECTRES.

THE brain makes ghosts both sleeping and waking. A man was lying in troubled sleep when a phantom, with the cold hand of a corpse, seized his right arm. Awakening in horror, he found upon his arm still the impression of the cold hand of the corpse, and it was only after reflecting that he found the terrible apparition to be due to the deadening of his own left hand of a frosty night, which had subsequently grasped his right arm. This was a real ghost of the brain, which the awaking of the sense and the understanding explained.

M. Gratiolet narrates a dream of his own which is singularly illustrative of how the brain makes ghosts in sleep. Many years ago, when occupied in studying the organization of the brain, he prepared a great number both of human and animal brains. He carefully stripped off the membranes, and placed the brains in alcohol. Such were his daily occupations, when one night he thought that he had taken out his own brain from his own skull. He stripped it of its membranes. He put it into alcohol, and then he fancied he took his brain out of the alcohol and replaced it in his skull. But, contracted by the action of the spirit, it was much reduced in size, and did not at all fill up the skull. He felt it shuffling about in his head. This feeling threw him into such a great perplexity that he awoke with a start, as if from nightmare.

M. Gratiolet every time he prepared the brain of a man must have felt that his own brain resembled it. This impression awakening in a brain imperfectly asleep, whilst neither the senses nor the judgment were active, the physiologist carried on an operation in his sleep which probably had often occurred to his fancy when at his work, and which had then been summarily dismissed very frequently. A pursuit which had at last become one of routine, and the association of himself with his study, explain the bizarre and ghastly dream of M. Gratiolet. A sensation from the gripe of a cold hand, misinterpreted by the imagination acting without the aid of the discerning faculties, accounts for the ghastly vision of the other sleeper.—*All the Year Round.*

A CITY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE resident population of Virginia, Nevada Territory, on the 1st of July, was estimated at fifteen thousand, the daily average number of transient visitors being as many more. Main-street, which is the Broadway and Wall-street of that city, to some three quarters of a mile in length, is crowded with people of every grade and description, a large proportion being elegantly dressed males and females.

The buildings on Main-street are mostly brick; the first story iron, open in front. This gives a light, cheerful appearance to the street, especially in the night time, when brilliantly lighted with gas. Many of the buildings in this city are provided with vaults and salamanders; all the four and five story brick and iron-front fire-proof buildings now going up have one or both of these indispensable features. Some of the streets are so blocked up with lumber, brick, and mortar that teams are at times unable to get along; common laborers get from \$4 to \$5 a day without board. The city supports four daily newspapers, a theater, opera-house, several churches, and any number of Melodeons and negro minstrels, to say nothing of the institutions already enumerated above.

No one who has not been here can form an idea of the amount of treasure to be seen in passing through Main-street. At Wells & Fargo's banking-house and express office it is not uncommon to see tuns of "silver bricks" wheeled in and out in the course of an hour. These "bricks" in shape resemble the ordinary fire-brick, but are much larger, and from nine hundred and eighty-five to nine hundred and ninety per cent. fineness, which is ten to fifteen per cent. less than pure silver—averaging some eighteen hundred dollars each. The slight drafts sold, frequently amount to a hundred thousand dollars a day. Sums of twenty dollars and upward are usually paid in twenty dollar pieces. No paper currency there or in any of the mining towns west of the Rocky Mountains, Salt Lake City being the only place where paper circulates for money. So much for a city less than six years old.—*Scientific American.*

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS.

A DISTINGUISHED physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared:—"I believe that during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked."

On this the editor of the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* remarks:—"Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to 90 degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to 50 degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from 10 to 40 degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat or stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure."

PERFECTION is attained by slow degrees; she requires the hand of time.—*Voltaire.*

Reading for the Young.

PLAYING TRICKS.

BOYS are given to playing tricks on each other and sometimes on some people whom they pain greatly—more than their enjoyment is compensation for. If tricks give pain to any one they are to be condemned. Did it ever occur to you, boys, how much more pleasure you might gain, if your tricks were calculated to surprise and give the parties on whom they are played pleasure instead of pain? Here is a story which illustrates what we mean. Let every boy who reads it look out for opportunities to promote his own enjoyment by tricks of a similar character:

A young man was studying at a college. One afternoon he walked out with an instructor; and they chanced to see an old pair of shoes, which appeared to belong to a poor old man at work close by.

"Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we should hide those shoes and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"I can think of a better trick than that," said the instructor. "You are rich. Suppose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each of his shoes; and then we will hide."

The young man did so. The poor man finished his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise, when he stooped down to pick out a pebble as he supposed from the toe, and found a bright silver dollar; and when he found still another in the other shoe, his feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a long, fervent thanksgiving, in which he thanked a kind Providence for sending some unknown hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless wife, and his children without bread. Do you wonder that the young man stood in his hiding-place deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to enjoy real pleasure in witnessing the perplexity of others, see if you can not, some way, imitate this student. Such tricks are well worth being performed.

COMPLIMENT TO COUNTRY BOYS.

ONE of the leading business men of our city who has accumulated over a million of dollars and is building a residence costing a quarter of a million paid one of the neatest off-hand compliments to country boys that could be bestowed. He was talking of business matters generally, and among other things spoke of clerks and the scarcity of good, solid young men occasioned by the war. He said that there were plenty of young men in fine cloth calling for situations, but they did not suit him. He preferred a very different kind of stock that come from the country in rough clothes, for something could be made out of them. But such young men had generally gone into the army, while the more pretending class, that have more clothes than brains, have remained behind. He spoke of country boys that soon made clerks worth fifteen hundred or two thousand a year, and yet who had volunteered out of a sense of duty, but whose commutation he would gladly have paid to retain them had he not felt it wrong to influence them against the service of their country. The best he could do was to say to them that if they would come back to his employ without any bad habits, he would receive them at advanced salaries.

Let not our country boys, therefore, think that it is necessary to imitate the young bloods of the town in dress and frivolous habits to insure respect and good situations. It is plain, industrious young persons, of good sense, sober habits, and scrupulous honesty that are in demand with all solid business men. No matter how poor, or how mean your clothes, if you have the personal qualities above indicated the true business man will soon perceive them and give you the preference.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A BOY'S CHARACTER.

Do you, my boy, who sit reading these lines, know that you have a character. If so, what kind of a character. Good or bad? For, boy as you are, and never thinking that any one notices your way from day to day, rest assured your character is known wherever you are known. The man that keeps the store opposite knows you. The blacksmith knows you. The farmer whose house you daily pass knows you. The lame soldier who stops every day to rest on the bench at the grocery, has a pretty good guess at your character; for he sees you with the boys, and marks your style of play, your talk and your temper.

And all these boys, too, know whether you are a good-tempered, honest fellow, or one who is always quarreling, domineering over others, cheating at play, and trying to secure the best of everything for yourself, not caring who is the loser if you are gratified.

Now, is it not worth while to begin early to establish a good character? A good boy is known to be good as readily as a bad boy is known to be bad. Yet children seldom think how delightful it is to grow up with the love and confidence of their family, and the neighbors whom they daily meet. Most boys think only of having as much fun and pleasure as possible, not caring how they get it, or how much they grieve their mothers.

MAN is the guest of wisdom; he will drop, for shame, his arrogance, and seek never again to entertain or patronize this architect and master of the house.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 21, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

We gave last week short sketches of the first three days of the recent battles in Virginia, and in the present issue give still further particulars, together with the operations of the hostile forces on the following days up to the time of going to press. Our space requires us to condense as much as possible. General Grant's army crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday night and Thursday A. M., (the 5th,) at Germania and Ely's Fords. The fighting so far has been called by the correspondent of the N. Y. Times, (from whose account we make up much of our summary,) the "Battle of the Wilderness." The battle-field is, in reality, a wilderness—a wild and desolate tract overgrown with scrubby timber—extending several miles around Chancellorsville. It is represented as a most singular place for a battle, as neither artillery or cavalry could be of much avail to either of the armies.

FIRST DAY'S FIGHT.

Thursday morning found Warren's corps (the 5th) at Old Wilderness tavern, on the Germania and Chancellorsville plank road, five miles south of the ford, and Sedgwick in his rear, on the same road, and extending down to the river. Hancock's corps, on the same day, crossed the river at Ely's ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. Burnside's corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpepper, and then join the main column. The maneuver of the enemy compelled Gen. Meade to form a line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of the Germania plank road and parallel to it, Sedgwick's corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germania ford, and Warren joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, the order to Hancock to move to Shady Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by what is called the "Brook road," swing round, and come up and form the left of the line. The attempts of the enemy were directed mainly to getting possession of the plank road, and planting himself between the two halves of the army. In this he was completely foiled; for Warren and Sedgwick held the front firmly until Hancock in the afternoon arrived and completed the line. This was not done without severe loss, especially on the part of Warren, two of whose divisions, namely, those of Wadsworth and Griffin, lost each a third of its numbers.

Hancock advanced to the intersection of the Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, where he found Getty's division of the 6th corps. Forming the line of battle he attacked Hill's corps at 4 o'clock, and fought them very severely for four hours. The enemy held a strong position behind improvised breastworks, and was already formed in line of battle, while Hancock had great difficulty in getting in as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the efforts of the enemy could not drive him.

The engagements of Thursday were so far successful that they defeated the purpose of the enemy to advance up the Orange road and penetrate between Hancock and Warren. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected; for had the rebels been able to penetrate a mile further they would have achieved their end.

SECOND DAY.

Unwilling to remain on the defensive, Gen. Grant, on Thursday night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. Burnside, who had been hitherto in reserve, was ordered in, and Hancock, who, as was realized, had a severe part to perform, was strengthened by four divisions taken from the Fifth and Sixth Corps, so that he now commanded nearly one-half the army.

Promptly at one hour the flame of battle burst forth all along the line, which, from Sedgwick's right to Hancock's left, had an extent of about seven miles. On the right, Sedgwick attacked, engaging Ewell, who, however, showed a strong front. The two divisions Warren has left, namely, those of Griffin and Crawford, badly handled on Thursday, content themselves with repulsing the rebel attack. Wadsworth, connecting with Hancock's right, puts forth a desperate valor, leads in person several charges at the head of his division, has two horses shot under him, and is then himself shot in the head and left in the hands of the enemy. Burnside, somewhat tardy, is only skirmishing as yet, and has had no serious business. Hancock, on the left, attacked promptly at 5 o'clock and gallantly drove the enemy about a mile and a half, taking the rebel line of rifle pits and five colors. In their turn the rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of Hancock's men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by Frank's brigade of Barlow's division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented from following up his advantage. After this all remained quiet with Hancock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hitherto Hancock had met only the corps of Hill, but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Longstreet's corps, which had marched 25 miles to get into the fight, came up, and Lee prepared to hurl the main weight of his force, with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the enemy. The rebel attack was made at

precisely 4, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got a fire, and a portion of the third and fourth divisions broke. Gibbon's division was, however, promptly formed in rear of the break. The brigade of Carroll forming the left; the brigade of Brooks by the right. This was effectual in checking the rebel advance, and after 45 minutes of most desperate fighting, the crisis was passed.

The heroism and skill of Hancock, and the valor of his command had saved our army. Failing on the left, the rebels repeated their usual tactics by a night assault on our right, but gained nothing after all.

The rebels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in great strength, for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right and overlapping our left.

THIRD DAY.

It was uncertain, Friday night, whether Lee would resume the conflict the next day, but preparations were made to meet every contingency. No general attack was made, however, on Saturday, though much skirmishing took place along the lines. The rebels retreated to Spottsylvania during Saturday night, several miles from the "Wilderness," Grant following.

FOURTH DAY.

The Times continues:—Our first attack was made by Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division, on the right of the road, with Robinson's division on his left. Bartlett had been ordered by Gen. Warren to attack in column, under the belief that only rebel cavalry would be found. Instead of this, however, he ran on the whole of Longstreet's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the three days' fight in the "Wilderness," was frightfully cut up. Seeing this, Gen. Warren seized the division flag and rallied the men in person. Fresh troops were thrown in, and after fighting from 8 A. M. till 12 M., our troops gained the position which they sought—an open space in the woods where the rebel line was formed. At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions, namely, those of Crawford's, (5th corps,) and Getty's, (6th corps,) were thrown in, and after a severe engagement lasting an hour and a half, the rebel position and first line of breastworks were carried. This ended Sunday's fight.

FIFTH DAY.

But little was done except skirmishing. At sunrise scouts advanced and found the enemy in small force; about noon-day Gen. Hancock left Gen. Ward's brigade to hold the river Po, which by night he had, after considerable resistance, passed. Gen. Burnside pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of Sedgwick's (now Wright's) corps. A reconnaissance by two regiments was made. These advanced some distance without meeting much resistance. At the same time the cannonade along some portions of the front was quite brisk between ours and the rebel artillery.

SIXTH DAY.

The operations assumed the character of the most bitter and perhaps the most bloody of the series of battles which have been fought since we crossed the Rapidan. Knowing, as we do, that our cavalry has been working havoc with Lee's communication, that his supplies are almost exhausted, that the lines of investment are being drawn around Richmond, and that echoes of disaster reach his ear from Tennessee, we infer that the attack of this day was a most desperate one to retrieve the rebel fortunes. It is enough to say that it failed, and though he inflicted great loss of life upon us, he suffered no less himself, and at the close of the fight we held an impregnable position. We are steadily pressing upon the rebels through the dense woods and tangled chapparel which abound for many miles south of Spottsylvania Court House.

The operations were opened by a reconnaissance on the left by General Burnside's corps, which developed the fact that the enemy were in force there—nothing but cavalry disputing the advance. The rebel position very much resembled ours at Gettysburg, a curved interior line, well protected by breastworks, with the additional defense of a marsh in front. A division of Hancock's command had made the passage of the Po, throwing out skirmishers on the east bank. At the same time, however, it was isolated from the rest of the army, and the rebels gained some advantage by this movement.

General Walker's corps held the center of the line, and it was resolved that a vigorous assault should be made there, while Hancock and Burnside endeavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view, two divisions of the 2d corps were thrown over to connect with the right of Warren and support him. In execution of the projected design, Warren's corps moved forward during the day, pressing the rebels through the woods to an open space, close to their breastworks. This was attended by very heavy shelling from the enemy, and it was three or four o'clock P. M., before the woods were cleared. After this, the corps advanced to assault the breastworks. In this, however, it did not succeed, although the attempt was gallantly made. Carroll's brigade went in on the charge, and lost 800 men.

Gen. Meade, realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (Barlow's division,) was placed, had ordered it to draw back. The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and making a detour came in on its rear, making it a matter of considerable difficulty to withdraw. Supports coming up, however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered along the line, to take place at five o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the commanders to get into line, it was postponed to six o'clock, and then to half

past six. A furious cannonade from our artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was that the lateness of the hour prevented it being perfectly successful.

Gen. Wright advanced the flower of the 6th corps. Nobly and well they sustained their reputation. Upton's brigade leading, they advanced rapidly upon the enemy's breastworks without firing a shot, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. As they rushed on they captured the enemy by hundreds, rushing upon them with a fury that nothing could withstand. To the number of twelve hundred they run them back into our lines at full speed, capturing at the same time three of their guns. Earlier in the day one of the enemy's batteries had been disabled and all the cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers. It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gallant Sixth had to fall back. Our losses during the day must reach from eight to ten thousand men.

SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, (May 11), the seventh day of the fight, was comparatively quiet, though skirmishing between sharpshooters occurred at intervals, and now and then some artillery displays kept the two armies aware of each other's presence. One account says some fighting took place six miles from Spottsylvania Court House, the enemy driven from their position, and a number of prisoners captured.

EIGHTH DAY.

All accounts agree in placing the operations of this day at the head of the list of battles up to this time. The N. Y. Times says:—Let the 12th of May be written in the calendar as one of the Republic, for it marks the date of one of the deadliest and most decisive struggles, and one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

Hancock, this morning, by a splendid assault, turned the enemy's right flank, carried both their lines of breastworks, captured 42 pieces of artillery, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. The other corps joined in and the engagement became general, lasting all day.

The N. Y. World's special says:—At the close of the fight on Thursday we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but had gained a stronger position. Our loss in killed and wounded is heavy. General Crittenden's division lost 1,200 men. Sharp fighting also took place between some portions of the armies during the night, the rebels getting worsted. Some of our regiments during the day lost heavily, the 17th Mich. and 51st Penn. particularly so.

NINTH DAY.

The enemy fell back in the morning (the 13th) from three to four miles. No battle was fought, but skirmishing continued during the day and a considerable portion of the night.

Lee gradually drew away a portion of his left to a position nearer his base of supplies, but we are pressing him so closely that if he were to weaken his front materially it would be at great risk. A reconstruction of our line was determined on Friday night, and before daylight Saturday morning our troops commenced an advance. The rain fell in torrents, and the mud was literally knee deep.

TENTH DAY.

Accounts say that a general attack on the rebels in their new position was to have been made on Saturday morning, but it was abandoned on account of the badness of the roads rendering it very difficult to get portions of the army where they would be most available.

Rain fell all day, and the fighting was mostly confined to picket skirmishing along the lines, with the exception of a short engagement in the evening, in which the 5th corps were the actors on the Union side. The enemy were forced back at all points, minus a battery.

Washington dates of the 15th, say our troops are between the Ny and Po rivers, from one to two miles north of Spottsylvania. The Second Corps has lost 1,100 killed, 7,000 wounded and 1,400 missing. The 5th corps has lost 1,200 killed, 7,500 wounded, and 1,300 missing. The 6th corps has lost 1,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 1,200 missing. The total losses of these three corps amount to 27,700. Burnside's losses are nearly in the same proportion, and swell the total to about 35,000. The proportion of slightly wounded is extraordinarily small. Our captures in prisoners amount to 12,000. Rebel loss in killed and wounded unknown, but very heavy. The loss in killed and wounded has almost been made good by the reinforcements which have already reached the Army of the Potomac, troops having been pouring into Washington from the west and elsewhere for the last few days of the past week. It is believed that the numbers will not amount to less than 25,000 to 30,000 fresh men.

The N. Y. Evening Post of May 16, says that Lee holds his position below Spottsylvania Court House. Gen. Grant is evidently preparing for another great battle. There is a very confident feeling at the War Department that Richmond must fall, though the struggle may be prolonged for some weeks. The three months' men are beginning to arrive at Washington. Many of the wounded soldiers are being sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

News from Gen. Sheridan to the 14th has been received. He has taken Ashland, torn up six miles more of Railroad, destroyed locomotives, a train of cars, Government storehouses, a large amount of supplies, fought and whipped Stewart's cavalry, killed J. E. B. Stuart, taken two guns, recaptured near 400 more of our men, including two Colonels, driven the enemy within their entrenchments at Richmond, and joined Butler on the James river.

General Butler has informed the War Department that Gen. Smith had carried the first lines of the enemy's defenses at Fort Darling.

Department of the South.

The schooner Eliza Sheddon, for New York, arrived at Hatteras, North Carolina, May 7, from Newbern, and reports that the enemy made a demonstration on Newbern recently, cutting off the railroad communication between it and Beaufort, and making their appearance on the south side of the Neuse two miles below the city with a cavalry force and a battery of four guns, which commanded the water approaches to Newbern for a brief period. The gunboats Com. Barney and Louisiana suddenly made their appearance at the point threatened and forced the enemy back. Nothing was allowed to pass over the railroad, as this demonstration was expected; therefore the enemy failed to secure a loaded train.

Capt. White thinks this movement of the enemy was only a cavalry dash and not meant to be a general attack on Newbern.

Advices from Tunnell Hill, Ga., May 10, say, after three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the Corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge.

Movements in the West and South-West.

ARKANSAS.—Advices of May 10, state that an expedition had left Vicksburg for Yazoo City. The rebel Generals Lee and Ross Adams were at Yazoo City with a large force, and an engagement was daily expected. The rebel General Forrest had passed southward. General Sturges was unable to come up with him.

Gen. Canby and staff arrived at Cairo the 11th on their way to the field of operations. Late Dispatches received from Gen. Steele, report his command as having arrived at Little Rock. He had fought a superior force, commanded by Kirby Smith, at Saline River, and defeated them.

A steamer from Red River arrived the 10th at Cairo and reports re-enforcements going to Gen. Banks.

The steamer Superior had arrived at Memphis from Red River with marks of rough usage at the hands of rebels, who fired into her near Alexandria, Red River, from a battery of 12-pounders, making six holes in her—one through the iron on the pilot house.

One shell exploded in the pantry. A solid shot passed through her state-room, in which the captain's wife was lying. The boat is completely riddled with rifle balls.

Capt. Dexter, commander, was on the hurricane deck, with rifle in hand, shooting all the time. One of the shots fired at him passed through his coat. He, in return, killed the rebel who aimed the shot. The pilot, also, acted with great courage. By their courage and presence of mind, the boat was saved from falling into the hands of the rebels.

The river, at the point of attack, was so narrow that the boat could not be turned around. The rebels were driven from the battery. Two on the boat were killed, and seventeen wounded.

Frederick W. Ames, Government Aid on the boat, states that the steamer Emma, side-wheel, was boarded by rebels on Red River, who forced her crew into the hold, and set the boat on fire.

TENNESSEE.—Cincinnati advices of May 14, say that news has been received here from soldiers to the effect that Gen. Schofield's army moved from Bulls Gap on the 2d inst., and that after four hours' fighting on the 4th inst., the rebels retreated, the Union troops pursuing them into North Carolina. No further particulars have been received. The news that Gen. Thomas has taken Dalton, Ga., is confirmed.

Our forces have captured about 5,000 prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery, which were left in the works by the rebels. The rebels have retreated in some disorder to Resaca and Rome. Our troops are in hot pursuit.

KENTUCKY.—On the 7th, a band of guerrillas captured a Union picket force near Columbus.

The Governor of Kentucky calls upon the people of that State in the following language: FRANKFORT, Ky., May 13.—Kentuckians, to the Rescue! I want 10,000 six months' men at once! Do not hesitate to come! I will lead you—let us help to finish this war, and save our Government. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

In response to an inquiry of the House, May 10, why the construction of the rebel ram Albemarle was not prevented, the Secretary of the Navy reported that a number of iron-clad gunboats are in process of construction, of light draught, designed for service in the sounds of North Carolina, most of them by contract, and were to be completed last year, but not one has yet been delivered, and it will be some weeks before one can be made available.

He says he has on repeated occasions called the attention of Congress to the necessity for a yard where iron vessels could be constructed for the Government, but the preliminary steps for such a yard have not yet been taken. In the meantime the Department is wholly dependent upon contractors, who, if they have the will, do not possess the ability to furnish promptly. It is his deliberate opinion that no time should be wasted in establishing, at a proper place, a suitable yard where iron clad ships can be made and repaired. In the event of a foreign conflict our condition would be most unfortunate, with no Government establishment for the construction of iron-clad vessels.

Admiral Lee, addressing the Sec'y of the Navy recently, says nothing can be more unjust than to make the Naval Department responsible for the surrender of Plymouth, N. C.

Secretary Welles' letter to Major-Gen. Foster advises him to take such action as may in his judgment be best suited to meet the emergency presented.

The draft has been ordered in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kentucky. New Jersey is called on for militia.

List of New Advertisements.

The Great War Book—John E. Potter. Read! Something New—Hall Brothers. Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, &c.—Geo. Westinghouse & Co. A Word to Smokers. E. Pillsbury—C. Robbins, D. M. The Brinkerhoff Chair—J. H. Boardman. Poland Fowls and Eggs—Geo. L. Carrington. \$2 made from 20 cents—E. L. Wolcott. Oiler Willow Cuttings—W. P. Rupert. Bound Rurals—J. A. Eichorn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sheep Wash Tobacco—James F. Levin. Conscientious Traders—D. B. DeLand & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Rebel pirates are doing great damage to our China trade.
- Paper is being manufactured from sorgum begasse in Ohio.
- The price of print paper is inducing consumers to import it again.
- Confederate money in Texas is worth 4 cents on the dollar in specie.
- The net postage in Great Britain (still increasing) was in 1863, \$5,350,000.
- The last mail from the Cape brought no further news of Dr. Livingston.
- It is said "shot gold" has been found in streams in Van Buren Co., Mich.
- The British export of beer and ale for the last year amounted to 499,518 barrels.
- Gov. Andrew Johnson is said to be the largest slave owner in Tennessee.
- Hon. O. B. Ficklin, of Illinois, announces himself a War Democrat henceforth.
- An artesian well at Peoria, Ill., discharges 75,000 gallons of water every 24 hours.
- Lindenwald has been sold by John Van Buren to a New York broker for \$36,000.
- Congress has decided to pay colored soldiers the same wages white soldiers get.
- Gen. Innis N. Palmer has assumed command of the Department of North Carolina.
- Gen. Grant's brother-in-law was recently taken prisoner near Memphis by guerrillas.
- The "Noble well," on Oil Creek, has flowed 303,478 barrels of oil, valued at \$1,023,155.
- Phrenologists intimate that Garibaldi's bump of self-esteem is half the size of his head.
- A war in favor of greenbacks and against State bank issues is in progress in the West.
- The Mormons assert that Fitz Hugh Ludlow was drunk during his visit at Salt Lake City.
- It seems to be decided that the Baltimore Republican Convention is not to be postponed.
- The army appropriation bill appropriates \$2,715,000 for medicine, instruments and dressings.
- A tax of over \$700,000 was paid on highwines manufactured in Chicago in March alone.
- The value of the Methodist churches in the U. S., as reported by the Bishops, is \$20,830,554.
- Only two theatrical companies are exempted from conscription in the Southern Confederacy.
- It is reported that Mosby, the guerrilla, sent a lock of his hair to the President a few days ago.
- The first National Bank at Pontonville, Mich., was recently robbed of \$10,000 National currency.
- Prince Charles Bonaparte, a cousin of the French Emperor, is to accompany Maximilian to Mexico.
- The Boards of Trade in Chicago and Milwaukee have been advancing the rates of commissions.
- B. F. Taylor, war correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal, has returned home from the army.
- There is a "Brown" Society in Glasgow, Scotland, a hundred years old. None but Browns belong to it.
- A Boston mechanic has invented a two-story railroad car, with smoking and sleeping rooms up aloft.
- Amy Solomon, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, died on Sunday week, at the age of one hundred and seven years.
- Governor Yates, of Illinois, delivers the opening address at the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair at St. Louis.
- The Count de Sartiges, formerly French Minister at Washington, has just presented his credentials at Rome.
- Congress has passed and the President approved a law increasing the duty on all imported goods fifty per centum.
- Petipa, the great master of French Ballet, is appointed teacher of the Prince Imperial in the art of dancing.
- It is a penal offence to induce or attempt to persuade any person to leave N. Y. State to enlist in another State.
- Five young Persian gentlemen have arrived in England to be educated at the expense of their own Government.
- Astronomers are noticing a change going on in the star "95 Hercules," from white to apple-green and cherry-red.
- Within a week after the call for 30,000 men was issued in Ohio, 34,917 men reported for duty ready to take the field.
- The City Marshal of Bath, Me., has waited on the liquor dealers and given them notice to quit the sale of liquid lightning.
- Wine to the value of \$1,925,172 40 has been shipped to the U. S. the past six months from one Consular district in France.
- Blondin has made his first ascent at Rome, in the private grounds of the Cardinal Merode, before an immense assemblage.
- A sword worth \$1,500 has been given the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, to be disposed of by votes like the Grant sword at New York.
- Col. Romaine, Haytian Minister, colored, was recently received with distinguished consideration in the United States Senate.
- The Chicago Post says the women of Utah have recently altered the orthography of their creed from Mormon to More-men.
- The last project to bring down the price of gold suggested by the Washington Union League is to hang the brokers of Wall street.
- A. W. Miller of Canton, O., a cattle dealer was victimized in Chicago to the tune of \$1,500 the other day by a "confidence man."
- The old Penn mansion in Philadelphia is to be purchased by the Pennsylvania Historical Soc'y, which has raised \$30,000 for that purpose.
- A shell thrown into Charleston fell in the midst of a bridal party, wounding nine persons and killing the bride, a daughter of Ex-Gov. Pickens.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

She rose from her delicious sleep, And put away her soft brown hair, And in a tone as low and deep As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer; Her snow-white hands together pressed, Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid, The folded linen on her breast Just swelling with the charms it hid. And from her long and flowing dress Escaped a bare and snowy foot, Whose step upon the earth did press Like a sweet snow-flake, soft and mute; And then from slumbers soft and warm, Like a young spirit fresh from Heaven, She bowed that young and matchless form, And humbly prayed to be forgiven. Oh, God! if souls as pure as these Need daily mercy from thy throne— If she upon her bended knees, Our holiest and purest one— She with a face so clear and bright, We deem her some stray child of light— If she, with those soft eyes and tears, Day after day in her young years, Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee. How hardily, if she win not heaven, Will our wild errors be forgiven!

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY SPRING CAMPAIGN.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

TWENTY years ago my aunt asked for the privilege of giving her name to a little, ugly mass of flesh, blood and contortions, and I was duly dubbed BETSY JANE HERRICK. I have been told I was quite a pretty child, when my face was straight, (and that was like angel's visits,) for it was almost constantly in a squalling attitude. Indeed, my mother told me that she would never have had the patience to raise me, if she had not thought I would make something when grown. I have made something—nothing more nor less than a—Bloomer! I have the misfortune, at present, to be the only surviving child. The others—there were three of them—being a degree crosser than myself, cried themselves to death—said to have died of fits.

When I arrived at my fifteenth year, my parents concluded that BETSY JANE needed some polishing, and as farmer JONES was about to send his JULIA to boarding school, it was decided that I should also have a smattering of fashionable school training. I was already beginning to see that my cognomen was far from being poetical, so I gave my name in to the Secretary at the Seminary as "B. JENNIE HERRICK." That was enough to give an appreciative mind a deep impression of my importance.

Three years were spent in conjugating the verb to love through French, German and Latin, with the other accoutrements of music, drawing and painting. I never studied much; but my chum said I always recited at my turn, so that at the close of my school life, I acquitted myself as a very good scholar—though not all polished; for if I wanted to laugh, it was loud enough to awaken from his snoring a moderate sleeper a quarter of a mile away.

A year was spent in traveling—a season in looking at the different dresses at Saratoga and Newport—a winter divided between "The Hub of the Universe," "The Pure City" and the city of "Brotherly Love." The last year has been spent at home mostly, surrounded by a flock of lovers—lovers of Squire HERRICK'S dollars, lovers of Squire HERRICK'S hospitality, and lovers of nonsense compounded and gilded with fashion.

A little thing turns the tide in one's life sometimes. A little thing caused me to look inside at my poor miserable life, as barren of beauty as a desert—as useless and aimless as an idiot's—as contemptible and deplorable as an office seeker's. It made me sick of myself. My advantages had been liberal, and my talents of no mean order. And there had been, notwithstanding, an unceasing round of beaux, parties, a terrible expenditure of money, and all to no purpose. I was disgusted with it. It was all cold, hollow, and meaningless. It was wearing my life out. I was growing nervous, hysterical, had a poor appetite, and troubled with that everlasting complaint of woman's, the headache. How I hated it all!

But what should I do? I thought of a variety of employments, but it would need time for the carrying out of such plans. I wanted something immediate, for fear my new resolutions might weaken. If I had been a man, I should have one as our best and noblest have done, gone to war. I did the next patriotic thing, and went to war with myself. My adorable lovers!—could they endure the trial to which their lives were to be subjected? They were but human, and a breeze of sense might blow them away. My first battle was with my parents the next morning. "I've a request to make, father and mother, and I very much desire that you grant it." My face flushed all over at this. I could feel the blood tingling at my very finger ends.

"What is it, BETSY JANE?" says father. "HIS WILL HASTINGS been making?"

"No—WILL HASTINGS has nothing to do with it, nor anybody's will but my own. 'Tis just this; I want you to dismiss our help girl; there are only three of us in the family, and I really think we need no girl."

"But," interrupted mother, "do you think your poor old mother wants to kill herself?"

"No—I mean that I don't want to kill myself doing nothing. I've lived uselessly long enough."

There were numerous objections to this, but by diligent entreaty and argument, I carried the day. Three days later I assumed the posi-

tion of BRIDGET. But before half the morning had elapsed I was tired to death!—yes, "my lady was tired to death." If I went up stairs, one hand must hold up a quantity of crinoline and skirts. If I came down stairs, there was the rat, tat, tat of steel upon the stairs. If I passed into a narrow place, both hands must be enlisted in squeezing the balloon in a collapsed state. I was in constant fear of tipping over boxes, jugs, catching my dress on nails, or wiping off some convenient black kettle. My dress must be pinned up, or be beautifully drabbled around the bottom. My shoes were too thin for outdoor wear.

I had another battle to fight. There were no lives sacrificed—only a few false notions of gracefulness, dignity, &c., quietly beheaded and buried. My first attack was at the shoe store, and resulted in the capture of a pair of balmoral calf skins—No. 5—legally captured of course. The dress question occupied my attention next. I had heard of Bloomers, but most ungraciously stuck up my elegant proboscis at them, like hundreds of other foolish women who know nothing of their excellencies. I did not have any of Dr. HARRIET AUSTIN'S patterns or guides—neither wanted any. I took from my wardrobe a cast-off dress, very good, except it was most shamefully switched out around the bottom. Cutting off the rags and hemming it up, I had a dress two or three inches above the tops of my shoes. Next morning I appeared in the kitchen sans crinoline, sans trail, sans flummy-diddles. Cousin JOHN, who happened in to see father, cries out, "Och! and BRIDGET, how long since ye came over from ould Ireland?"

This put us all in a roar of laughter, which of itself was enough to pay for one Bloomer scene. Father, who, like sensible men, never admired the "institution," (as he calls crinoline,) said "BETSY JANE never looked better." He always calls me BETSY JANE, and thinks it is a very substantial name. He says these JENNIES, CARRIES and LOTTIES do very well for high-floppin' folks who are always running after some new-fangled notions."

My new harness fitted me so well that I found my work completed in the half the time and with more than twice the ease. I could now hunt for hens' nests without frightening the hens with a transient ghost of a haystack. So I started for the barn. On my way, my uncle passed with "Well, there, you look like the last run of shad! My KATIE had on something like that the other day, and I threatened to turn her away."

"Whenever you tire of her," I replied, "send her here—this shall be an asylum for the oppressed hereafter."

I had a fine time hunting for eggs. My movements were so free and untrammelled, that it seemed like living over my childhood. Just before sitting down to dinner, Cousin JOHN came in, saying, "I thought I'd come over and dine with you, JENNIE, and see how you hold out in your new-fangled costume."

"Well, Sir JOHN, despite all your sarcasm, I hold out faithful, and with the aid of common sense intend to while my laboring life lasts."

"Will you receive visitors this afternoon in your really charming habit?"

"No—I shall "dress up" afternoons. But if my friends make morning calls, they will find me in my working dress."

"But what if Dr. WILSON or HAYWARD, or—"

"I wouldn't run for all the gentlemen in town. I presume the said dandies would stare and wonder if I was sane, fee-faw-fum awhile, suddenly call to mind an engagement, and vamoose. You needn't laugh, Cousin JOHN, and think I will not dare do as I say. I know I am surrounded by fashion, and caste is at a premium, and women are sacrificing health, comfort and happiness for the "looks of the thing." It is really a relief for me to see how a woman really does look. She has been confounded with stays and hoops so long that we can not help fancying her a moving pyramid. It often reminds me of an incident in Corinne. An African woman seeing a French madame with a grand panier under her long robe, exclaimed "Madame, tout cela est-il vous-meme?" No wonder the Japanese thought American women very queer specimens of the genus homo. I'm sure you wouldn't hand down dry goods, rummage among boxes and trumpery, with an hogshead attached to your suspenders."

The dress question subsided by JOHN'S asking for another cup of coffee, to "quiet his nerves," adding it was quite palatable for a "green hand." Next morning, jingle went the door-bell at half past nine. I answered the summons, and had the merriment of seeing Dr. WILSON look at me as though I was a sight to behold. I invited him into the drawing-room and did my best to entertain, which was poorly enough. He is what goes to the making up of a fashionable gallant, knows how to bring in pretty sayings about your face, eyes, hair, figure, pick up handkerchiefs, and almost an AARON BURR in helping a woman into a carriage. His patent leather boots were as bright and polished as a steel mirror, and encased a foot, small, of course, to compare with his brains. After a somewhat embarrassing silence, the Doctor stammered out with, "Really, Miss HERRICK, am I to presume that you have adopted your present style of costume?"

"I am happy to inform you that I have adopted it."

"You certainly do not intend to continue the wearing of it?"

"I do. Have you any serious objections to my dressing myself according to my business?"

"Pray, what business have you that requires it?"

"Merely that I have volunteered to go to work and do something. I'm going to take care of the garden this summer in addition to housework. Our former gardener has gone to the army, and

there seems to be a demand for the spirit of our good old revolutionary mothers. I am proud there is enough of it in me to assert its sway." I could feel my cheeks flushing as I spoke. A sickening leer hung around the lids of the Doctor's mouth. He evidently "failed to see the point." He had studied medicine, obtained his title, but never had the ambition or tact to distinguish himself in his profession. He gloried in his idleness and thirty thousand dollars. He left with much fewer flourishes of his compliments than usual, and was succeeded by Mr. HAYWARD. When he left, Mr. BOWER came, and I was not slow to surmise that Cousin JOHN had been using "strategy" and giving my courage a trial.

They all left with the impression that I was fast becoming a strong-minded woman and altogether too solid for their soft appliances of compliments. My new costume acted as an emetic upon my stomach of "dear friends," for they quietly withdrew, leaving all I cared for, however. Among the latter was GEORGE WAYNE. He was neither rich, like WILSON, nor gallant like HAYWARD. You could feel his goodness better than tell it. It was something indefinable that pleased and satisfied you. He had good, hard sense, and that is worth more than accomplishments without it. He did not turn up his nose at my new determinations, but with his fine, gray eyes kindled with a glow of honest admiration and enthusiasm, said—"I am glad, JENNIE, if there is one woman in the village who has the independence and spirit to act in accordance with the dictates of her better judgment. I was fearful that you belonged to the frivolous, heartless, useless class of women, so common among the rich. I tried to believe otherwise. I thank you that by your 'change of base' you have proven to me that you are, what I wish all women were, less enslaved by fashion and given to false notions of propriety."

My lady friends were apparently taken by storm. They wondered how I could wear calf skin shoes, and how I could endure to have my hands browned and hardened by labor. They would much sooner think of going to war than to raking garden, or pinching the runners off strawberry plants, or killing bugs on cucumbers, or feeding chickens. And so they dawdled away their time upon such delectables as WILSON, HAYWARD and troupe, rejoicing in pale faces, with spots of rouge, and in delightful headaches and delicate health. On the contrary, for present enjoyment, I am as healthy, red cheeked, red lipped and happy as an English girl. My hands are brown and hard, but stronger for the piano, while my voice is fuller and clearer than I ever dared hope it might be. I can make capital bread and pastry, and expect the finest strawberries in the town. Moreover, I shall have forty dollars to pay into my church, the Sanitary Commission—the amount saved by substituting myself in BRIDGET'S position.

For fear some one may be malicious enough to think I am advertising my newly developed virtues and apply for a place in my good graces, I'll simply add that GEORGE WAYNE, when home on his last furlough, took the precaution to secure a life lease from the said B. JENNIE HERRICK, including brown hands, Bloomer and all, and when the war is over she will then swear eternal allegiance to a blue coat. Hilldale Farm, Ludlowville, N. Y., 1864.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 40 letters. My 26, 32, 40 is a river in Scotland. My 25, 29, 1, 9, 14, 30, 15, 30 is one of the Sandwich Islands. My 31, 29, 33, 32, 38, 26 is one of the British Possessions My 38, 2, 4 is a river in Scotland. My 13, 24, 26, 25, 35 is a Territory. My 27, 30, 17, 28 is a city in the State of New York. My 24, 32, 14, 23, 37, 5, 16, 25 is a county in Wisconsin. My 19, 6, 22, 21, 8, 37 is a city in Portugal. My 3, 13, 15, 30, 36, 18 is a river in Siberia. My 10, 7, 14, 12, 29, 1 is a city in Missouri. My 11, 5, 35, 18, 2 is a river in England. My whole is excellent advice.

Elkhorn, Wis., 1864. FRED. W. ISHAM. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Euhn het ihund dhwesso roovh Voer lai eth ratsry breesep, Dan eth clemolaynh knadrees Yealig eewsp ni yainr ralse, Thaw a oiy of sepr het lilwop Fo a taectog mecbabe ebd, Nad od niltes of eth tapher Fo hte feot irna dearbove.

Antwerp, N. Y., 1864. JENNY. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

RIDDLE.

THERE is a place in Amsterdam, In Rome it too appears, It is twice in every moment, But not once in seven years.

Gorham, Ohio, 1864. J. I. DATESMAN. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 747.

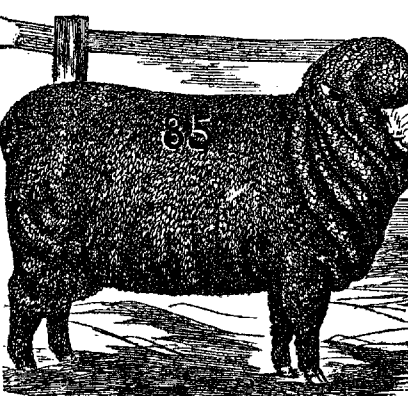
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Answer to Anagram:— How I love the hour of twilight, Twilight dusky, dim and grey, When the night with moon and starlight Gently clasps the hand of day.

Answer to Astronomical Problem:—26 miles, 148 rods and 10 feet directly South.

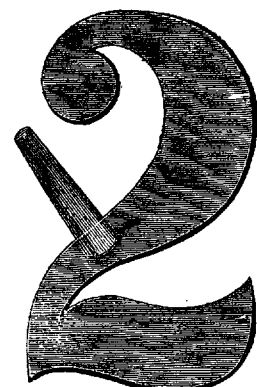
Answer to Riddle:—Mississippi.

New Inventions, &c.



TODD'S IMPROVED STAMPS FOR MARKING SHEEP.

The above cut represents a sheep marked by stamps invented (and for which a patent has been applied for) by Mr. A. TODD, Jr., of Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. The cut below represents one of Mr. T.'s set of figures for numbering sheep. The plan of numbering and registering sheep, though not new, is far from being as generally understood and appreciated by wool growers as its importance demands. We have before us a set of Mr. TODD'S stamps. They are perfect figures and in convenient form for use. We have also seen the impressions made with the stamps upon the sheared and unshorn surface of the sheep. The figures being large, and good coloring matter used, the marking is very distinct.



Mr. TODD says:—"At shearing time I carefully examine each sheep as to form, (before and after shearing,) length of staple, quality of wool, weight of fleece, &c., &c., all of which is noted in the register for future reference; and there is no time when so thorough an examination can be made as at shearing. Now, it is impossible to select from a flock of sheared sheep, without numbering and registering, such as should be disposed of or kept for stock. Refer to the register and you can readily select the ewes having the finest quality of wool, the longest staple, the heaviest fleeces, &c., &c. Using such ewes for stock as like beget like, it is evident a flock can be very rapidly improved. Sheep numbered as shown in the cut above, save much time at yearling time; as, for instance, No. 90 may refuse to own her lambs. If the sheep are in the field, the lamb may be taken to the house, and at night, when the sheep are yarded, we can readily select No. 90 from the flock. If a sheep is lame, drooping, or from any cause requires especial attention, we can at any time select that particular sheep from the flock, though the flock numbers hundreds. The stamp represented by the above cut is probably the most convenient form in use. By holding the stamp handle precisely like a pen a perfect impression is made, whether the wool is long or short. The size of the stamp is four inches."

Further information relative to this improvement may be obtained by addressing Mr. TODD, who will furnish illustrated circular containing full directions for marking, registering, composition to be used, &c. Mr. T. informs us that he will send a set of figures by Express, charges paid, for \$2—the same, with initials of purchaser, for \$2.25; or three sets of figures, charges paid, for \$4.50.

HOW TO REDUCE FAT.—A Mr. Banting, of London, was very greatly troubled and incommoded by excessive corpulency, for which he could find no remedy. All the plans recommended for reducing his girth proved failures, until he was advised to eat nothing but meat. So soon as he fell into this habit he began to decrease, and was soon able to go down stairs forward—a feat which had been long impossible to him. To his omission of a bowl of bread and milk morning and night, is chiefly attributed the change of diathesis.

MOUNTAIN of Missouri is almost exactly in the centre of the United States. It is an almost solid mass of specular iron ore, rising from a level plain 260 feet. Its base covers 500 acres. The ore contains 67 per cent. of iron, and yields one tun of pig for two tons of ore. It costs about 50 cents a tun to quarry; little if any blasting is required. One hundred and ten bushels of charcoal make a tun of iron. It is supposed that the mountain was deposited by chemical action, and that it was raised during the azoic period.

INDURATION OF STONE.—For preserving and hardening brick, stone and other surfaces, F. S. BAREFF, of Dublin, proposes to use soluble silicate of soda, or of potash; by preference the silicate of potash with a mixture of sulphate of barytes and carbonate of lime. The mixture is laid on with a brush.

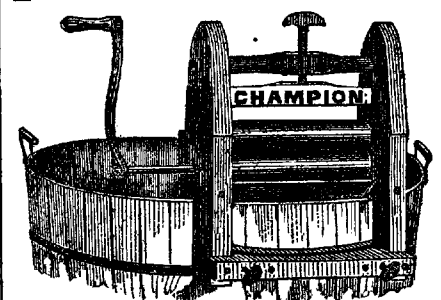
A WORD TO "SMOKERS."—'Tis not our intention to preach a reform against the growing and so-called use of the weed, for it is a luxurious comfort. What gentleman, we ask, old or young, who is addicted to this habit of enjoying himself behind a good Havana, particularly after a hearty meal, will dispute us. We speak from experience, for we often indulge in a good cigar ourselves, but what we wish to suggest is, try that justly popular, fragrant, convenient and efficacious Dentrifrice SOZODONT, just the thing after smoking; removes instantly the unpleasant taste and odors attendant on the use of tobacco; 'tis refreshingly agreeable and leaves the mouth cool and sweet. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.



A WORD TO BOYS GOING SOUTH.

It would not be strange if, with the change of climate and exposure to which you will be exposed in the land of "Dixie," you should stand in need of some medicine to be used immediately; such a remedy is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. The Pain Killer has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant friend of the missionary and the traveller on sea and land—for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera, etc. Don't go without a bottle in your knapsacks. To be had at the Drug Stores.—Prescott Journal. Price 35 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.50 per bottle.

THE CHAMPION



Clothes Wringer.

The only Wringer in use that is fastened to a tub by the Patent CIRCULAR CLAMP,

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

Most Effectual Fastening in Use.

The shaft being covered with Cement, and closely wound with a strong twine, prevents the Rubber from coming in contact with the shaft. If the Rubber is allowed to come in contact with the shaft, the sulphur in the rubber acting on the iron soon causes the rubber to become loose, which renders the Wringer useless. This is entirely overcome by using Haley's manner of fastening, which not only prevents the Rollers from becoming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of COG-WHEELS (used on some Wringers) entirely unnecessary. Wringers with Cog-Wheels turn a great deal harder than those without, a fact which every one in want of a Wringer should prove by trial, before purchasing one with Cog-Wheels.

The Rollers need no adjusting to wring ordinary clothing, but to wring very heavy articles, they can be adjusted as desired, which saves much hard labor and straining of the Wringer. There is no iron about the Wringer that can come in contact with articles being wrung. The rollers saving much hard labor, the Wringer will soon pay for itself in the saving of clothing. SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

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