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

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

Agricultural.

CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Cut the Daisies.

In some localities it may be rather late to say that the meadows in which the Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum Vulgare*) abounds, should be cut early. This plant is eaten by stock when out before the seed begins to form, and properly cured; but it is "dry fodder" when allowed to stand until the seed is ripe before being cut. It is a species of "white clover," which requires early attention in order to be of any practical value whatever. It is unfortunate that early attention is not generally given to the cutting of this plant. For not only would its value as forage be increased, but one of its means of propagation would be destroyed. It would not seed; and it multiplies rapidly by its seed. We have seen many meadows in which this plant was as prominent a feature as red clover in other meadows. In order to be of any value it should be cut about the same time as red clover.

Mowing the Road-sides.

THE law excluding stock from the roadways of the State, is inducing a new order of cleanliness. It is purchasing tidiness. It is made the interest of the farmer to mow the roadsides. Good crops of grass are cut there, and we notice they are being harvested generally. We also notice that in some cases the weeds, thistles and elders are left standing. While we would not urge cutting them with the grass-eythe, we do urge, for the farmer's sake, that the bush-eythe follow the grass-eythe. Do not let the roadsides longer remain nurseries of weeds for the farm. The labor expended in cutting them is time and labor saved in the end. Just now the elders are in bloom, the thistles are heading, the daisies are making seed, and should be cut at once to save the extension of this "army of occupation."

Another practice we see being adopted in localities which is commendable. Where the road has been properly thrown up in turn-pike, so as to secure drainage, it is being kept in order by drawing gravel in wagons on to the road-bed, instead of the annual plowing and scraping common in some road-districts. This saves the roadsides for production, and if good gravel can be obtained, makes a better road-way than can be done with plow and scraper.

Questions for Canadian Agriculturists.

WE have received from Hon. GEORGE BROWN, M. P., a circular containing twelve general, and seventy-five or more specific, questions for the agriculturists of Canada to answer. Mr. BROWN is Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Advancement of Agriculture, and asks these questions in order to arrive directly at the wants of the farmers of the Provinces, and determine what legislation is necessary in order to promote their interests. We hope our Canadian brethren will answer promptly, wisely and fully. Every intelligent farmer should make it his business to answer such inquiries when propounded by legislators, else he should never complain that legislators

pay no attention to his interests. And in the United States, we fail to receive the legislative attention which other interests receive, because there is neither unity of action nor any united, decisive voice given to our wants. We are inclined to think that each State Government must take hold of this matter and create a Bureau of Agriculture which shall look after its own specific interests. We have a country altogether too large for such a brain as our present Commissioner of Agriculture carries.

Bee Management.

H. B., of Branchport, writes:—"It is often desirable to regulate the number of colonies to be retained from a hive. A late first swarm from a feeble colony would produce more honey, and consequently more profit, by being returned; especially when hives with boxes are used. Feeble second swarms, and all third and fourth swarms should be driven back. My way of driving swarms back is this:—After the swarm has clustered I go up to it and search for the queens and kill them if found. If I do not find them in the cluster I take a bee-hive and set it as I would if I desired to have them permanently, then put the cluster to it. The bees will then spread out and crawl into the hive. You then have a fair opportunity to find and kill the queens. In a short time after killing them, if the queens are all killed the bees will return. I have not failed to drive back all I attempted. Sometimes I have had to jar the bees down on the bottom and search the second time before killing all the queens. Although the queens are provided with stings, they will not sting,—at least they never stung me, and they have had the best of opportunities to do so, if they would. They only use their stings in killing each other. I have seen them grapple each other for victory or death."

Feeding Whey to Cows.

It is the practice of dairymen in some localities to feed whey to cows—sometimes with, and sometimes without, bran and meal. We have inquiries concerning the profit of such a course; and, with a view to answer them, we have conversed with dairymen who have fed and are now feeding whey. We have never had any experience with such feed; but we have made up our mind we should never feed it to cows unmixed with meal or bran, and then only in quantities sufficient to wet the same.

We do not believe the immediate gain in the increased quantity of milk compensates for the permanent loss in the condition and usefulness of the cow. We have not yet found a man who did not concede that after feeding whey one season, his best cows were made his poorest the succeeding season. It is, of course, a question whether it will pay to use up cows thus fast, and supply their places annually by breeding and purchase. The answer to this question must depend upon the ratio of increase of milk per cow, and the price of the manufactured product; also on the price of cows. We hazard the opinion that, as a rule, it will not pay—that it will pay better to provide for soiling the cows with food nature has provided for them. We should like the experience and opinions of men belonging to the class most interested in this matter.

Tile for Roofing.

ON page 158, current volume, a Niagara Co. correspondent asked where slate for roofing could be obtained, and asserted that many farmers in his neighborhood would use it if they could get it cheaply. From some source we have learned that slate is not as durable a material for roofing as is generally supposed, and that there is a question about the economy of using it. Of this matter we know nothing from experience.

We allude to this subject here for the purpose of saying that while at Pulaski, N. Y., recently, we visited the Tile Works located there, under the supervision of C. C. F. OTTO. These works are designed to manufacture all sorts of tile—tile for draining, for flooring or paving, and for roofing. We saw here some of the smoothest and finest drain-tile we have ever seen. But what interested us more was the Mosaic Tile, manufactured for floors and roofs, as a substitute for marble and slate. We understand this is the only manufactory of the sort in the United States. Hitherto this kind of ware has been imported; now, the cost of importation is largely increased. This tile is harder, and said to be more durable, than either marble for flooring, or slate for roofing. And we certainly think

a better roof could be made of it than can be made with slate. Of its relative cost, we are not informed; but for flooring, its cost, laid down, is only about one-fifth that of marble. These tile are made, in part, of New Jersey clay, and of all sizes, shapes and colors. Of course, their cost, per square foot, depends upon their size and color. They are made from a half-inch square, upward. In the process of coloring are involved interesting chemical combinations. And Mr. OTTO has recently discovered a method of coloring his tile black, after they are manufactured, which is valuable, because the color is given to the whole tile—not to its surface alone—and is durable. Of course, this process is his secret. We noticed that a large proportion of the work in this tile factory is done by females.

We write this much concerning these works for the benefit of our readers who may desire to procure a substitute for slate and marble, and without Mr. OTTO's knowledge or procuring; and we do it also, because the establishment of such a manufactory merits the encouragement of all interested in the material prosperity of the country, and in the development of our economical resources.

Mr. OTTO's market for his floor tile is now mainly in New York city, where he has large contracts for laying this flooring. But we are satisfied that his business will rapidly extend when the relative value and cheapness of his manufactures are more generally known.

The Importance of Saving this Year.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, of Fox du Lac Co., Wis., sends us the following timely and sensible suggestions:—"Gather up the fragments; let nothing be lost," was the command of our SAVIOR, after creating food and feeding that vast multitude. What a splendid example to all Christendom! The fragments could be of no earthly use to CHRIST or his followers whilst He had power to create millions more. But the fragments must be gathered up. And how necessary farmers should follow the example in this time of short crops and high prices. Here at the West, all the grass seed sown is killed out by drouth; consequently, seeds will be scarce and high next year. Let all be saved. Many pieces of timothy, though short and thin, would yield much seed if properly looked after. Many pieces of wheat, and some other grain too short to bind, are about to be abandoned by their owners. Tell them to put in the reaper and cut and rake on to the platform as long as they can keep it there, and then throw off and cook it up, stack and thrash it loose. By so doing all will be saved. Corn, beans and potatoes, can be increased in quantity by thorough hoeing. Many small patches that would otherwise go to waste, may be sown to turnips. Can or dry all small fruit, as sugar is too high to make jellies and preserves; keep them until next spring, and then be prepared to tap all the maples in the country, and go at it and produce a supply of sugar to sweeten the dried currants. City and village people that despair of having sweetmeats, can purchase cherries and currants and dry and can them and keep them until spring, when sugar may be cheaper; otherwise they must go to waste, for the farmers can't afford to purchase sugar to use them all themselves."

We called the above suggestions timely and sensible; they are more, they are important. With the unmistakable shortening of crops, and the present prices, it is of the utmost importance that a system of saving should be adopted. It is not only important as a means of preventing want, and of furnishing a source for the supply of our armies, but as a paying measure to the farmer. There need be no fears that there will not be a demand for all that can be produced and saved in this country this year at paying prices. And it is a very important fact which should enter into our estimate of the amount of food produced this year, that a large amount of land and labor has been diverted from food production to the production of hops, tobacco, wool, flax, &c.—productions which are now highly profitable because of the protection the present duties on the foreign product affords us. And we have been seriously questioning whether the prohibition of the exportation of breadstuffs, pork, cheese, &c., will not become necessary as a protective measure, and as a means of strengthening the hands of the Government. Let our readers think about it, for we shall not be surprised if Government finds it necessary within a year. Meantime we commend the advice of our correspondent to all classes.



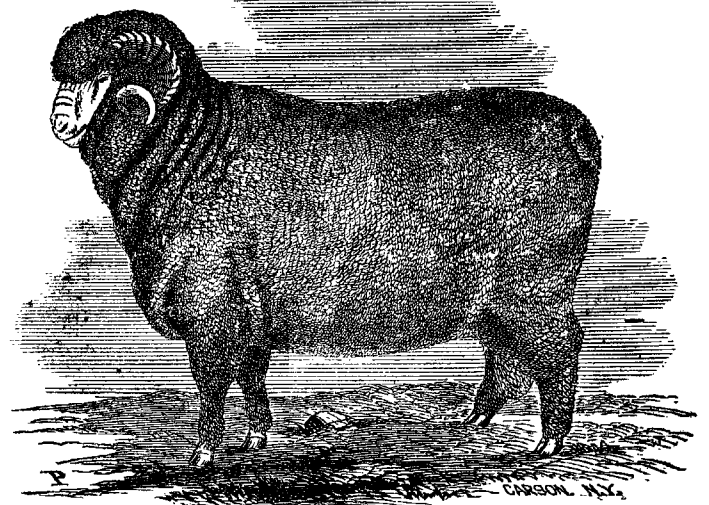
SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

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.

MR. ROBINSON'S IMPROVED PAULAR SHEEP.

DARWIN E. ROBINSON, of Shoreham, Vermont, is, as we stated a few weeks since, the son and successor of that ERASTUS ROBINSON who gave his name to one of the improved Paular Merino families of sheep. The pedigree of this family is given in considerable detail in the



MR. ROBINSON'S RAM, "LINCOLN."

Practical Shepherd, pages 416-418. ERASTUS ROBINSON, a sagacious and successful breeder, died in 1854, aged 42 years. The flock, since his death, has been mostly bred in-and-in. But the ram "Lincoln," a cut of which is herewith given, is the product of a new Infantedo cross. He was got by the celebrated "Tottenham ram," (Improved Paular,) dam by a son of the "old Robinson ram," (Improved Paular,) grand dam a full-blood Infantedo ewe from the flock of P. ELTHARP, of Bridport, the pedigree of which flock was given in these columns, May 28. "Lincoln," now two years old, was sheared May 5th, yielded 21 pounds of wool, and he weighed, after shearing, 121 pounds. MR. ROBINSON'S three-year old ram "Fremont," yielded a fleece of the same weight. Five two-year old ewes, reserved by him when he sold the rest of the ewe lambs of the same year, yielded an average of 13 pounds each—two of them reaching 15 pounds each.

HINTS ON BREEDING LONG-WOOL RAMS.

BY RICHARD FAIRY, ESQ., WALSOKE, ENGLAND.

IN selecting, be sure to get the pure "Long Wool," taking care to avoid half-breeds, as you can not breed from them to profit. They will be deficient both in wool and mutton, your flock will look very uneven, some short, and some long wool, and the sheep not uniform in size.

The first cross between a long and short wool, say Lincolnshire and Down or Cotswold and Down, will do for the breeder or grazier that raises them for market, as they come to an early maturity; but if you breed from them again, you will find their progeny to be as I have stated.

Neither will it do to mix the Cotswold and Lincoln together to breed from—especially rams—as you will lose both wool and mutton. The first cross will grow large, but that will not compensate for the loss of feeding qualities. Their backs will be high on the middle, having what we term a fiddle bridge, and first class breeders avoid that as they would the plague. Some of my own relatives who farm largely, tried the cross some years back, and found it so. They had to sell out and get the pure improved Lincoln before they could get the fat backs again. They have had several rams of us, but always ask particularly if we have Cotswold

blood in the flock, as in that case they would decline to purchase. I am acquainted with a ram breeder who tried this cross, but nearly ruined the character of his flock, and lost most of his best customers.

The Cotswolds are a fine, large-looking animal, but require more feeding than the improved Lincoln. They have not the good, natural, fat back with a groove running down the middle; neither do they clip the quantity of wool, from 17 pounds to 19 pounds, being common weights of many of our fleeces. I clipped one yesterday that weighed more than 18 pounds, and my rams have been living entirely on grass all the winter, excepting about a fortnight the snow was on the ground, when I gave them some of the food prepared for my lambing ewes. We have clipped 51 rams from two to six shear, that average 15½ pounds per fleece. I state these things to show you which breed I think the most valuable.

Take care to select ewes from a well descended flock of some years standing and uniform in

character, so that they look like peas in a peck. Then get a ram from another good flock, not a near relative, with a good fleece, fat back all the way down, wide on the top of the shoulders, and thick through the plates, so that when you are walking behind the sheep you can see his shoulders beyond his ribs. Let him have a good thick scrag, wide loin, and if you can get good rump too, so much the better, but it is not often you meet with a wide loin—denoting a strong constitution—with a large rump. Then, again, you can't always get a thick shoulder with a good rump; but if you give up either let it be the latter, and take the heavy shoulder, as they make the finer sheep, come to heavier weights and get better lambs. Those lambs you save for rams should be the only ones of their mother, as single ones grow larger.

FEEDING AND REARING.

I keep my ewes on grass in winter. 1½ to 2 per acre. They do not require anything else if the weather is not very severe, and the snow too deep, until about a fortnight before lambing; then I give them half a pint of oats per head mixed with a small quantity of chaff. It strengthens the ewes, flushes the milk, and the lambs come stronger. I take care to keep my ewes strong and healthy when in lamb, but not too fat, as there would be danger in losing them in lambing. On the other hand, I take care they do not get too poor, as they are unable to bring up pairs, or the lambs come weak. Always let them have a lump of rock salt to lick; it keeps them healthy, especially on damp soils, where they are liable to the rot. When my ewes have lambed or are up for lambing, I give them malt culm, oats, hay and chaff, and straw cut fine and mixed together, night and morning, so that they have about one pint of oats per day. I always give them cut mangold wurzels, preferring them to turnips, as they do not create fevers, and produce more milk. This is my plan, and I have not lost a ewe in lambing for years. If you can, suckle your lambs on clover; if not, lay them on the grass land with cow stock, not horses. Lambs will do well if laid too thick, and do not let them be on the same pasture too long, as frequent change does them good. If you give your ewes some oats and cake, with plenty of trough room, you will find the lambs will soon follow the example of their mothers, and eat, too; then when they are weaned, if you follow on with linseed cake and

oats, they will keep their flesh and not get stunted. It should be your chief care to keep them growing; put them on clover if you can for a few days, and then on grass, as sometimes, if the weather is dry and hot, the clover will be too heating for them. As they get older, I give them a small quantity of split or ground peas, with the other feed. I think you will find this combination feed them quicker than anything else. I begin when first taken from their mothers with about one-fourth pound each per day, feeding them once. After a few weeks, I double the quantity, feeding half at night and half in the morning. Be sure to feed them regularly as to time. In the summer my time is six A. M. and six P. M., and if you carry it yourself they will do better, as the "eye of the master maketh the ox (or sheep) fat." You can increase the quantity as you find need through the winter. From November to March we keep them on cole-seed, turnips, or cabbage. After the rams are shorn, as soon as the wool is long enough, we tie small lead tickets with numbers stamped on, to a lock of the wool at the back of the neck, just on the top of the shoulder. Also, a few days before we begin to let or sell, we brand on the side with hot pitch and tar mixed, with a small piece of lard put in to keep the brand from sticking, similar numbers to the lead ones. The figures are 2 1/2 inches in size, and the number is thus easily seen by the purchaser. The brands are iron figures with a handle to each. We have branded 100, having that quantity to let.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.—We received invitations to be present at a number of these about the first of June. Circumstances did not at the time permit of our leaving home; and contrary to our expectations, we have not since found leisure to answer the letters of our friends on the subject. We trust that those statements will be received as our apology by all who addressed us. We would have willingly published the results of each public shearing, had they been communicated to us as well as to the local papers; and will do so yet where it is specially requested.

SHEPHERD DOGS.—JOHN HEPUERN of Marshall Co., Ill., writes: "Some of your subscribers ask you about good sheep dogs. I can tell you where you can purchase them by the score or dozen. Mr. P. P. SELLER, Sutherlandshire, Norwich, Scotland, N. B., has got about 30,000 sheep, and about 30 shepherds. They keep Scotch dogs for sale all of the time. Price \$2 to \$5."

GRUB IN THE HEAD.—J. McDONALD GLENN & BRO., Nobletown, Alleghany Co., Pa., write us:—"Grub in the head is now being a good deal written about. We knew of a ram which was thought hopelessly affected, and being so reduced that he was unable to stand, it was determined to put him out of his misery. He was struck two or three severe blows with a heavy stick on the forehead up near the horns. This dislodged 10 or 12 large grubs. This being observed he was let alone, and in two hours he got up, and his recovery commenced. Would it not be advisable for those having sheep thus affected, to place a bit of wood on the forehead and strike it smartly with a hammer to see if the occasion will not dislodge the worms? We think it worth the trial."

TARTAR IN SHEEP.—S. R. RICHARDS, Clarke Hill, Ind., writes:—"How have the Tartar sheep, that were imported into this country some ten years ago, succeeded? They were represented to be hardy—to have from two to four lambs at a birth—to produce mutton superior to any other, &c., &c. Have they turned out a *Morus Multicaulis* speculation, or are they really what they were represented?" The "Nankin sheep," as we believe the breed above alluded to is generally called, are extremely prolific, and our impression is they are sufficiently hardy; but we are not aware that they have anything else specially to recommend them. They are comparatively worthless for wool, and as a mutton sheep do not, as we understand it, make any head against the improved English breeds.

LENGTH OF WOOL, AND WRINKLES.—SEYMOUR JOINER, North Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass., wishes our advice in choosing a stock ram. No. 6 yields half a pound most wool, the quality is better, but it is shorter. His skin is filled with fine wrinkles. No. 7 has a "smooth hide," and is therefore preferred by some of Mr. J.'s neighbors. We cannot judge between two rams without seeing them. There are many more points than those above named which would influence the selection. In the abstract, the best length of wool is that which gives the most weight. If excessively long, it usually lacks thickness—and if very short, no degree of thickness will bring it up to first class weight. The heaviest Merino rams' fleeces, (after first fleece), in proportion to weight of carcass we have ever known, have been from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches long—averaging about 2 1/2 inches. Fine, soft wrinkles all over the body (of the size of a half segment of a pipe stem), which offer no impediment in shearing, especially when accompanied with a delicate, plinky skin, are splendid points in a Merino ram or ewe. It shows that looseness of skin which indicates high breeding and heavy fleece. High, stiff wrinkles, which must be carefully cut round with the shears, on the body of a sheep, are nuisances—though a short wrinkle back of the elbow, some smallish ones on and around the tail and breech, and a corrugated or pleated flank, are now fashionable points. The more wrinkles on the neck the better for show sheep, according to the fashion—though the older and sounder breeders are not anxious to have them in excess on their stock sheep. A "smooth hide," if tight-drawn and stiff, indicates bad breeding. If additionally colorless, or of a butternut brown color, it indicates bad breeding and a bad pedigree.

STRETCHES ON COLIC.—JAMES REMINGTON, Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio, writes:—"I formerly lost from one to five sheep in a winter by stretches. After trying various remedies without success, I commenced administering melted lard, about three gills to every sheep attacked, and it uniformly cured them. The best preventive I have found for stretches and pulling out wool is to keep salt where the sheep have access to it at all times—feed some kind of roots twice a week—clean out all the sheds once a month, and keep them well littered down." We can recommend all the above as sound practice, except that a better purgative than the melted lard can be given, if it is as convenient to obtain it, viz.: 1 oz. of epsom salts dissolved in warm water, a drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of the essence of peppermint, all given together. We are unable to answer Mr. R.'s question about his lambs. He does not describe any known disease.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.—SEYMOUR JOINER, above named, writes us:—"My management of my sheep last winter was as follows: 1st of Jan. separated rams and ewes from breeding ewes—putting the ram and ewe tugs in separate inclosures. Fed them hay twice a day and straw once—a quart of corn to ten tugs—and an occasional feed of turnips. Fed breeding ewes hay and straw in same way—common field turnips once a day, half a bushel to 25—after 1st of March 4 to 6 quarts per day of corn and oats to 80. All confined to yards until there was a good bite of grass—with access to water. Raised 27 lambs from 27 ewes. Two ewes disowned their lambs, but confinement for a few days in a dark stable brought all right, &c." Mr. J. gives many more details of his management, but it is the same practiced by the great body of careful and judicious flockmasters.

TEGS.—Sheep are only called "tegs" between weaning and their first shearing. Before weaning they are called lambs; after their first shearing they are called yearlings.

Communications, &c.

THE BEE-MOTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The bee-moth must certainly propagate in other places besides the bee-hive, or it would soon become extinct. "The Bee-Moth (*Tinea mellonella*) is mentioned by ARISTOTLE, VIRGIL, COLUMELLA and other ancient authors, as one of the most formidable enemies of the honey-bee, and modern writers, almost without exception, have regarded it as the plague of their Apiaries." Since its first appearance in the United States, which occurred about the year 1806, it has gradually over-spread the whole country, and it has been and is now, one of the greatest evils in connection with successful bee culture; for in many places larger Apiaries have been totally destroyed, or rendered valueless through its ravages.

Much has been said and written about the character, habits and peculiarities of this detestable insect, but it has always been represented as living exclusively in the vicinity of the bee-hive, and propagating itself by depositing its eggs in the comb, from which worm-like caterpillars are hatched, which live on the wax of the comb, until the time for changing their manner of living, when they encase themselves in a cocoon spun by themselves, from which they sometimes emerge in ten or eleven days, and come out in the form of bee millers, ready to lay their eggs in the hive for the perpetuity of their scaly race, which is the greatest enemy with which the honey-bee has to contend.

It is passing strange that no one has ever before discovered that these millers inhabit the meadows and fields in abundance, where they may be found every hour of the day, which goes to show that they can propagate in the forests and fields independent of the bee-hive.

Such being the case, their first introduction into the bee-hive may have been the result of accident, but they at the same time may have the ability to line the bees to their hives, and in this way obtain access to the honied dome of the industrious workers.

In view of these facts, we have come to the inevitable conclusion that these millers abound everywhere in the forests and fields, and that they somehow find their way from thence to the Apiary. In proof of this we will merely say that if a new swarm of bees be taken (immediately after they have been hived in a perfectly clean hive free from any eggs or millers) miles away from the vicinity of any other bees, during the summer these millers will be found around the hive, and worms will make their appearance crawling from the hives that have been hatched in the comb after its manufacture by the bees. This we consider pretty strong proof of the correctness of the foregoing statements. But if anybody doubts its truth, we would like to have them tell us where these millers and worms come from that make their appearance so soon in and around a young swarm of bees that has been removed immediately after being hived, to a place far distant from any other bees or beehives. N. B. AMENT.

CHEESE FACTORIES, THE HOP CROP, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Madison county presents many attractive features and points of interest, prominent among which is the Valley of the Chenango—beautiful river—from which the county of Chenango is named. The river rises in the southern part of Madison, and flows south through a valley of surpassing beauty and fertility, and at last empties itself into the more majestic Susquehanna. The valley extends from the center of the State to its southern boundary, therefore embracing a variety of soil and production; the northern portion, with the hills around, being devoted to dairying and hop raising—while in the south, wheat, with the other grains common to the State, are grown.

Villages dot the banks of the river, from its source down, and the busy hum of mills and factories is heard "from early dawn to dewy eve." Situated on the stream, but a short distance from the boundary line between Chenango and Madison, is one of the largest cheese factories in the State. The milk of over one thousand cows is manufactured here, making, at present, twenty-three hundred pounds of cheese per day, which, at present prices, is worth nearly two hundred dollars.

This factory commenced operations in the spring of '63, with the milk of about five hundred cows, and has been increasing until it has reached its present dimensions. Eight persons are employed here to make and care for the cheese, and are constantly busy. The milk is brought to the factory, either by teams employed for that purpose, or by dairymen, and, after being weighed, is strained into vats, six in number, each holding two hundred gallons—where it is heated by means of hot water passing under it. Three hundred cheese have been sold by this company, at prices varying from

seventeen to seventeen and a half cents per pound, and they have nearly as many on hand at present.

Never has there been a time since hops were first raised in this region, when yards were looking as badly as at present. Old fields, nearly all, died last winter, while those of younger growth, many of them, amount to nothing. There being a great scarcity of labor, yards have not received the care which was formerly bestowed upon them, and this has something to do with their appearance. From reliable sources, I learn that it is nearly the same in Otsego county, and if it be so, very few hops will be grown in the best hop-growing section of the United States. I think I may safely say that there will be no more than half a crop grown in Madison and Otsego counties. OBSERVER. Hamilton, N. Y., 1864.

SALTING HAY AND HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I saw in a late issue of the RURAL an article on salting hay. I will give my experience. A few years ago I put up my hay in good order. I salted it. Well, when I came to feed it out, it was so mow-burned it was not worth half-price. Since then I have tried salting with similar results, till last year, as I did not know what spoiled my hay. I fill on both sides of the barn floor alike with hay; on one side I salted, the other I did not. The latter came out bright, while the salted was badly burned.

My way to salt horses is to take equal parts of salt and ashes, wet, and put in the trough where they eat their grain. D. S. Warren, Ill., July, 1864.

REMARKS.—Our friend does not tell us how much salt he put on to the tun. We have used not over two quarts per tun, and never had hay burn—we could not discover that it was injured. But such experience as that given above is valuable.

A SWARM WITH THREE QUEENS.

In the summer of 1866, I hived a swarm of bees, in Northern New York. Before they had all entered, they commenced rushing from the hive. I sprinkled them with cold water and turned them back, but they soon commenced sallying out again. I discovered a queen on the wing, near the hive, which I soon succeeded in getting to enter the hive. The bees soon became quiet, and those outside to make toward the entrance. While watching, I discovered a second queen, which I carefully caught. Soon after, I saw still another, this I succeeded in catching. Suspecting that the one that I saw enter, had again issued, I retained the two I had caught, until I could watch and satisfy myself, if the swarm still retained a queen. They remained quiet and I took them to their permanent stand. In a few moments I saw bees issue, mark their location, and start for the field. Satisfied that all was right, I killed the two queens I had caught. The swarm prospered, so there could be no doubt about the swarm having three queens. L. L. FAIRCHILD. Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

WHAT HOGS TO WINTER.

A. HINSDALE, of Ohio, in an article in the *Ohio Farmer*, gives the following very sensible advice:—"Get a good breed of medium-sized hogs that will fat at any age; such as will weigh from 300 to 400 pounds when matured—if you have no cheaper feed than corn. Keep over winter none but breeding stock. Be sure and keep enough of that, for if you have too many pigs you can always do something with them in the spring. Have your pigs come about the 1st of April. Keep no more than you can keep well growing. Be sure and have good pasture for them. Make all the pork you can from cheaper feed than corn,—which must be the base of fattening.

"I presume that when corn is over fifty cents per bushel, it will pay well to grind and cook it; but I have not tried it fairly. Fat well, and kill your pigs about Christmas, and they will ordinarily weigh about 200 pounds of as nice pork as was ever put into a barrel. It will frequently out-sell heavy hogs in market. I think that when corn is fifty cents per bushel, to make pork-raising a good business it should bring \$4 per hundred, and for every ten cents advance on corn, pork should advance \$1."

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I can not agree with your correspondent, page 182 RURAL. I can not believe that scratches, like all other diseases, has its origin and arises from impurities of and feverish blood. I believe it is a local complaint. It is produced principally by causes that act locally, and is most successfully treated by local application. The grand object is to get rid of the inflammatory action which exists in the skin of the heel, and to heal the wounds and remedy the mischief which it has occasioned.

To cure the scratches, the heel should be well washed with soap and water, and as much of the scurf detached as is easily removable. An ointment composed of one-fourth oz. calomel, one oz. lard; mix well together; apply it with the finger; rub it well in. It has never failed me to effect a cure in a very short time. Lamartine, Wis., 1864. A. CORRINS.

HOW TO KEEP RABBITS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—There is a nuisance which many farmers tolerate to please their children, and that is the rabbit. The tame rabbit is a beautiful creature, but if allowed liberty it is very destructive. Many farmers permit their children to keep them, although they eat all the cabbage off close, bark the fruit

trees, cut the grape vines and lettuce, and commit other depredations.

If, however, proper care is taken, they may become a pleasant, harmless and profitable amusement. The proper mode of keeping the rabbit is as follows:—Take one or more dry-goods boxes and mark a trench, which dig six inches deep and fill with stones, set on the box, pile up the earth around it, and arrange a proper door with a lath grating for summer. A small, low box with an open door, should be placed inside for them to lie in during the hot weather; then turn in the rabbits. If this plan were followed, it would save the farmer much vexation and trouble; if not, we would advise him to kill them at once. A. P. C. Madison, N. J., 1864.

LINDEN BARK FOR HANGING TOBACCO.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Last year I had a little tobacco to hang; twine could not be had at the time, so I resorted to my stock of linden bark, which I always keep to the buds in budding time. I tied the strips (about one-fourth inch wide) together, wrapped them on a ball, placed it in a basin of water whilst using it, in order to make it tough and pliable. It answered an excellent purpose. I prepare the bark about as Mr. EWER describes on page 221 of the RURAL. The linden bark is a beautiful fabric or structure; if properly macerated in water its inner bark may be separated many times, say six or eight—each layer making a strong ribbon; tear these into strips one-fourth or three-eighths inch in width, and you have a string stronger than most any other substance of the same bulk.

The bark may be put to soak any time between this and the first or even last of August. Germantown, Ohio, 1864. H. UNGER.

CLEANINGS IN READING.

Muck.—Dr. R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College says:—"The peat muck is of very little value except for mulching orchards when straw is scanty. Its transformation into the powdery muck is very slow. Experiments had been made during the past season at the Agricultural College, from which it was shown that when muck was used, an increase of one-fourth in the hay crop was produced. It was also shown that when the corn crop was cut off by the frost, that treated with muck was ten days ahead of that to which no muck had been applied. The increase in the potato crop was 44 per cent. from the same application.

The Use of Lime.—Lime may be used instead of manure, as it has nearly all the properties of manure. It is one of the most efficient aids the farmer has. But it can not always be used, because it is not always found in the locality, and to transport it from a distance, makes it costly.

Let farmers, then, always bear in mind that lime is a manure; and let them bear another thing in mind, that lime has properties valuable to the farmer which manure has not. Lime sweetens your sour, wet soils; it is an enemy to sorrel; it adds mealiness and sweetness to potatoes and roots; it strengthens and brightens the straw of your grain, which lodges the less in consequence; and it lasts for years without a renewal.

A hundred bushels of lime to the acre, on soil that never has been limed, is the general rule. But often much more is used, and oftener much less—too little.

Interfering of Horses.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:—"If any reader has a 'cutting' horse and wishes him cured, (which doubtless he does), permit me to say that if he will add twenty-five per cent. to the quantity of his food—supposing it to be good food, such as oats or corn, corn meal, hay, &c.,—he will most probably correct the evil. This is very simple; it may be expensive, but yet it is economical. Symptoms of fatigue, in either man or beast, are nearly always first visible in the raising of the feet; and a horse of a certain formation about the shoulders and haunches will first exhibit this weakness in striking the inner forward portion of the hoof against the neighboring fetlock joint, which action is termed 'cutting' or 'interfering.' I have tried the correction frequently, and it has never failed me; but the owner must not be content with the theory; he must see that his horse actually gets the feed. A 'cutting' horse is frequently cured by taking him away from a livery stable and feeding him at home. This experiment is easily tried."

The Nature and Value of Oat Meal.—Dr. WHITLOW writes:—"In Scotland, the nourishing quality of oats, both with respect to man and brute, is well known. With respect to oat meal, the people of England seem to have fallen into an egregious error respecting its qualities; from its producing in some a sensation of heartburn, or heat at the stomach, they have condemned it as heating; and from a mistake in regard to the nature of diseases, have supposed it to give cutaneous affections—not more frequent in Scotland than in other countries; and which, indeed, arise from no peculiar ailment, but always from a contagion communicated from one person to another. Besides, the most eminent French physicians speak of oat meal as cooling, and consequently prescribe it in fever; and the inhabitants of the East and West Indies prefer it to arrowroot, when laboring under inflammatory diseases. Though oats be the food of horses in England, yet the people of Scotland live principally upon it; and in no country in Europe do we find a more healthy and vigorous race of men. Oat meal porridge is the best food for children; and, as an old author has justly observed, 'It is the king of spoon-meats, and the queen of soups, and gratifies nature beyond all others.'"

Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SEASON—HARVEST, DROUGHT, &c.—The weather of the past week has been excessively warm and dry. Through this has been favorable for harvesting operations, spring crops are suffering from the severe drought. The reports we receive relative to the wheat harvest and crop in this region are, however, generally favorable. The yield is said to be fair and quality good.

Should the present dry weather continue through this week, (we write on Tuesday, 19th), much loss must result over a wide extent of country. Yesterday (18th) the thermometer reached 96 in the shade, and at 6 P. M. marked 86 in our office. The temperature was nearly the same for several preceding days. Humanity suffers, vegetation is withering, and the earth parching for the want of moisture. We have accounts of the burning of fields of grain and grass, fences, etc., on the line of the Central Railroad, and fear the damage will prove material.

HEADING OFF THE CHINON BUGS.—An exchange in Wisconsin says a farmer, whose name it has forgotten, after seeing his crop of small grains pretty thoroughly cleaned out by this annoying pest, and finding the "varmin'ts" making for his twenty acres of nice corn, determined to give the enemy battle. Accordingly he levelled a path around his field with a hoe and dropped thereon a lot of coal tar, over which the bug could not pass, but not being willing to abandon the corn without further effort, immediately commenced a "flank movement." But for this the farmers strategy was sufficient, and he had prepared several pits into which the bugs tumbled by the peck. We have not visited the farmer ourselves but are told by those who have, that the plan is working admirably, and it is believed by many that a general system of "holding" will go far toward exterminating these pests that are annually costing our farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. If this plan is not effective, or is too expensive, will it not suggest something better?

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The following is a copy of the law recently passed by Congress, restoring to the Agricultural Department (with others) the full franking privilege, by which it will be seen that no prepayment of postage is required in addressing small parcels, seeds, cuttings, &c., to the said department:—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,—That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the Chiefs of the several Executive Departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Post-Master General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being indorsed 'Official Business,' or with the name of the writer. Approved June 1, 1864."

GREAT SALE OF WOOL BY PRODUCERS.—We notice in the *Chicago Post* of the 14th inst., the announcement of a sale of 120,000 pounds of wool by the great sheep farmers of Sangamon Co., Ill., the Messrs. MCCONNELL, for \$120,000. Their wool is Merino, French and Spanish. We cannot say which predominates—probably the former, for they were large breeders of the French; and in their climate they were found to succeed well. But latterly they they have paid more attention to the Spanish, and have bred some most excellent sheep.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—It is announced that the University of Vermont, at a recent meeting, voted to become incorporated with the institution provided for in "An act to incorporate the Vermont State University and associate Colleges, and to appropriate the proceeds of the scrip for public lands granted to the State under the act of Congress, July 2, 1862." The act, according to its provisions, was to become void if no one of the existing College corporations should elect to come under it antecedent to November 2, 1864.

THE CHINON BUG IN ILLINOIS.—By conversation with gentlemen from Illinois, from correspondents, and through the papers, we hear of great destruction of the wheat, corn, sorghum, &c., in Northern Illinois from this great pest.

PEA BUG OR WEVIL.—Permit me to inquire through the RURAL if any means are known to curtail or prevent the depredations of the little pea bug, or *Crepidula*, who perforates the young pea and deposits its egg in it. The seed peas sent by the seed stores are all free from this injury; consequently those who grow them must be in possession of some means to prevent their depredations. All pea-growers, and lovers of peas will admit that a knowledge of these means would be highly satisfactory.—C. BREITHAUPT, Berrien Co., Mich.

The peas sold by seedsmen are mainly imported peas—generally grown in England, where, we believe, this pea weevil (*Brechus Pisi*) is not known; for it is claimed that it is a native of this country, and not yet introduced into Europe—except, perhaps, in isolated localities. But peas can be grown in this country without the bugs. We have seen it done. We have known two crops grown the same season—the first being the product of early seeding, contained the larvae of these weevils. Of this crop seed was again sown and another crop was produced. The first crop was fed to swine; the second saved for seed. No bugs or weevils are found in peas sown after the 25th of May or first of June. The insect does its work and is out of the way before peas sown at that date are in any danger. That is the only effectual remedy we know of.

WHAT AILS THE COLT?—Will you, or some of your numerous contributors, inform me what ails my colt, two years old, which has been lame since JANUARY last. The lameness comes on very severe and with great pain after any exertion, such as running, jumping, or turning round quickly. The lameness is in its right hind leg, which it carries out when walking. There is no swelling or discoloration of any part that I can discover. Many tell me it is "stiffed." I have applied remedies recommended for that, with no favorable results. If from the above description you could lead me to a discovery of the disease, together with a remedy, you will confer a great favor, for the colt, though otherwise a valuable one, is worthless as it is.—A. SUBSCRIBER, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

The trouble may be a sprain of the muscles inside the thigh; if so it may be detected by heat on the inside of the thigh above the stifle joint. Very few men would have the hardihood to undertake to locate the trouble without examination. If your colt is valuable, why not send for Dr. DADD. He is at Chicago. We should take care that the colt was kept quiet and in good health, at least, and perhaps with quiet he will recover.

SUCKERING CORN.—(W. S. Ancester, C. W.) We should not sucker corn. We believe it an injury, often preventing the perfection of late ears of corn, by the destruction of pollen on the tassels of the suckers.

CURE FOR SWEENIE.—(N. B. A., Mt. Morris.) The ingredients given on page 193, current Vol. of RURAL, are to be used in combination.

Horticultural.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Our readers must not forget that this Society is to meet in this good city of Rochester on the 13th day of September next. This Society exerts a wide influence. Its discussions embrace the experience of some of the best horticulturists in the country. Their meetings are like the market places of the Ephesians—where fruit growers gather to see or hear some new thing. Now, September is hastening on apace. The seething month of August will soon have passed. Are our readers calculating to enjoy this great gathering of Pomological Savants? Are your local societies preparing to be represented? Have you appointed your delegates?—and have you selected men pledged to and who will attend? Have you fixed your eyes on specimens of fruit that you are protecting from accidents with a view to have your locality represented on the exhibition tables of the Society? Are you gathering, condensing, compiling, crystallizing your notes and experiences for use at this meeting? Have you questions you want answered?—write them down, and if you can not come yourself, give them in the hands of your local delegates, with instructions to bring the same before the Convention.

What is the West doing? We hear that the Pomologists of Illinois and Missouri are to be represented. We hope so, and that all the Western States will send delegates. Western men have asserted, and with some reason, we think, that the name, American, applied to this Society, is a misnomer. It ought not to be so; and the Western men are somewhat to blame that it is, although they have objected to going to one side of the Union, even though it be the Hub of Creation, to attend its meetings. But the West is being discovered. Its brain and muscle, intelligence and courage, push and patriotism is beginning to crop out, and we predict that it will not be long before the Capital of Pomology is removed far west of Rochester.

Seriously, this Society should become a national one in fact as well as in name. And it should be the effort of Pomologists to make it so, and its biennial meetings rich in the accumulated experience of the intervening years, and its reports the repositories, in condensed form, of all that is discovered that is new or valuable relating to Pomology, from year to year. We hope to see the largest gathering of fruit growers, the best show of fruit, and the most profitable meeting yet held by the Society. This can not be done except the men most interested in this branch of husbandry—the producers for market—bestir themselves, and appear prepared to furnish and elicit facts.

We do not propose to let this subject rest here.

GALUSHA AND PHENIX—WHITE WILLOWS.

C. D. BRADGON, ED. RURAL NEW-YORKER: Dear Sir:—I noticed in your paper of May 14th last, an editorial article referring to a conversation which we held, in Chicago, last September, which is calculated to place me in an unpleasant position, and I hope you will do me the favor of publishing this explanation.

While we were discussing the merits of the White Willow as a tree of value for belts and screens, (for neither of us have ever had faith in it for a hedge,) the conversation turned upon the impositions which unscrupulous peddlers had practiced upon the farmers by selling other varieties under the name of "White" or "Grey Willow." I mentioned that some of our fraternal (nurserymen) were suffering under charges of like swindling. I myself, had been accused, by peddlers of cuttings, of "selling White Willow of my own growing, when I had never raised a tree or plant of it." Whereas, the fact was I had sold only those of my own growing, and which had been pronounced genuine by the highest botanical authorities.

Mr. PHENIX was also charged with "receiving a large quantity of cuttings of native willows from a swamp near Peoria Lake." Of the foundation for this charge I knew nothing, but supposed that I conveyed the idea to you that I did not believe it was true. If, (as you say,) I first spoke of this report to you, I think you are the only person to whom I ever mentioned it, and whenever it was mentioned to me I distinctly said that I discredited it. I regret exceedingly, if I was so unfortunate in expressing myself, as to be thought by you to regard Mr. P. as guilty.

I have known Mr. PHENIX for the last ten years, and had dealings with him at different times, but have never known anything in our intercourse which would lead me to suspect him of dishonesty. Had you written to me previous to the publication of that article, I think I could have refreshed your memory in respect to our conversation, so that Mr. P. should not have seemed to suffer through any words of mine. If Mr. P. is innocent, as I believe him to be, he can soon set himself right through the columns of the RURAL, which, I am sure, will be open for his vindication.

Yours, for Justice and True Progress,

O. B. GALUSHA.
Lisbon, Illinois, June 31st, 1864.

REMARKS.—Of course, we cheerfully give space to the above letter. Mr. G. has stated the substance of our conversation in Chicago correctly in the main. It was from him that we first heard this rumor concerning Mr. P. And while we think it true that Mr. G. stated that he did not, or could not believe it true, he conveyed the impression to our mind that the source from which it came, gave it a very bad look for Mr. PHENIX. And when Mr. G. spoke to Mr. MINKLER about it in our presence at Rockford, and Mr. M. confirmed the statement as having received it from a railroad

man who had charge of the transportation of these willows, or knew of their transportation, we thought so too.

But it matters little to the public what Mr. GALUSHA's opinion concerning this story and Mr. PHENIX is. The fact is, Mr. PHENIX either did or did not cut or procure the cutting of swamp willows at or near, or in the region of, Peoria lake. We have given the names of parties through whom he can trace the story that he did do so, to its source. If he did not do so, as he asserts, we should think it a matter vital to his interests to so trace it and explode it; if he did do so, of course he will care little about agitating the subject further. Both his own and the public's interests are involved in this question. Of course, he will look after his own, and we shall do what we may to protect the public. And no considerations of a personal character will swerve us from our duty in this respect.

Mr. GALUSHA is right in supposing the columns of the RURAL are open to Mr. PHENIX for his vindication. — C. D. B.

WHY WESTERN TREES DIE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Your correspondent from Columbus, Wis., asks "What Ails the Trees?" This question is easily answered. The severe cold of last winter destroyed many, and injured more, and so far as I have seen, they are generally those varieties which were injured by the severe winters of '66 and '67. It takes a long time for our fruit growers in Wisconsin to understand that some of our winters prove too severe for certain kinds of fruit. Should we attempt to grow oranges here, we could readily see that the freezing might be the main cause of failure. We can admit that the severe cold of January destroyed the fruit crop and many of the trees in Southern Illinois, but when trees are killed in Wisconsin, a thousand and one reasons are adduced as the cause.

The fact is, we are attempting to grow too many varieties of the apple even, and the long lists recommended for Wisconsin cultivation as hardy, can not be relied on. Thousands of trees that have proved tender are sold here annually, and we need one of those cold winters occasionally to sweep away this worthless trash, and correct our wanderings. The past winter has left its mark on our orchards. It has also added new proof that certain varieties of fruit are adapted to our climate, and that they are generally those which have originated in cold climates. These neither the severe cold of last winter nor the severe drouth through which we have just passed, seem to injure in the least. The question is asked, why large trees are injured, while small ones have generally escaped? One reason is, that the vitality of the large tree was in a measure exhausted by over-bearing; another, that the kind of injury generally sustained is never seen in a small tree, namely, the bursting of the body or branches, sometimes extending entirely through it.

Some varieties of the apple (as the Red Astrachan, which bursts, more or less, every winter,) are not injured, while others are partially or wholly destroyed by it. This bursting of the trunk is not confined to fruit trees; it is seen in many of our forest trees, seldom killing or injuring them. Branches which had been wounded, or were imperfectly united to the body of the tree, show injury, while the balance remains sound and healthy.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent in no wise over-estimates the importance of selecting varieties adapted to soil and climate; and we have often wondered why the fruit growers of Wisconsin are not more active and united in furnishing information to planters. There was a State Horticultural Society, we believe—perhaps is now. But its influence has not been what it ought to be, because those who ought to have fostered it have most neglected it. We thank our correspondent for his letter, and hope to hear from him and other Western fruit-growers frequently.

NAMES OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

PEOPLE who enjoy the companionship of well educated pomologists and florists, and the privilege of attending their gatherings, can hardly realize what embarrassments and mortifications country people undergo, who are deprived of these privileges. When we consult the books, or horticultural papers or magazines, we are confronted with a formidable set of "jaw-breaking" names, derived from the French, German, Latin, and other foreign tongues. Now, no man can make an approach to pronouncing these names correctly, unless he is perfectly familiar with the language from which they are derived. He must know the different shades of sound which each letter possesses, and rules which govern it when combined with other letters. We even can not pronounce proper or individual names in our own mother tongue correctly, until we have heard them spoken, or consulted our dictionary.

We may have cultivated particular kinds of flowers and fruits for years, and have read all that has been written regarding them, yet not be able to speak their names correctly. If we go among those who are posted, and they converse, or talk concerning them, it is all Greek, as the names they call our favorites are unknown to us. We dare not speak ourselves, as we might expose our ignorance by the use of some outlandish, unknown name. What kind of work would a farmer of ordinary education make pronouncing such names as *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, *Beurre Gris d'Hoer*, *Nonveau*, *Figue de Alencon*, *Amaryllis for mosissima*, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, &c., &c.?

Mr. DOWNING, in his work on Fruits, has

given us a table for pronunciation of pomological names, but it is of little assistance. He has not given us the accented syllables, neither has he marked the different sounds of the letters. So we still grope in the dark. The publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary have also shown us the cold shoulder, and left us out to freeze. Now here is a field for some benevolent, kind-hearted pomologist and florist to occupy, and benefit his fellow countrymen and the rising generation. Let us have a thorough overhauling of this whole matter. Do not longer compel us to grope about in the dark, seeking that which is not to be found.

SUGGESTION.—Can not the RURAL and other papers, nurserymen and florists in their catalogues, publishers in their fruit books, help us by giving pronouncing vocabularies of the leading and principal terms and names used, until such time as a new edition of Webster shall be issued? when we trust that the enterprising publishers of that work will kindly provide for all our wants. L. L. FAIRCHILD.
Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1864.

ABOUT HERBARIUMS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Noticing an inquiry in your paper about an herbarium, I reply. A botanical collection of dried specimens should be ticketed with their names, place and time of collection, and systematically arranged under their genera, order, &c. Specimens may be kept in folded sheets of neat, rather thick, white paper; or they may be fastened to half sheets of such paper, either by slips of gummed paper, or by glue applied to the specimens themselves. Each sheet should be appropriated to one species. Two or more different plants should never be attached to the same sheet. The generic and specific name of the plant should be added to the lower right hand corner; should be either written on the sheet, or on a ticket pasted down at that corner; and the time of collection, the locality, the color of the flowers, and any other information which the specimens themselves do not afford, should be duly recorded upon the sheet or the ticket.

The sheets of the herbarium should all be of exactly the same dimensions. The herbarium of LINNÆUS is on paper of the common foolscap size, about eleven inches long and seven wide; but this is too small for one of any magnitude. Sixteen and a half by ten and a half or eleven and a half is an approved size.

The sheets containing the species of each genus are to be placed in genus-covers, made of a full sheet of thick, colored paper, (such as the strongest manilla-hemp paper,) which fold to the same dimensions as the species sheets; and the name of the genus is to be placed on one of the lower corners; these are to be arranged under the orders to which they belong, and the whole kept in closed cases or cabinets—either laid flat in compartments like large "pigeon-holes;" or else placed in thick portfolios, arranged like folio volumes, and having the names of the orders lettered on the back. A. V. A.
Corfu, N. Y., 1864.

PICOTEES AND CARNATIONS FROM SEED.

We found, the other evening, on our sanctum table, two bouquets of these flowers, embracing some very fine specimens indeed, and no very poor ones, with the following note appended, which we endorse:

EDS. RURAL:—I leave you a few Picotees and Carnations—just as they were grown from seed, good and bad. When such results can be produced with so little trouble, I think these very beautiful flowers should be more generally cultivated. The plants are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection in the winter, and the second season flower magnificently. The best should then be selected and increased by layering, and the stock can be kept good for any number of years. If a little seed is grown every spring, additions of good flowers can be constantly made, and in a few years a collection will be obtained of unsurpassed beauty. It has always seemed strange to me that this flower, the rival of the rose, should have been so long neglected. JAMES VICK.

VARIABLENESS IN THE PEAR TREE.

THE following article on the variableness in the pear tree is translated for the *Horticulturalist*, from experiments made in the Museum of Natural History, from 1853 to 1862, by M. DECAISNE:

"In 1853 I sowed a large number of pear seeds, chosen the preceding year by well known and distinct varieties, viz., our old English pear, known to everybody, the Bosc pear, shaped like a long gourd, and of a cinnamon color; the Belle Alliance pear, rounded in form, of a red and yellowish color; and the Sanger pear, a wild variety, or nearly so, and thus named because its leaves recall, by their whitish, velvet-like appearance, that of the common sage. For this last sowing, I have used all the crop of a tree which grows isolated from all others.

"Only a small number of these trees have begun to bear, otherwise the results might have been still more satisfactory.

"Thus, in the variety of the Sanger pear, the only trees that have borne fruit have given four distinct varieties: one ovoid in form, quite green in color; the second less elongated, and almost maliform, partly red, partly green; a third still more rounded; finally, a fourth, regularly pyriform, more than twice as large as the preceding, and entirely yellow.

"From La Belle Alliance pear have come nine new varieties, none of which resemble the parent fruit, either in size, color, or time of maturity. There are two especially that I will notice, one for its size, more than double that of

La Belle Alliance pear; the other, by its rounded form, resembles maliform pears.

"The Bosc pear gave equally three new fruits different from the type, one of the three being so similar to one of the fruits obtained from the Sanger pear, that it is hardly to be distinguished from it. The varieties are quite as numerous as in those of the English pear, the six trees that have so far given fruit having produced six new forms, as different from each other as from the parent stock. One of them gave winter fruit not unlike the St. Germain pear.

"A great many horticulturists believed, and VAN MONS among them, that the seed of good fruit produced wild trees with sour fruit, thus going back, as it is supposed, to original types. I do not hesitate to affirm to the contrary; and I defy them to cite a single example of a fruit of good quality, fecundated by the pollen of its own flower, whose seed has given birth to a wild tree. Should a good variety, artificially or by insect, be fecundated by a wild one with sour fruit, there will certainly come from these seeds new varieties which will mostly, if not all, be inferior to it. It is equally certain that any good variety of the pear tree, or even of all our fruit trees, self fecundated, will produce good fruit. They will probably differ in some feature or other from the parent variety, but none will take the type of the wild specie."

Notes and Queries.

ADVICE TO GARDENERS IN FEAR OF THIEVES.—Always keep the platens of your plants well loaded; if that is not sufficient, have a succession of young shoots in convenient situations; after which console yourself with a glass of fashion, and be happy.

FRUIT IN NEW JERSEY.—The fruit crop is good with the exception of the cherries, which are all blighted, and a multitude of small bugs are eating the leaves. The apples are excellent, peaches good. Everything looks favorable, except a little dryness.—A. P. C., Madison, N. J., June 28.

TREE SPROUTS.—(L. A. P., Iowa City.) We do not know that the cutting of of sprouts at any time of year will prevent others starting the next season. There are some trees that propagate from the root in this manner, and it can not be prevented. The best way to get rid of the sprouts is to cut them soon after they appear, while they are young and tender, and persist in cutting them as often as they appear.

ESSAY ON RAISING ORCHARDS AND FRUIT IN THE NORTH-WEST.—We have received a pamphlet with the above title, written by W. W. BEEBEE, a nurseryman of Dubuque, Iowa. It contains also an introductory chapter by Dr. J. M. SHEFFER, Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society. This essay is written by a practical man, and we shall have occasion to refer to it again.

HOW SHALL I MAKE A GRAVEL WALK.—Will some one who is the possessor of a gravel walk that is hard and durable, tell us how it was made; what kind of cement was used; how much and how expensive? I remember reading a few years ago of using Portland cement for walks. Now what is Portland cement? where procurable, or how manufactured? Will some one who has summered and wintered such a walk, and knows whereof he affirms, answer the above?—Mrs. A. M. M., Eagle Harbor, N. Y.

PINCHING BACK GRAPE VINES.—Will you, or some reader of the RURAL, tell me whether I should pinch back young grape vines that were transplanted this year or not? I have been told to do so.—F. H. T., Weedsport, N. Y.

The laterals should be pinched back as often as they start, leaving one leaf the first time, and two the second, and so on. But the main stem should not be pinched back at all.

PLANTS NAMED.—Please give me the common and botanical names of the flowers inclosed. No. 1 blossoms early in spring; No. 2 is in bloom now. Both are wild.—E. A., Iowa.

No. 1 is *Mertensia Virginia*, Virginia Cowslip or Lungwort. You send us both the purple and the white. Gray says it is rarely white. No. 2 is *Tradescantia Virginia*, common Spiderwort. Most woods from Western New York to Wisconsin, and southward; commonly cultivated.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, the following was adopted: Whereas, The American Pomological Society will hold its next meeting in Rochester on the 13th of Sept. next, and it being desirable to do all in our power to make that meeting as interesting as possible; therefore Resolved, That this Society dispense with its usual Autumn Meeting, and that the members be requested to send their collections of fruit to the meeting of the American Pomological Society, and to contribute all in their power to the interest and profit of that meeting.

FRUIT TREES IN HEDGES.—Pears and various varieties of fruit are grafted into the hedges, in many provinces in France—not that the proprietor anticipates enjoying the fruit. They call them God's part (*la part de Dieu*). In the quince hedges of the Prince of Desdognes, branches to bear fruit are allowed to grow and form little trees, bearing quite an amount of fruit "which bouquets of trees," M. CAENAIM assures the editor of the *Revue Horticole*, "hanging gracefully in the midst of the hedges, produce a beautiful effect and render the scene less arid, being at the same time elegant and productive."

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE.—At the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, there was an exhibition of fruits which we have hitherto neglected to notice. Instead of publishing our own notes, we publish the report of a Committee appointed to examine and report upon the same. The following is the report:

"Russell's Prolific," by JOSEPH KEZON, Waterloo; fine specimens.

"Seedling cross between Wilson and Triomphe de Gand," by MOON Brothers; a handsome fruit of singular ribbed form, moderate flavor, large size and handsome appearance. The Committee have not experience enough to express an opinion of its value.

"Twelve varieties strawberries," by ELLWANGER & BARRY; well grown; Triomphe de Gand finest in appearance.

"Seedling Sweet Apple," by H. J. KENTZ, Greece; a fine keeper; said to be a good bearer; medium quality.

"Russell's Prolific," by R. SCUTTLER, Seneca Falls; fine specimens and large quantity. The Committee consider the quality "very good."

"Russell's Seneca," a seedling exhibited by R. SCUTTLER, Seneca Falls.

Domestic Economy.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKES.

THE following, with others, arrive out of season, but as the RURAL is filed they may be referred to when wanted:

Noticing an inquiry for a recipe for a strawberry short-cake, I send one which I consider excellent. Take about six tablespoonfuls of shortening when cold, half butter if you have it; one pint buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda. Make as you would other short-cake; roll inch and a half thick. When baked out open, lay in strawberries—as many as you wish—cover these with an abundance of sugar, and over this put butter enough to melt the sugar when warm. Then lay on the top crust. Put in the oven about five minutes. It really is delicious and very easily made. I never take an exact quantity of any thing; just according to your taste, sweeten and butter it. This makes enough for eight grown persons, of common eating abilities. Try it.—HATTIE E., Fairview, Pa., 1864.

"A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER" wishes a recipe for strawberry short-cake; here is one that is fit to set before the President:—One quart flour, butter the size of an egg, rubbed in the flour; two eggs; one tumbler milk; one teaspoon cream tartar; half teaspoon of soda; three spoons sugar, salt. This can be stirred with a spoon, but will be quite stiff. If you take sour milk do not use cream tartar. Fix your strawberries with good sugar and plenty of nice cream. Bake your cake, not too thick, in pie tins. When done, split them apart, butter each one good, put a plenty of strawberries between, and you will have an excellent dish. But use considerable cream. Some take a tumbler of cream instead of milk, which makes it very rich.—A HOUSEKEEPER.

I SEND the following recipe, which I think will make one that will not fail to please. Mix your cake as you would for excellent biscuit, roll thin enough, that when baked it will be about an inch in thickness. Bake nice, and when done, lay it on a platter, split it open, butter both halves, have ready your berries with sugar and cream, a sufficient quantity to cover the half on the platter, replace the other half, and your cake is ready for the table.—MOLLIE, Allegany Co., N. Y., 1864.

TO CLEANSE WOOL.

SOME time ago I saw an inquiry about how to cleanse wool. I have waited some time, thinking perhaps some one else would send some information; but as I have seen nothing of the kind, I will send you my method; although it may be rather out of season, it will do for another year.

Make a brine,—take a pint of salt to a pailful of water, or thereabout—heat it hotter than the hand can be held in it, but not to boiling, put in the wool, set it off from the fire, let it stand from ten to thirty minutes, as convenient; take it out to drain, as it will be too hot to wring—then wring it, saving the brine, as a pailful may be used to cleanse fifteen pounds by heating over. Rinse it in two or three waters. Warm water is best. Try this, and if you are not pleased with it, I am mistaken; for many of my neighbors come to me, wishing to know how I cleanse my wool to have it so white.—E. S. C., Boston, Mich., July, 1864.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Take three pints new milk, one tablespoonful salt, and heat till it boils and begins to rise; then stir in one pint of Indian meal, boil two minutes, stirring all the time; then add half cup lard, one pint cold milk, one pint molasses, (think maple molasses the best,) four eggs, well beaten; then add one quart milk boiling hot; half pound raisins; grate on nutmeg and sprinkle on allspice, but not stir in. One half pint sweet cream is an improvement. Bake three hours, or till of a light chestnut color.—A. E. W., Parkman, Ohio.

IMPROVED PAN CAKE.—Mix your flour with cold sour milk, buttermilk best. Add a little soda; stir and bake at once. The point in this is, that your milk be cold, otherwise you will have but the ordinary success. If the batter is raised when you mix it with the soda, it will fall before you get it baked. But if your milk or batter is cold (as cold as ice, all the better,) it will not rise till it gets on the griddle; and then it will bake as it rises, the heat driving it up, and that higher in the jar, as it is heat that causes the fermentation. Thus you bake it, not only when risen to the highest point the batter in the jar (under ordinary circumstances would admit, but the excess of heat on the griddle raises it higher than can possibly be done in the jar. Mix then your batter, very cold with flour, sour milk, a little salt and soda, bake at once, on a griddle somewhat hotter than ordinarily, so as to give a rich, brown surface to the cake. It will be seen thus that emptyings (yeast) are dispensed with. But salt must be used so as to get rid of the raw taste. A little more salt is thus required than when emptyings are used. Bake and turn quicker than usual. The discovery is our own.—Valley Farmer.

DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

HOW TO WASH ALAPACAS.—Will some kind reader of the RURAL help me out of trouble by informing me how to wash a wine-colored Alapaca dress, and how to get the grease spots out?—A. H., National, Iowa.

TO WASH AND CLEANSE PULLED WOOL.—Will some of your readers tell me the best way to wash and cleanse pulled wool, and oblige a young housekeeper?—Mrs. S. V. H.

Ladies' Department.

LOVE'S FIRST KISS.

BY JEAN INGELW.

Walking apart she thinks none listen
And now she carols, and now she stops;
While the evening stars begin to glisten
Between the lines of blossoming hops.

Sweetest Mercy! your mother taught you
All uses and cares that to maiden belong,
Apt scholar to read and to sew she thought you,
But she did not teach you that tender song!

A crash of boughs—one through them breaking—
Mercy is startled, and faint would fly;
But e'en as she turns, her steps o'ertaking!
He pleads with her—"Mercy, it is but I!"

"Mercy!" he touches her hand unbidden—
"The air is balmy, I pray you stay—"
"Mercy!" Her downcast eyes are hidden,
And never a word has she to say.

'Till closer drawn, her prisoned fingers
He takes to his lips with a yearning strong,
And she murmurs low that late she lingers,
Her mother will want her, and think her long.

"Good mother is she, then honor doly
The lightest wish in her heart that stirs;
But there is a bond yet dearer truly,
And there is a love which passeth hers."

"Mercy, Mercy!" Her heart attendeth,
And the blush on her maiden brow is sweet;
She lifts her face when his own he bendeth,
And the lips of the youth and maiden meet.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

FEMALE INDEPENDENCE.

In the present age of the world, as, indeed, in all ages, female self-dependence and independence, are very seldom constituents of the female character—the lack of which no intellectual nor moral accomplishment can supply. The modern female is born and reared the younger portion of her life, perhaps, in the home circle, and when she has attained a proper age, is transported to a fashionable boarding school, where she may expand her intellect to the supposed utmost limits—where she attains, in her opinion, to the highest degree of female excellence, and enters upon the cares and vicissitudes of life. But upon departing from the parental roof, how very seldom has she been found to possess the most substantial basis of female honor and respect, viz:—*Independence!*

It is conclusively proved that the female mind, if left unchained and free from all common lady traits, is capable of as broad expansion, and as sound thoughts, as the opposite sex; and although they have been heretofore the subjects of ridicule, and sometimes of public amusement on account of their innumerable foolish weaknesses and foibles—yet, by self-culture and independence of mind to resist the tempting allurements of the fashionable world, and obey the dictates of common sense and sound judgment, they may lay up a store of information and science, which they now can not appreciate, because of their fondness of novels and fictitious writings, which they can summon to their use at all times, and which will prove a passport through cultivated society, more reliable and more respected than mere external beauty.

How common a circumstance it is to see young and middle-aged females puffed up with pride and self-exaltation, who have not independence sufficient to oppose public opinion, but are guided wholly by the opinions of others and the prevailing fashion! And how many devoted mothers sacrifice the comforts and even the necessities of life to educate and accomplish their daughters, in whom, perhaps, there is not the least hope of future usefulness. It is a lamentable fact that the majority of females at the present day, have no more exalted view or aim in life than their own personal gratification in the way of dress and food, and allow their minds to grow gradually weaker until they are entirely engrossed in idle gossip or the most trivial subjects of earth.

But it may be asked how can this defect in female character be remedied? By simply turning our attention from trifles, applying our energy and zeal to some useful employment, and aiming at higher and purer mental and moral excellence than is generally attained by those who are termed ladies.

If this great, visible defect could be supplied in the female mind, the world would be freed of a vast amount of female gossip and dependence upon others, and their views of life would be exalted; they would strive to emulate those who are worthy, and ere long the great fact would illumine their dependent minds, that by a little exertion on their part, a little more genuine thought, they might release themselves from the fetter of entire dependence on male intellect, and gain such a store of knowledge as will be their guide and support at all times, without the overseeing hand of man.

It is to be hoped that before many generations shall pass, females will avail themselves of independent minds, and stand before the world in the highest sense, ladies. A. AIKIN.
Tekonsha, Mich., 1864.

SENSIBLE TALK ABOUT WALTZING.

WALTZING is a profane and vicious dance always. When it is prosecuted in the center of a great crowd, in a dusty hall, on a warm and summer day, it is also a disgusting dance. Night is its only appropriate time. The blinding, dazzling gas light throws a grateful glare over the salient points of its indecency, and blends the whole into a wild whirl that dizzies and doeses one; but the uncompromising afternoon, pouring in through manifold windows, tears away every illusion, and reveals the whole coarseness and commonness and all the repulsive details of

this most alien and unmaidenly revel. The very pose of the dance is profanity.

Attitudes which are the instinctive expression of intimate emotions, glowing rosy red in the auroral time of tenderness and unabashed freedom only by a long and faithful habitude of unselfish devotion, are here openly, deliberately and carelessly assumed by the people who have but a casual and partial society acquaintance. This I reckon profanity. This is levity the most culpable. This is a guilty and wanton waste of delicacy. That it is practiced by good girls and tolerated by good mothers, does not prove that it is good. Custom blunts the edge of many perceptions. A good thing soiled may be redeemed by good people; but waltz as much as you may, spotless maidens, you will only smut yourselves, and not cleanse the waltz. It is of itself unclean.

There is another thing which girls and their mothers do not seem to consider. The present mode of dress renders waltzing almost as objectionable in a large room as the boldest feats of a French ballet-dancer. Not to put too fine a point on it, I mean that these girls' gyrations, in the center of their gyrating and centrifugal hoops, makes a most operative drapery display. I saw scores and scores of public waltzing girls last summer, and among them I saw but one who understood the art, or, at any time, who practiced the art of avoiding an indecent exposure. In the glare and glamour of gas-light it is only flash and clouds and indistinctness. In the broad and honest daylight it is not. Do I shock ears polite? I trust so. If the saying of shocking things might prevent the doing of shocking things I should be well content. And is it an unpardonable thing for me to sit alone in my own room and write about what you go into a great hall, before hundreds of strange men and women, and do?

I do not speak thus about waltzing because I like to say it; but ye have compelled me. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. I respect and revere woman, and I can not see her destroying or debasing the impalpable fragrance and delicacy of her nature without feeling the shame and shudder in my own heart. Great is my boldness of speech toward you, because great is my glorying of you. My opinions may be rustic—they are at least honest; and may it not be that the first impressions of an unprejudiced observer are as likely to be natural and correct views as these which are the result of many after-thoughts, long use, and an experience of multifold fascinations, combined with the original producing cause? My opinions may be wrong, but they can do no harm; the penalty will rest alone on me; while if they are right, they may serve as a nail or two, to be fastened by the masters of assemblies.—*At. Monthly.*

GOSSIPY PARAGRAPHS.

Two French journalists, one a bachelor, the other a benedict—the latter recently married—were in conversation at an opera, when the bachelor asked the other how he got along in his new condition. "Ah my dear, there is nothing like being married. You can not imagine how happy I am. When I work, my wife is at my side, and at the conclusion of each paragraph, I embrace her. That is charming." The benedict replied, "Now I understand why your sentences are so short." This conversation spread through Paris, and the thermometer of conjugal felicity in the family of the benedict journalist was gauged by the length of his sentences, until at last a watchful lady exclaimed, "What! but a single paragraph in a whole article! Poor woman! A divorce will most assuredly follow!"

To the "women who take the world easy" GERTIE, one of our correspondents, addresses herself in this wise—"You who have everything carried into the house for you by your husbands, who, (foolish men, toil early and late, even helping in the house and receiving no thanks for it, you thinking they ought to save you a few more steps—to you I say it is not fair. You are no better than your husbands. Wake up, shake off dull sloth, throw off that silly pride which is ruining our country, and hasten to the garden without delay. You may make your husband smile as he never smiled before."

THE Princess of Wales, ALEXANDRA, did not know what the Cambridge student meant when he recently spread his purple gown in her path for her to walk upon. Perhaps she was not posted in precedents—had not read of a similar act of devotion recorded in English history, as most American school girls have. At any rate it is said she paused, puzzled and startled by this act of devotion until it was explained to her, when she lifted her skirts and actually set foot on the gown bowing to the gallant ninny whom she certainly could not respect if she is the sensible young matron we think her to be.

"SISTER THEVENA" recommends ANGIE to "procure a pipe and box of tobacco. Then when your husband sits down to a quiet smoke, 'go thou and do likewise.' If you go abroad your pipe and box must go with you. Should he chance to smoke on the way, so must you. If he remonstrates with you, be surprised that you can not enjoy smoking as well as he. You had no idea there was so much enjoyment in it! Follow this up and my word for it he will stop smoking and face the result."

It is pleasant to record the good deeds of royalty. JERROLD-BLANCHARD JERROLD—in his new book says that the Empress EUGENIA refused a diamond necklace which the Municipal Council of Paris voted her, but consented to receive its equivalent, £24,000, in money. With this sum, in a quiet suburb of Paris she built a home for 200 orphan children where they now live in quiet and comfort, amid flowers and pleasant associations.

Choice Miscellany.

LIFE MELODIES.

BY OLIO STANLEY.

The swell of rich music from fairy-like bowers,
From shells of the ocean commencing to rise,
Now swelling the harmony over the earth,
Until, in low murmurs, the melody dies;

The song of the sea-shell is changeable, tho' sweet,
Like the song of the shells 'mid the sands of our life;
'Tis pleasure and happiness when they begin,
But oft, when they finish, 'tis sorrow and strife.

Sweet voices of melody tremble around us,
Sometimes in sadness and sometimes in mirth,
Lifting our hearts to the glories above us,
Or casting them down in the dust of the earth:

They speak to us often in moments of sadness,
And bid us look out from the visions of night,
Look to the gladness and joy of the morning,
Beaming upon us with welcoming light;

Gaze not so long on the cloud that's above us,
Floating in darkness and gloom overhead,
Think not again of the hopes that are dying,
Mourn not so sadly o'er those that are dead:

Think of the future, the glorious future,
Stretching afar on life's brightening track,
Cast off the dreamings of profitless hours,
Always press onward but never look back.

When in the darkness some olden-time spirit
Comes to tell of those fast-flying hours,
To tell of the time when the soul was song-laden,
Fragrant and bright with its chaplet of flowers;

When each glad moment was sparkling with pleasure,
When thought danced along thro' the old happy days,
When sunshine, in brightness, illumed the dull path-way,
And fang o'er the gloom its mystical rays:

Then look around and see Hope's inspirations
Falling amid the stern darkness of years,
Cast far away all foreboding and sadness,
Banish the hopes that all ended in tears,

Each life has still some revealing of glory,
Each heart has still a young love-life in store,
Many bright visions the future unfoldeth,
Dearer and truer than memories of yore.

Oh, there is surely some cadence of gladness,
E'en in those melodies, sad tho' they be,
For notes of the past always hold, in the parting,
Some holy remembrance, triumphant and free.

VI.

The notes of the future are even now breaking
From out the rich melody left in the soil;
We catch, now and then, a faint sound in the distance,
'Mid the burden of years as onward they roll.

We note not the pauses that come in the music,
We hear not the discords that faintly may swell,
But list to the chiming that floats far beyond us,
And seems like the sound of some sweet village bell:

But the sounds of the past are slowly receding,
And those of the future come faintly and low,
While quick in its measure and strong in its chorus
Is the gay and bewildering melody now:

'Tis filling the air with full pulses of music,
'Tis loading our hearts with a burden of song,
'Tis binding our brows with crowns of rejoicing,
As happy and free it goes floating along:

But as must perish all buds of the beautiful,
And all the blossoms of earth-flowers die,
So this new melody leaves us in gladness,
Up to the portals of Heaven to fly.

There, where all partings are over forever,
There, where all tears are at last wiped away,
There, where the rhythm of life is perfected,
We'll greet it, once more, in perpetual day.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

JULY THOUGHTS.

BY MABEL SUTHERLAND.

THE morning is delightfully cool and fresh,
and the air is redolent of sweet clover from the yard, and aroma from the garden. The early, half-clouded sun promised a shower, but despite the farmer's prayers and the needs of the thirsty earth, the silver cloud-caps dispersed, and nothing can be more beautiful than the even, pearly tint the sky wears this moment.

In such an atmosphere as this, what a dreamy languor steals over the spirits, enthralling them with its potent spell, and rendering the usual powers of activity a mere name! Sooner than break such bonds, and, throwing off the sweet illusions that gather in the mind, rise energetically to some herculean task, I would forego the pleasure anticipations of any name had pictured, and dream away the hour in communion with the ideal beings who seem to come, like ministers of good, now and then in a lifetime, to re-create resolutions and aspirations befitting the existence GOD vouchsafes us.

In such a mood, I waved my adieux to the bay-party half an hour since. Its merry members extolled the fragrant air, the calm waters of the lake, the delicate edibles to be partaken of, and more than all, the expectation of meeting, among others, the charming GRACE GREENWOOD, (whose "Pencilings" lie open upon the table yonder, well thumbed and much loved,) yet I felt a strange distaste for pleasure and gayety;—an unsatisfied, want-of-quiet sort of feeling; so, with numerous tender words and kind wishes, they left me alone.

Out on the smooth, white road, I see the well-filled carry-all, and in its rear, the red caps, glistening instruments, and proud flags belonging to the band-wagon, while the breeze flings back the exquisite strains of "Pleasures of Home." That piece! Why, of all others, should they have selected it? The rush of associations it brings overwhelms me, and bitter emotions sweep down my strength of soul, as furious winds erase childish temples upon the sand.

Scarcely two years have gone since a company of as noble and refined young men as New York had to give, enrolled their names under that same bright flag, and with uncovered heads and solemn hearts, invoked the blessing of heaven upon their future. With their gallant commander they left their homes, scattering, for the sake of the costly sacrifice they were making,

and the fond ones they were leaving, to shed a tear or utter a regret, and with lifted caps and bright good-byes, marched down our beautiful street and away from us—shall we write—forever? Something was needed to fill those anguished moments, and the band that escorted them began "Pleasures of Home." Its strains were faint at first; as if the effort was a sad one, then sweeter, as if tears were quivering through the echoes, and at length strong and pure, with a power none who listened can ever forget. Mothers—sisters—all to whom the RURAL finds access—you have been where we were that August afternoon. You have turned back to solitary homes, with uncheckered tears, and hearts from which it seemed the light of joy had gone forever. Has not, then, every billow of agony you saw surging wildly before you in that dark hour of separation, broken with full power over your life?

The panorama changes sadly as it unrolls from those promising autumn days. Early among its campaign sketches is the scene at Fredericksburg heights, where one and another fell in the affray; then farther along is Chancellorville, around which the clouds gather darkly in memory, for some of the rarest treasures our village laid upon the altar, sleep there to-day. The scroll darkens as it unfolds, and, as if in characters of blood, I see "Gettysburg" traced thereupon. What a list of offerings the 140th made there! The brow of that fated hill was drenched with the life-tide of scores of its members. The devoted O'RORKE and WHIPPLE, STEELE, TAYLOR, and numberless others fell, never to rise again at the shrill calls they were wont to obey. But the stained hand of the destroying angel was not stayed, even then. After months of peaceful camp-life, dotted pleasantly with furloughs home, and bright retrospects of boyish scenes, the tocsin again sounded from gulf to sea. Something in the alarm startled the bravest veteran heart, and many a face turned wistfully back, as if aware few would ever look northward again, after the swift and deadly rush of the summer battles had passed.

Then came the crossing of the river—days of weary marching—a sudden meeting with the foe—the impetuous, fatal charge—a wild, flashing fire and clashing of steel, then nothing more save the thickly covered slope, and the dark, pulsating wilderness, from which even the moon and starlight turned away. Nothing more, did my pen say? Ah, yes, there is something, this side those crimsoned Spotsylvania fields. There are bowed forms, and eager, searching eyes, and faces whose mute anguish strikes the heart like pointed steel, and widows' weeds, and premature graves. Oh, sacred Wilderness! Keep well the youthful warriors sleeping so calmly beneath thy soil, until accustomed hands remove the precious dust to our Northern slopes. To thy solemn trust are committed the heroes of the 140th New York. Side by side its noble Colonel and Major fell, and thus they lie to-day, in that dreamless repose from which no hasty summons or sudden invasion can rouse them. "Over the river" where they have gone, we may go, but never can they come to us, even though by and by the sentinel stars walk their round over a fertile land and united people. Would that in our finite state we might catch an echo of the countersign those untrammelled spirits gave, to gain entrance to those far-off lines!
Brookport, N. Y., July, 1864.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

COM. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT began life by transporting garden sauce from Staten Island to New York in a small boat. Now he is considered worth twenty millions of dollars.

A NEW lady sculptor, Miss WHITNEY, in Boston, has produced a statue of the "lady GOD VIA," a delicate subject for a lady to handle. But she is said to have done it most chastely and beautifully. She has chosen the moment depicted by TENNYSON, when, driven to her bower, GODVIA

"Unclasped the wedded eagles of her belt."
—JUDGE BARNARD, of New York, is in Troy, dressed in the costume introduced by the Prince of Wales, and which excited such a furor among the fashionable cockneys of Lun'un, viz: Snow white hat, soft top, broad brim, showy vest and cravat, linen cuffs and collar innocently white, elegant black silk velvet frock coat, light pants, patent leathers, new and shiny, purple kid gloves, and carrying a fancy little cane. The city bloods pronounce this "stunning!"

THE world-famous composer, JACOB MEYERBEER, died at Paris on the 2d of May. He was the son of a rich Jewish banker of Berlin, in which city he was born on the 5th of September, 1794. His greatest operas was *Robert le Diable*, first brought out in 1831, the *Huguenots*, the *Etoile du Nord*, and the *Prophete*. He leaves behind him another important work *L'Africaine*, which has not yet been performed. In his death the musical world sustains a severe loss, but his grand compositions will ensure the perpetuation of his memory, as one of the foremost men of genius produced by the prolific nineteenth century.

MISS DR. MARY E. WALKER, the Union Surgeoness, taken prisoner in Tennessee, writes to her friends from Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va., as follows:—"I hope you are not grieving about me, because I am a prisoner of war. I am living in a three story brick 'castle,' with plenty to eat, and a clean bed to sleep in. I have a room-mate, a young lady about twenty years of age from near Corinth, Mississippi, (Miss Martha Manus.) I'm much happier than I might be in some relations of life where I might be envied by other ladies. The officers are gentlemanly and kind, and it will not be long before I am exchanged."

Sabbath Musings.

THE ALL-FATHER'S LOVE.

BY MISS BRIMMER.

SAY not, "in blessed quiet
Dwell the eternal powers!
Their lofty calm is troubled
By no lament of ours!"
Though in those holy regions
Come no disturbing care,
Though clouds of earthly sadness
May cast no shadow there,—

Yet there is love in heaven
Even for the humblest here,
Nor unregarded falleth
The mearest victim's tear.
From those high, cloudless regions
The deathless spirits see,
Where for earth's children dawneth
A bright futurity.

Forth from earth's humblest valley,
From her proudest mountain's height,
Shall burst the song of welcome,
Hail to the dawning Light!
Through the dark, silent dungeon,
Through the damp, tollsome mine,
On all the homes of sorrow
The gladdening rays shall shine.

Hope to the long despairing!
Joy to the long oppressed!
The broken heart finds healing,
The weary heart finds rest.
And hosts of happy spirits
Thriving the halls above,
Shall tell of man's redemption
And the all-Father's love.

MOUNTAINS AROUND JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM does not lie in the hollow of an amphitheater; it is placed, on the contrary, on an eminence, with deep valleys running nearly all around it. But true it is, notwithstanding, that the mountains girdle it about as the Psalmist describes. On two sides, the north and east, it is enclosed by the Mount of Olives; on the south the Hill of Evil Council—the reputed site of the country palace of Caiaphas the high priest, where the conspirators against our Lord met on the night of His seizure in Gethsemane—overhangs the Valley of Hinnom, and looks right over it upon Mount Zion. And although upon the west the hills are at a great distance, it is on that side the highest of all. In that direction are Ramah and Gibeon; and not farther away than five or six miles is the remarkable height known by the name of Neby Samwil, upon which height tradition tells that Samuel the prophet was buried.

Of the truth of this statement there is no evidence; but recent inquiries and observations seem to have proved it to be the ancient Mizpeh of Saul. * * * Standing on the top of Neby Samwil, the eye ranges from Jaffa and the Mediterranean Sea on the west, to Jordan valley and the mountains of Ammon and Moab beyond it on the east. * * * Jerusalem is thus in the heart of a mountain land; for nearly twenty miles on either side there is nothing around it but hills.—*Buchanan's Clerical Furlough in the Holy Land.*

MORAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

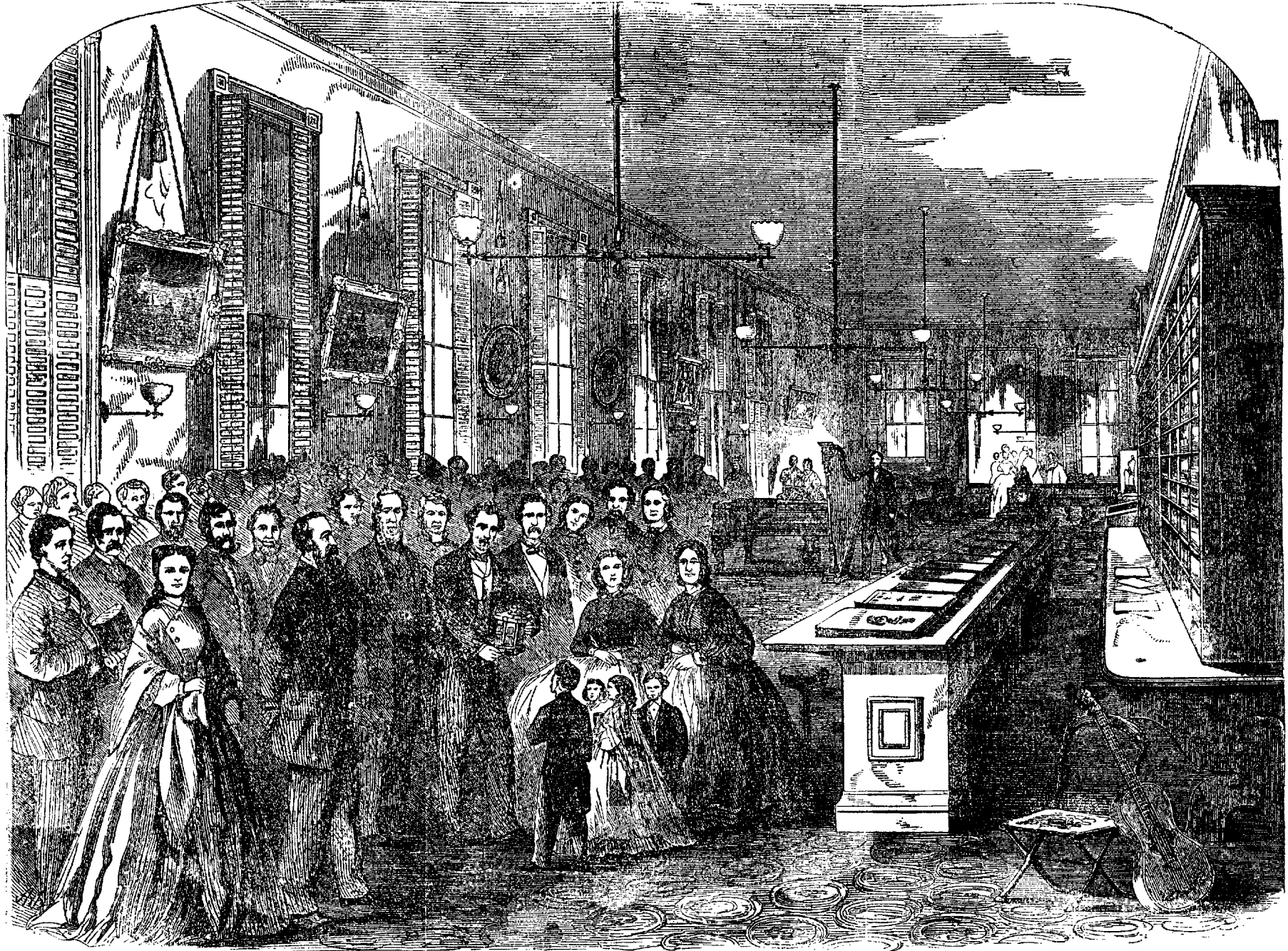
OWING to the perversion of moral sympathy, there are many persons that separate themselves from human life, substantially following after moral qualities. They live for ideas. They give themselves to self-culture. They are to ordinary life cold, and heedless, and indifferent, comparatively speaking. They are like the birds that fly from the house and from the farm, and seek the wilderness, and build their nests in secluded nooks and in the crevices of rocks, and are seldom seen.

There are many persons who think that because they have exquisite sensibility and culture, they have a right to live up among books, or pictures, or philosophic ideas, and let the tolling multitude thunder on their reformations and conflicts down below. They are like men perched upon a cliff, who give no thought to the ocean that rolls at its base, except to look at it occasionally as a mere curiosity—and such men have the worst kind of selfishness. Yet they think themselves Christians, simply by reason of their negations. They are not tempted by passions; they do not mingle in human ambitions. They are set free from the seductions of the lower sphere; and they are unlovely because they are cold; and unsympathetic, and selfish—for no man can be a Christian that separates himself from his kind.—*H. W. Beecher.*

MERCY OF GOD.

GOD'S mercies are above all his works, and ours too. All his attributes sit at the feet of mercy again. Neh. ix. 17. "Thou art a God ready to pardon;" or rather, as in the original, "a God of pardons," in which last expression there is a very great emphasis, as it shows that mercy is essential unto God; and that he is incomparable in forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin. As a circle begins everywhere, and ends nowhere, so do the mercies of God. When Alexander encamped before a city, he used to set up a light, to give notice to those within that if they came forth to him while that light lasted they should have quarter; if otherwise, no mercy was to be expected. But such is the mercy and patience of God to sinners, that he sets up light after light, and waits year after year. When they have done their worst against him, then he comes with his heart full of love, and makes a proclamation of grace, that, if now at last they will accept of mercy, they shall have it.

THE Divine impartiality digests all actions into a healthy history.



GEORGE H. ELLIS' MUSIC AND PIANO ROOMS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., ON THE OCCASION OF A PRESENTATION TO GEN. TOM THUMB AND LADY.

We give, herewith, an illustration of a pleasant scene which occurred sometime since at the Parlor Music Rooms of our enterprising fellow citizen, GEO. H. ELLIS, Esq. The illustration first appeared in FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated Newspaper*. The history of its appearance there is best given by the following copy of a letter addressed by Mr. P. T. BARNUM to Mr. ELLIS:

P. T. BARNUM'S LETTER.

New York, April 22, 1864.

G. H. ELLIS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Learning from General TOM THUMB the many kind and polite attentions paid by yourself to him and his charming little wife, and especially of your munificence in presenting them with rich and valuable gifts, I beg to say that if you will have the kindness to send me photographs of the interior of your Music rooms, as well as a portrait of yourself, and such other parties as were at the presentation as you desire to send, I feel confident, from the distinguished character of the parties engaged in the ceremony, Mr. FRANK LESLIE will be glad to illustrate the transaction in his celebrated newspaper. As soon as I receive the photographs I will lay the subject before Mr. LESLIE, and doubt not Mr. LESLIE will agree with me in the opinion that the liberal and gentlemanly transaction, so honorable to yourself, is worthy of illustration.

Truly Yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

The following article accompanied the illustration in FRANK LESLIE'S paper and is a worthy tribute to an enterprising business man:

"A very pleasing incident occurred at the handsome piano rooms of Mr. George H. Ellis, State street, Rochester, on the 8th of April last. Gen. Tom Thumb—Mr. Stratton—had been staying for some time in that delightful city, and the General being a member of the Order of Knight Templars, it was determined by his brother Sir Knights to take him by surprise, and to give him and his handsome lady a friendly ovation. Accordingly the details of the affair were placed in the hands of Sir Knight George H. Ellis, who invited the General, and by him was deputed to wait upon the famous Queen of Beauty, and to invite her to meet some friends at his beautiful piano and music rooms, in Ellwanger & Barry's building, State street. Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb received the ambassador with that distinguished courtesy for which she is remarkable, and graciously accepted the invitation on behalf of the General, of her sister, Minnie Warren, and of Commodore Nutt, to whom the invitation was also extended. The preliminaries being arranged, and the day appointed, invitations were issued to the promi-

nent musical, literary and other ladies and gentlemen of the city, and quite an excitement was created in anticipation of the event.

"On the day appointed, the distinguished little party drove up to Mr. Ellis' store in a splendid carriage, drawn by four spirited horses. On alighting, they were ushered into the music rooms, where they received the friendly greetings of the assembled guests. The saloon in which the meeting took place, is in every respect splendidly fitted up. Huge mirrors decorate its walls, and its whole area, over 60 feet by 30, is covered by costly carpeting. Here and there are pieces of rare sculpture and bronzes, in fact, every elegance that refined taste could suggest, has been gathered together to render Ellis' saloon fitted to receive the fair ladies of the city, who seem to make it their fashionable rendezvous.

"The gathering was in every way a most social one. The little lions of the day talked freely with all around, but the Commodore was the very life of the party. He was in exuberant spirits, and sang and joked in an irresistibly amusing manner. Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb sang several songs most charmingly; among them, the "Captain and his Whiskers" made a great

sensation. The fine grand pianos which Mr. Ellis constantly keeps on sale, were brought into requisition, and discoursed much charming music under the able manipulation of Miss Barton, Mr. Wilkins and Professor Ellis, while the vocal part was most ably sustained by Miss Jennie Bull, Miss Addie Hatch and Miss Barton. It was the opinion of all present that it was one of the most delightful impromptu matinees ever given in the good city of Rochester.

At the close of the musical exercises the special attention of the company was requested, and the ceremonies of the presentation commenced. Many of the principal officers of the Order of Knight Templars being present, the presentation was made under their sanction. Sir Knight General Lathrop, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, presented to Sir Knight Charles W. Stratton, (Gen. Tom Thumb), on behalf of Sir Knight George H. Ellis, an exquisitely carved cigar stand, and to his wife, a cup, beautifully and elaborately cut from wood of the Charter Oak, by the blind poet, Mr. Robert Penn. The General, though taken by surprise, replied with fluent ease, and accepted the gifts on behalf of himself and his wife with warm expressions of pleasure and gratitude.

The General and his party then drove off, and the company separated, highly gratified by the incidents of the day.

"One word as to the gentleman who was the chief mover in this pleasant affair. Mr. George H. Ellis is one of the representatives of the earnest, pushing business men of the country. He despises the old foggy style, which crawls after popular taste, instead of leading it. He knows that if you show the public what they ought to buy, they will most certainly do so. His store is more elegantly fitted up than our New York stores; his collection of music comprises all that is new and popular; he keeps not only square, but grand pianos, a circumstance uncommon in the country, besides every other kind of instrument, including even Browne's celebrated harps. By his business tact and energy, he has extended his business all through the West, and it is no uncommon thing for him to ship off four pianos a day—an amount of business in one department, which would be considered first-class, even in this city. It is such men as this who spread musical taste through wide and hitherto unreachd circles, and their success is not only well deserved, but it is a benefit to the community at large."

War Literature.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"Give it to Somebody's George."

THE battle was over—the battle of life,
A battle for freedom and right,
For a soldier had fallen in the war's wild strife—
His spirit had taken its flight.

The word that he murmured with his last faint breath,
Was "Mother," but she answered not;
For she never once dreamed of her brave boy's death,
As she mused in her lonely cot.

But her hands were busy with a mother's care,
And her heart was swelling with joy,
As she crowded her box full of dainties rare,
For her absent but lifeless boy.

Her box in the camp, when she found he was dead,
She gave to the officer's charge,
"Oh give it to somebody's dear one!" she said,
"Oh give it to somebody's George!"

Aye! well may the traitor with uplifted eyes,
Entreat the Almighty for aid,
While mothers endowed with such patriot ties,
Shall strengthen the patriot's blade.

Lima, June, 1864. M. T. WHEELER.

The First Massachusetts.

THE Washington *National Republican* says: The term of service of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment has expired, and the remnant surviving, after their many bloody battles, are on their way home. This was the first three years, regiment that arrived in Washington, and it has participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run to the last "Wilderness" battle. Again has it been decimated. During the three years of its hard service it has had in all over two thousand men. It now musters, officers and all, less than four hundred and fifty, in marching order. Having belonged to Hooker's original brigade

and Hooker's old division in the old Third Army Corps, and since the reorganization to Hancock's corps, the regiment has of necessity been in the hardest battles of the different campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. Their hardest fighting was reserved to the last. The description given by the officers of the fighting on the 12th inst. exceeds anything we have read in history. They were near the right of Hancock's corps, at a point where the contending parties were within eight yards of each other, defended by hastily constructed breastworks. The position was maintained with the most obstinate bravery for twenty-four hours, the firing being almost incessant. Col. McLaughlin, of the 1st Massachusetts, who was in command of a brigade, says that his guns were so fouled by the long continued firing that the muskets of fifty-eight calibre would not receive cartridges of fifty-four calibre. In the night he managed to get relief for half an hour and washed out the guns in a neighboring creek and resumed firing.

When a soldier's piece became too foul to be fired, he was kept at his post with his bayonet to repel the continuous assaults of the enemy. At one time a battery was attempted to be placed in position to assist this part of the line, but when it was driven up every rider was shot from his saddle before he could dismount, and every horse killed by the murderous fire. Men became exhausted to that degree that they would drop asleep under the firing. The officers were obliged to traverse the line to wake up the sleepers, as well as to encourage the wakeful, and in doing this they often shook those who reposed in their last sleep. Col. McLaughlin informed us that in this way, passing along the rows of the quick and the dead, he jostled fifteen or twenty poor fellows who had "fought their last battle," and would never awaken to glory again.

The effects of the firing at that part of our line was terrible. The statements made by

the officers are almost incredible, but are well attested. Men who fell with feet exposed to the fire of the opposing line were found with their upturned boot soles pierced by fourteen or fifteen bullets. Young oak trees were chipped off and cut away by bullets until they toppled over. Some of them measured twenty-two inches!

A General's Last Letter to his Mother.

THE following is an extract from the last letter written by Gen. James C. Rice, just before the battles in the Virginia Wilderness, in one of which he lost his life, to his aged mother who lives in Worthington:

We are about to commence the campaign, the greatest in magnitude, strength and importance since the beginning of the war. God grant that victory may crown our arms; and this wicked rebellion may be crushed, our Union preserved, and peace and prosperity again be restored to our beloved country. My faith and hope and confidence are in God alone, and I know you feel the same. I trust that God may again graciously spare my life, as he has in the past, and yet one cannot fall too early, if, loving Christ, he dies for his country. My entire hope is in the cross of my Savior. In this hope I am always happy. We pray here in the army, mother, just the same as at home. The same God who watches over you, also guards me. I always remember you, mother, in my prayers, and I know you never forget me in yours. All that I am under God, I owe to you, my dear mother. Do you recollect this passage in the Bible:—"Thou shalt keep therefore the statutes, that it may go well with thee, and thy children after thee." How true this is in respect to your children, mother. I hope you will read the Bible and trust the promises to the last. There is no book like the Bible, for comfort. It is a guide to the steps of the young—a staff to the aged.

Well, my dear mother, good bye. We are going again to do our duty, but bravely offer up our life for that of our country, and "through God we shall do valiantly."

With much love, and many prayers that whatever may betide us, we may meet in heaven at last.

I am, your very affectionate son, JAMES.

Corn Bread and Water in a Mansion.

IN Huntsville I called upon a lady, and was ushered into the parlor of a large brick mansion, where everything betokened wealth and luxury. The walls were hung with paintings, the piano was elaborately ornamented, and the floor was covered with the velvet down of a Brussels carpet. Such a home! Was not it a happy one?

"I'll tell you, Mr. —," said the lady, and I shall never forget her saddened tone, "before the war we used to live luxuriously as a family; but since then many a time have we sat down to a breakfast of only corn bread and water! Meat we could not buy, and coffee was out of the country."

Her experience is but an evidence of what this war has done for Southern aristocracy. Two of her sons are in the Southern army, and one of her son-in-laws is a member of the rebel Congress. What must they think of an "Independence" which only affords their mother corn bread and water.

The California Veteran.

How patient the brave fellows are. Not a word of complaint, but thanks for the slightest favor. There has been a lack of crutches. This morning I saw a soldier of the California regiment, an old soldier who fought with the lamented Baker at Ball's Bluff, and who has been in more than twenty battles, and who, till Thursday last, has escaped unharmed, hobbling about with the arms of a settee nailed

to strips of board. His regiment went home today, its three years of service having expired. It was but a score or two of weather-beaten, battle-scarred veterans. The disabled comrade could hardly keep back the tears as he saw them pass down the street. "Few of us left. The bones of the boys are on every battle-field where the Army of the Potomac has fought," said he.

An Enterprising Yankee.

AN enterprising Yankee of the Second Connecticut navy artillery was tempted by the sight of a rebel flag hanging over their breastworks to crawl forward and attempt to take it. Reaching up his hand he caught hold of the coveted bunting and began to pull it toward him. The rebels on the other side, not daring to raise their heads, caught hold of the staff, and there was a trial of strength between them and our friend from the land of wooden nutmegs. The latter succeeded in getting down the flag, but dared not return with it by the same path on which he had gone out, and has not yet made his appearance. It is probable, however, that he will make his way in the night, and may he also succeed in bringing off his trophy.

Coffee for Tobacco.

YESTERDAY week Morgan's brigade of Davis' division, were on picket, when a squad of rebels, mounted, came up within 300 yards of our pickets and called out, "Will you exchange coffee for tobacco?" "Yes," was the reply, "Fort Pillow d—n you," as the pickets leveled their guns and discharged a volley into them, wounding one man. The rebels not liking leaden coffee retreated, exclaiming as they ran, "are you niggers or white men to treat us in that way?"

THE greatest number of our most tried friends are those who have been tried and found guilty.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 23, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

REPORTS from City Point of July 15, say there had been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines. The rebels yesterday morning fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States, from a field battery near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and the latter had three shots passed through her.

Another report from the Army of the Potomac says that the rebels had maneuvered their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear. From the last accounts, Gen. Hill's corps was moving around on our left, with the intention, say military men, of getting into our rear. Gen. Rickett's division is in front of Gen. Butler's forces, and a portion of Gen. Longstreet's division is in front of the 9th corps. The Weldon railroad, which was cut by Gen. Wilson in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburg on the 10th.

On the 12th the rebels made a demonstration on the Jerusalem road, apparently for the purpose of attacking our troops; but being confronted by an ample force they changed their design.

The great Maryland raid seems to be at an end. We give the following summary:

Dr. Johnson, Medical Director at Frederick, sums up the Union loss at the battle of Monocacy at 711—121 killed, 190 wounded and taken to the hospitals, and 400 taken prisoners.

The doctor states that the total loss in killed around Frederick, is near 300. There were 430 wounded in the hospital at that place.

The Washington Chronicle of the 12th has an account of the operations about Washington.

Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the advance, retreating only when flanked by superior numbers. Sunday, the 10th, they fought from three to nine P. M., and were driven five miles. On Monday, the rebels were kept at bay a few miles out of Tennyaltown. The rebel force was large. The President and Secretary of War were present and encouraged the troops.

At 2 P. M. the rebels advanced near Fort Stephens, five miles from the city, and their sharpshooters got within 25 or 30 yards of the fort, and took possession of some buildings. The 25th New York cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses, which they burned, as they obstructed the range of our guns. Other regiments now arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. Toward 6 P. M., the veterans from the "fighting Sixth" advanced, and drove the rebels back a mile and a half.

The Herald's Washington dispatch of the 15th, says no fortifications near Washington were captured by the rebels.

Their retreat commenced on the 12th, and was simultaneous with all their scattered force. The rear guard passed Rockville at noon on the 13th.

The World's special says advice from the Upper Potomac confirm the reported retreat of the rebels into Virginia.

Our artillery shelled the enemy's rear, and some stragglers were taken, but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had the prisoners taken at Monocacy.

The Tribune's special says it is estimated that the rebels secured 10,900 head of cattle and horses, besides large droves of sheep and hogs, which they got across while threatening Washington.

Brief as was the combat before Washington, it was bloody. The rebels must have lost, in killed and wounded, at least fifteen hundred. The small and wasted brigade of the 6th corps of veterans made sad havoc among them.

There are many people in Maryland who believe that the intention of the rebels was to make an attack, in right earnest, on Washington, but the continuous arrival of troops in formidable numbers satisfied them that their design could not be accomplished.

There is no doubt that they were previously encouraged to this advance by many sympathizing friends, especially those who took pains to point out Union men for plunder, and who themselves suffered from the treachery of the rebels. On their retreat through the upper portion of Montgomery county, the rebels swept off nearly all the horses and cattle, and many of them stole women's and children's clothing, and other personal effects. The stores were also plundered.

Breckenridge and staff were reported in Leesburg on the 13th. Rebel stragglers are being picked up by our troops.

Washington advices of the 17th, say that further pursuit of the rebel raiders had been abandoned, and they will probably reach Lynchburg with their plunder in safety.

Persons residing near the Gap say the rebel train consisted of all sorts of vehicles, and over a mile long, and was filled with every sort of plunder. Over 7,000 head of cattle and horses, and large droves of hogs and sheep, were sent through the Gap by the rebels previous to their retreat, and were pastured in the meadows along the river until the main body commenced moving. Several hundred wounded were in carriages. Rebel officers acknowledge their loss at Monocacy at 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 600 near Washington. Several rebel officers of high rank were killed and wounded.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat at Petersburg, says two mines were sprung on our right this evening (the 16th) just before dark. [Another account says our shells exploded two rebel magazines.] The main line of rebel

works around the city, carried by us a month ago, is being leveled to the ground. There was a fight going on between our gunboats and a rebel battery.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.—A dispatch from Mazon, July 16, to St. Louis, says that Huntsville, Randolph Co., was robbed of \$100,000 by guerrillas. One citizen was killed.

The steamers Weldon, Glasgow, Sunshine, Cherokee, Northerner and E. T. Dix were burned at the levee in St. Louis on the 15th. The loss will probably reach half a million.

The origin of the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the military authorities received several dispatches last week indicating that a number of boats were to be burned, and implicating two men who have been arrested on suspicion.

Brig.-Gen. Pitt, of the colored recruits of Missouri, has been ordered to the field with a brigade of negro troops. Gen. Ewing will hereafter have charge of negro recruiting in the State. Gen. Rosecrans' Order 107 is being very generally responded to throughout the State. The citizens are organizing for self-defense, and determination is everywhere manifested to put down bushwhacking and plundering.

St. Louis dates of July 16, say the excitement at St. Joseph in this State in regard to guerrillas continues. The city seems to be threatened, and citizens are under arms, while the country south and south-east of that place is overrun with bushwhackers.

The rebels say that over one thousand men in Platte county are ready and are waiting for Shelby or Quantrell to lead them. Other counties are said to be in just the same condition.

Farmers from the lower part of Buchanan county are going to St. Joseph for safety. One of them reports having seen four hundred guerrillas encamped in Bloomington township, and that they had sent a scouting party for horses and prisoners.

KANSAS.—General Curtis telegraphed from Leavenworth on the 16th that our forces under Col. Ford overtook a gang of guerrillas last night at Camden, Ray Co., and routed them, killing 15 and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

MISSISSIPPI.—Advices from Cairo of July 14, say that an expedition left Vicksburg on the 1st inst., commanded by Gen. Slocum. They destroyed the railroad beyond and across Pearl river on the 5th, and sent in thirty prisoners.

The cavalry expedition which left Memphis on the 4th had arrived at Vicksburg, and would re-enforce Slocum. The expedition had previously been destined to go up the White river.

Another force had been operating out from Rodney, Miss, scouring the country in that vicinity. They had engaged in many skirmishes, in all of which they were victorious.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 12th says, in regard to the late expedition to Jackson, that our forces moved from Black River on the morning of the 3d inst., in command of General Dennis. Gen. Slocum joined the expedition at Champion Hills. The whole force numbered less than 3,000. The enemy were not encountered in any considerable force until the 5th inst., when they found them strongly posted on the east bank of the creek, three miles this side of Jackson.

A flanking force under Col. Coates, 11th Ill., compelled the rebels to abandon their position. Our forces occupied Jackson that night.

The following day as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed up to the top of the State House and signaled the rebel cavalry, which drew up in line of battle on the north side of the town. After this act the citizen was summarily shot. The enemy attacked our advance in strong force, but were finally driven back. The next morning our rear guard was again assaulted near Clinton, but the rebels were again repulsed, and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

Our total loss was less than 100 killed and 50 wounded. We captured 30 or 40 prisoners. The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is being rapidly repaired, and communication will soon be had with the interior.

NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta Appeal (rebel) of July 4th, says:—We are yet without the hope that re-enforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil. The trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river where its services are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing. Otherwise there is no alternative left but to surrender the country to the domination of the invading foe.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald of July 6th, (with Sherman's command,) says that altho' we have at length reached the famed Chattahoochee, still I cannot chronicle great battles; but I can chronicle what is better—strategic movements—which have driven Johnston from his strongholds in the mountain fastnesses of Georgia back toward Atlanta, the heart of the Southern Confederacy. We are striking deeper and deadlier, and piercing nearer and nearer to the heart of rebellion in the South. There is no wavering now, no doubting prophets; all feel that we are approaching the fated city.

An officer of General Thomas' staff, in a private letter, states that the flank movement to the river, resulted in the capture of 3,000 prisoners, besides recapturing numerous deserters.

Heretofore the rebels have had all the advantages of position, and their loss has been light compared with our own, but since we got into the valley of the Chattahoochee the rebels have lost 5,000 or 6,000 men, while we have lost none.

Great numbers are reported falling out of the rebel ranks at each retreat of Joe Johnston. The morale of the rebel army is now almost as bad as when it was under Gen. Bragg, and Johnston is looked on as a repetition of the great retreat; in fact, a far greater retreat. His retrograde movement has been criticised by his officers and men, and deserters now within our lines report the existence of general dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

The rebel strength is given at 47,000, infantry and cavalry. Advices from Sherman of the 15th inst., give the cheering intelligence that at least three of the best and strongest corps of his army have crossed the Chattahoochee and strongly entrenched in the works abandoned by the rebels. The whole rebel army had fallen back to the outer lines and works in front of Atlanta.

It is said that the city is defended by a chain of works extending three miles, which are held by from 18,000 to 20,000 militia.

The rebels are also said to be moving all their supplies to Augusta, admitting that they fear the capture of Atlanta by flank movements of Sherman.

We have further particulars of the crossing of the Chattahoochee, which are interesting. The rebels on Sunday, finding that Sherman had effected a lodgment south of the river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons. Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by a battery. So a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky; but no men could have forded it and charged up the embankments to the works. The intrenchments extend along the river five miles, and are located so as to sweep the surrounding country. Johnston had evidently been months in preparing them. After the flank movement commenced the rebel General offered no resistance, but fell back. The enemy were pursued to the fortifications around Atlanta, which were but eight miles distant.

KENTUCKY.—A dispatch from Louisville the 17th inst., says that a rebel force variously estimated from 5,000 to 15,000, entered Kentucky via Pound Gap on the 15th, and are now at Martindale, Floyd Co. It is not known under whose command or for what object. Military authorities are actively engaged in preparations for giving them a warm reception.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE following regulations for recruiting in the Rebel States, (authorized by the amended Enrollment Law,) has been issued:

It is provided that recruiting agents must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of a State in which agents are to operate is to be specified in the letter of appointment. Experience has shown that these agents should not be paid for each recruit, but they should have a fixed compensation, otherwise fraudulent practices may be resorted to, for the pecuniary benefit of the agent, to the great prejudice of the State and military service. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State, or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern their recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. No man shall be recruited who is already in the service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, etc., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations. Recruits procured in accordance with the act quoted, must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, viz:

Camp Casey, Washington, D. C.; East Camp, near Fortress Monroe, for southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss, for Mississippi; and Nashville for Georgia and Alabama.

When received at the rendezvous, it shall be the duty of the officer to have the recruits promptly examined, and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they may have been enlisted, or assigned to such other regiments as the service may require. The aforesaid rendezvous are regarded as military posts, and will be conducted as such, under the immediate orders of the War Department, issued through the Adjutant General's office, but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them, as coming under the limits of their departments, and to make any reports to this office concerning them which may be deemed advisable.

If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits under this act into the service as substitutes, before or after the draft, they must be sent, without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent, to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

By direction of the President, the order calling for the services of the militia in the District of Columbia was rescinded, and those sworn in were accordingly mustered out July 15th.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has been relieved from his command at Baltimore, and Gen. Tyler takes his place.

The President has called for five hundred thousand mere men. A draft is to take place immediately after the 6th of September. Credit will be given for all volunteers.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from a trip to the West, informs us that while on a train some thirty miles from Chicago, the engineer, on approaching a bridge, discovered a child struggling in the water. With most heroic courage he instantly gave the signal for stopping the train, then running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and jumped from the locomotive into the water. When the train had stopped, the brave fellow had rescued the child and was climbing up the bank of the river with it in his arms. The name of this brave engineer is Charles N. Thompson, and he is a native of Taunton, Mass. We are sorry to add that he is now lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

A FRENCHMAN has added to the common musket a revolving six-shooter, adjusted to the barrel four inches in advance of the trigger. With this improvement the soldier can, while charging bayonet, fire with his left hand six charges into the enemy's ranks. Also, an Austrian artillery officer has invented a rifle-cannon of two charges, which can fire sixteen balls in a minute. The secret of this invention is held by the Austrian Government.

THERE are now fifteen thousand patients in the hospitals of the Department of Washington. Fifteen hundred convalescents have been returned to the front within the last two weeks. The number will be largely augmented during the coming week, as a great number of those who were slightly wounded in the earlier engagements of the campaign are rapidly recovering.

BRIG.-GEN. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, died at Washington recently. General Taylor was a younger brother of the late Major-General and President Zachary Taylor. He entered the military service of the United States as a third Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth infantry in 1813.

THE guerrillas seem to have abandoned Fairfax county, Va., nothing having been heard from them in several weeks. Many of the refugees have returned to their homes and resumed their occupations, and are availing themselves of the opportunity to secure for the Government a vast amount of valuable hay, left on abandoned farms by fleeing rebels.

A LETTER in the London Times' city article, states that large quantities of forged Confederate bonds of £20 have been put in circulation in England. A number have also been stolen from the Confederate treasury department; \$5,000 are offered for the detection of the thief. The letter also contains some details respecting the forged bonds.

AN insane woman, forty years old, living near Niagara Falls, being left unwatched for a few minutes, one day last week, ran to the river, and throwing herself in, was carried over the falls. She appeared to recover her reason as she was swept along, for she cried loudly for help. The body has not been recovered.

PETERSBURG is the grand center of five lines of railroads. The City Point road, 10 miles long; the Norfolk road, 80 miles long; the Great Western road, 164 miles to Weldon and 162 miles to Wilmington; the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, 153 miles, and the Richmond and Petersburg road, 22 miles.

THE Spencer rifle used by our troops greatly astonishes the rebels. A correspondent with Gen. Sherman's army says that some of the rebel prisoners, with an air of curiosity worthy of a "Yank," inquired where the boys got those guns which they load on Sunday and fire all the week.

IN future, the remains of every soldier dying in the hospitals of the Washington Department, will be accompanied to the grave by an escort of cavalry, and will be buried with military honors. A company of the 8th Illinois has been detailed to do this duty.

THE Cincinnati Times says a poor German woman, whose husband returned from the three years' service with one of the newly arrived regiments, was so overjoyed to see him that she became immediately insane, and has since been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

THE hair of a New York soldier who was injured by a recent fall in Georgia and sent to a hospital, has become perfectly white, his moustache and whiskers, however, retaining their original color.

THE Baltimore papers state that Francis Key, the son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was arrested on the 9th inst., on a charge of disloyalty, and locked up in the military prison to await trial.

COUNTERFEIT ten dollar gold pieces, 1861, California mintage, an exact counterpart of the genuine in appearance and weight and well calculated to deceive, have recently been put in circulation.

THE Nevada Constitutional Convention adopted an article disfranchising rebels, and decided not to elect State officers at the time of submitting the Constitution for ratification.

THE Richmond papers say that Belle Isle has been re-opened again, and some hundreds of prisoners of war in Richmond have been sent there for safe keeping.

THE Mormons are now boasting that, with 100,000 people in Utah, in all their settlements there cannot be found a drinking saloon, a billiard saloon, or a bowling alley.

THE emigration Westward is unprecedented. Kansas papers represent the roads as blockaded with teams, as many as seven hundred passing a given point in one week.

MILLY MURRAY, a young woman tried in Orange county, N. Y., for killing her new-born infant, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

List of New Advertisements.

To Inventors and Patentees—J. Fraser & Co. 374 & 376 Mont... B. Herrington & Co. A Young Lady writes a situation as Preceptor. The Patent Hog-Catcher—Goldsmith & Gregory. The Great Buffalo Strawberry—Abner H. Bryant. SPECIAL NOTICES. Metropolitan Gift Bookstore—E. S. Brooks.

The News Condenser.

- The Chief of the Six Nations is dead.
- Brig. Gen. Ammen is a practical printer.
- An Opera House is to be built at Saratoga.
- Ex-Senator Simmons of Rhode Island, is dead.
- Georgia and Alabama papers report good crops.
- They have been importing frogs into New Zealand.
- Five prisoners escaped from Fort La Fayette recently.
- Captain Ericsson defends his monitors against all charges.
- The best vinegar used in France is made from grape vine stalks.
- Petroleum companies are paying dividends of 10 per cent a month.
- The sports in New York propose erecting a monument to Tom Hyer.
- Bath, Me., furnishes ice water gratuitously. It is near the eternal cold.
- The city debt of Philadelphia at the close of 1864 will be \$38,323,627 98.
- Gen. McClellan's friends have presented him with a library worth \$2,000.
- The U. S. Navy now contains between 50,000 and 60,000 officers and men.
- The credit of originating the Sanitary Fairs belongs to the ladies of Lowell.
- The baby of the Prince and Princess of Wales is having its portrait painted.
- Congress appropriated \$545,000 to improve the forts of New York Harbor.
- One of the latest of literary manias is a rage for collecting old cookery books.
- Bierstadt, the artist, is engaged on two pictures for which he is to get \$10,000 each.
- Miss Harriet Hosmer, our famous sculptress, is to return to this country in August.
- The mother of C. L. Vallandigham died at New Lisbon, Ohio, on Saturday week.
- Com. Vanderbilt is negotiating for a lightning train to run from New York to Saratoga.
- The people of Norfolk have voted in favor of military in preference to civil government.
- Generous Philadelphians have contributed \$25,000 to purchase a house for Gen. Hancock.
- "Spooking around" is the name of a new crime which the Chicago police have invented.
- The public schools of Buffalo offer prizes to young lady pupils for the best leaves of bread.
- George Brown of the Toronto Globe has been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.
- A new stone depot for the use of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad is to be built in Oswego.
- Common labor is \$5 a day in the South, and a day's work will just buy a pound of butter!
- Francis Key, son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," has been arrested for treason.
- Rev. Dr. Bellows is meeting a very cordial reception wherever he speaks on the Pacific coast.
- Miss Olympia Brown has been installed as pastor of the Universalist Church at Weymouth, Mass.
- One of the Richmond papers calls the shelling of Petersburg "Yankee lectures on Conchology."
- Capt. Winslow was indebted to Daniel Webster for his appointment as midshipman in the navy.
- A Boston mechanic has invented a two story railway car, with smoking and sleeping rooms aloft.
- Fifteen hundred cigar makers were thrown out of employment in New York city by the tobacco tax.
- It is said that an heiress in Braunford, C. W., has eloped with one of Rumsey's Ethiopian Minstrels.
- Mr. Eliasaph Dorchester a veteran journalist, died in Utica on the 5th inst., in the 86th year of his age.
- The North Atlantic blockading squadron has captured or destroyed since July 24, 1863, forty-two steamers.
- The widow of Gen. Wadsworth is at Washington, gathering information concerning the death of her husband.
- Joshua Coffin of Newbury, Mass., an antiquary of some note, died suddenly last week aged seventy-three years.
- Sunday, June 26th, was the hottest day in New Haven for 86 years. The thermometer stood 102 in the shade.
- Mrs. Heggie of Ithaca, who poisoned two of her daughters, has been committed in full to be tried for murder.
- Governor Seymour has given Greene Smith, son of Gerrit Smith, a commission in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
- Dr. McCormick, Medical Director of Butler's command, has been made Medical Director of all the armies in the field.
- The graduating class at Amherst College this year numbered only 29, 17 seniors having left the class to join the army.
- A woman named Mrs. Mary Jane Sullivan was murdered in Boston by her husband's paramour, Rossanna Harriot.
- Louis Napoleon was out rowing the other day and fell into the water, whereupon the Paris money market was greatly excited.
- The Albany rowdies have got a new weapon of offense. They assail persons with razors, and have inflicted some ugly wounds.
- The New York Volunteer Committee engage to furnish substitutes to residents of the country for three hundred and thirty-five dollars.
- The sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in and around Washington and Alexandria have been paid off to the 1st of May.
- A tapeworm, ninety feet long, was taken from a patient in York, Pa., recently. The physicians occupied three hours in removing it.
- The Siamese Twins are still living in North Carolina. One has nine and the other eight children; one of the latter is in the rebel army.
- They are hunting sharply for Quantrell in Missouri, and at one time recently the outlaw was only five minutes too quick for his pursuers.
- The smoke of burning wool, if applied to cuts and bleeding wounds, is said to produce immediate relief and cure by coagulating the albumen.

Special Notices.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRIZES

DRAWN at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo Street, Rochester, and at its branches, Nos. 230 River Street, Troy, and 199 Main Street, Buffalo, for the month ending June 30, were 108 gold and silver Watches, 67 silver Ice Pitchers, 125 silver Castors, 75 Silver Cake Baskets, 84 silver Card Receivers, 18 silver Tea and Coffee Sets, 96 silver Sloop Pitchers, 264 sets of silver Forks and Spoons, 27 Parian Marble Images, 14 fine Opera Glasses, 18 gold Guard Chains, 87 silver Spoon Holders, 11 silver Trays, 75 silver Cups and Goblets, 81 fine Toilet sets, 8 Ladies' Furnished Dressing Cases, 74 gold lined Salt Castors, besides over Five Thousand other articles of value. Remember you pay no more for books at the Metropolitan than at any other book-store, and the smallest prize you can receive can be exchanged for 50 cents worth of Stationery. The Gifts vary in value from 50 cents to one hundred dollars. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free upon application to E. S. BROWN, Metropolitan Book Store, Rochester, N. Y., to any address. The largest assortment of Photograph Albums to select from in the city can be found at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store. All are invited to call and examine this splendid stock of Books and Gifts.

Agents Wanted.—\$50 per month guaranteed. For terms and specimens address, with stamp, L. L. TOWN & Co., New York. 756-121.

STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

The Publisher of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is prepared to furnish to order Stereotypes of almost any of the large number and variety of Engravings which have appeared in the RURAL in former years—including Fruits, Flowers, Animals, Portraits, Scenery, Miscellaneous, Music, &c. The assortment comprises several thousand illustrations, many of them choice and well engraved, and as the originals have not been used, perfect stereotypes can be taken. Stereotypes will be furnished at from one-fourth to one-third the original cost of engraving, and in many instances for much less. Those ordering engravings should designate the volumes of the RURAL in which they appeared. Address the Publisher.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, July 19, 1884. In the large grain and provision markets there has been a marked falling off since our last, in the prices of leading articles. A tight money market has checked speculation. But we have little change to make in the Rochester figures except to advance them on most articles of consumption. They talk (feelingly to us) for themselves and we have no disposition to act upon their emphasis.

Rochester Wholesale Prices. Flour and Grain. Flour, spring do. 11.50@11.75; Flour, buckwheat 2.00@2.10; Meal, Indian 2.00@2.10; Wheat, Genesee 2.20@2.25; Best white Canada 2.15@2.20; Corn, No. 2 1.45@1.48; Eye, No. 2 1.42@1.45; Oats, by weight 1.00@1.05; Barley, No. 2 1.20@1.25; Beans, 1.00@1.05; Chickens, 10@12; Pork, clear 10.00@10.50; Butter, roll 20.00@22.00; Cheese, 10.00@12.00; Eggs, 20@25; Lard, 10.00@12.00; Tallow, 10.00@12.00.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—ASHES—Sales firm, at \$15.00@17.50 for pots, and \$14.00@15.50 for pearls. FLOUR—Sales at \$9.00@10.00 for superfine State; \$10.25@10.50 for extra; \$10.25@10.50 for choice do. Bacon sides 16.00 for superfine Western; \$17.00@17.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$17.75@18.25 for shipping brands, extra round and choice do. Canadian flour, sales at \$1.25@1.50 for common, and \$1.55@1.75 for good to choice extra. Bye Flour rules quiet and firm; sales at \$3.00@3.25 for inferior, and \$3.25@3.50 for good quiet and steady; sales at \$4.50 for Western. GRAIN—Wheat, sales at \$2.40@2.45 for Chicago spring; \$2.45 for Millwaukee club; \$2.45@2.50 for No. 1; \$2.50@2.55 for No. 2; \$2.55@2.60 for No. 3; \$2.60@2.65 for No. 4; \$2.65@2.70 for No. 5; \$2.70@2.75 for No. 6; \$2.75@2.80 for No. 7; \$2.80@2.85 for No. 8; \$2.85@2.90 for No. 9; \$2.90@2.95 for No. 10; \$2.95@3.00 for No. 11; \$3.00@3.05 for No. 12; \$3.05@3.10 for No. 13; \$3.10@3.15 for No. 14; \$3.15@3.20 for No. 15; \$3.20@3.25 for No. 16; \$3.25@3.30 for No. 17; \$3.30@3.35 for No. 18; \$3.35@3.40 for No. 19; \$3.40@3.45 for No. 20; \$3.45@3.50 for No. 21; \$3.50@3.55 for No. 22; \$3.55@3.60 for No. 23; \$3.60@3.65 for No. 24; \$3.65@3.70 for No. 25; \$3.70@3.75 for No. 26; \$3.75@3.80 for No. 27; \$3.80@3.85 for No. 28; \$3.85@3.90 for No. 29; \$3.90@3.95 for No. 30; \$3.95@4.00 for No. 31; \$4.00@4.05 for No. 32; \$4.05@4.10 for No. 33; \$4.10@4.15 for No. 34; \$4.15@4.20 for No. 35; \$4.20@4.25 for No. 36; \$4.25@4.30 for No. 37; \$4.30@4.35 for No. 38; \$4.35@4.40 for No. 39; \$4.40@4.45 for No. 40; \$4.45@4.50 for No. 41; \$4.50@4.55 for No. 42; \$4.55@4.60 for No. 43; \$4.60@4.65 for No. 44; \$4.65@4.70 for No. 45; \$4.70@4.75 for No. 46; \$4.75@4.80 for No. 47; \$4.80@4.85 for No. 48; \$4.85@4.90 for No. 49; \$4.90@4.95 for No. 50; \$4.95@5.00 for No. 51; \$5.00@5.05 for No. 52; \$5.05@5.10 for No. 53; \$5.10@5.15 for No. 54; \$5.15@5.20 for No. 55; \$5.20@5.25 for No. 56; \$5.25@5.30 for No. 57; \$5.30@5.35 for No. 58; \$5.35@5.40 for No. 59; \$5.40@5.45 for No. 60; \$5.45@5.50 for No. 61; \$5.50@5.55 for No. 62; \$5.55@5.60 for No. 63; \$5.60@5.65 for No. 64; \$5.65@5.70 for No. 65; \$5.70@5.75 for No. 66; \$5.75@5.80 for No. 67; \$5.80@5.85 for No. 68; \$5.85@5.90 for No. 69; \$5.90@5.95 for No. 70; \$5.95@6.00 for No. 71; \$6.00@6.05 for No. 72; \$6.05@6.10 for No. 73; \$6.10@6.15 for No. 74; \$6.15@6.20 for No. 75; \$6.20@6.25 for No. 76; \$6.25@6.30 for No. 77; \$6.30@6.35 for No. 78; \$6.35@6.40 for No. 79; \$6.40@6.45 for No. 80; \$6.45@6.50 for No. 81; \$6.50@6.55 for No. 82; \$6.55@6.60 for No. 83; \$6.60@6.65 for No. 84; \$6.65@6.70 for No. 85; \$6.70@6.75 for No. 86; \$6.75@6.80 for No. 87; \$6.80@6.85 for No. 88; \$6.85@6.90 for No. 89; \$6.90@6.95 for No. 90; \$6.95@7.00 for No. 91; \$7.00@7.05 for No. 92; \$7.05@7.10 for No. 93; \$7.10@7.15 for No. 94; \$7.15@7.20 for No. 95; \$7.20@7.25 for No. 96; \$7.25@7.30 for No. 97; \$7.30@7.35 for No. 98; \$7.35@7.40 for No. 99; \$7.40@7.45 for No. 100.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—BEEF CATTLE.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Extra \$10.00@10.50; First quality, \$17.00@18.00; second quality, \$14.00@15.00; common, \$13.00@14.00; inferior, \$12.00@13.00. COWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$9.00@10.00; First quality, \$8.00@9.00; ordinary, \$7.00@8.00; common, \$6.00@7.00; inferior, \$5.00@6.00. VEAL CALVES.—Extras, \$1.00@1.25; First quality, \$1.25@1.50; ordinary, \$1.00@1.25; inferior, \$0.75@1.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Extras \$7.00@8.00; prime quality, \$6.00@7.00; ordinary, \$5.00@6.00; common, \$4.00@5.00; inferior, \$3.00@4.00. SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, \$11.00@12.00; still-fed, \$10.00@11.00. BRIGHTON, July 15.—BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, \$13.00@14.00; 1st qual., \$15.00@16.00; 2d do., \$11.50@12.50; 3d do., \$10.00@11.00; 4th do., \$9.00@10.00; 5th do., \$8.00@9.00; 6th do., \$7.00@8.00; 7th do., \$6.00@7.00; 8th do., \$5.00@6.00; 9th do., \$4.00@5.00; 10th do., \$3.00@4.00; 11th do., \$2.00@3.00; 12th do., \$1.00@2.00; 13th do., \$0.50@1.00; 14th do., \$0.25@0.50; 15th do., \$0.10@0.25; 16th do., \$0.05@0.10; 17th do., \$0.02@0.05; 18th do., \$0.01@0.02; 19th do., \$0.005@0.01; 20th do., \$0.002@0.005; 21st do., \$0.001@0.002; 22nd do., \$0.0005@0.001; 23rd do., \$0.0002@0.0005; 24th do., \$0.0001@0.0002; 25th do., \$0.00005@0.0001; 26th do., \$0.00002@0.00005; 27th do., \$0.00001@0.00002; 28th do., \$0.000005@0.00001; 29th do., \$0.000002@0.000005; 30th do., \$0.000001@0.000002; 31st do., \$0.0000005@0.000001; 32nd do., \$0.0000002@0.0000005; 33rd do., \$0.0000001@0.0000002; 34th do., \$0.00000005@0.0000001; 35th do., \$0.00000002@0.00000005; 36th do., \$0.00000001@0.00000002; 37th do., \$0.000000005@0.00000001; 38th do., \$0.000000002@0.000000005; 39th do., \$0.000000001@0.000000002; 40th do., \$0.0000000005@0.000000001; 41st do., \$0.0000000002@0.0000000005; 42nd do., \$0.0000000001@0.0000000002; 43rd do., \$0.00000000005@0.0000000001; 44th do., \$0.00000000002@0.00000000005; 45th do., \$0.00000000001@0.00000000002; 46th do., \$0.000000000005@0.000000000001; 47th do., \$0.000000000002@0.000000000005; 48th do., \$0.000000000001@0.000000000002; 49th do., \$0.0000000000005@0.0000000000001; 50th do., \$0.0000000000002@0.0000000000005; 51st do., \$0.0000000000001@0.0000000000002; 52nd do., \$0.00000000000005@0.00000000000001; 53rd do., \$0.00000000000002@0.00000000000005; 54th do., \$0.00000000000001@0.00000000000002; 55th do., \$0.000000000000005@0.000000000000001; 56th do., \$0.000000000000002@0.000000000000005; 57th do., \$0.000000000000001@0.000000000000002; 58th do., \$0.0000000000000005@0.0000000000000001; 59th do., \$0.0000000000000002@0.0000000000000005; 60th do., \$0.0000000000000001@0.0000000000000002; 61st do., \$0.00000000000000005@0.00000000000000001; 62nd do., \$0.00000000000000002@0.00000000000000005; 63rd do., \$0.00000000000000001@0.00000000000000002; 64th do., \$0.000000000000000005@0.000000000000000001; 65th do., \$0.000000000000000002@0.000000000000000005; 66th do., \$0.000000000000000001@0.000000000000000002; 67th do., \$0.0000000000000000005@0.0000000000000000001; 68th do., \$0.0000000000000000002@0.0000000000000000005; 69th do., \$0.0000000000000000001@0.0000000000000000002; 70th do., \$0.00000000000000000005@0.00000000000000000001; 71st do., \$0.00000000000000000002@0.00000000000000000005; 72nd do., \$0.00000000000000000001@0.00000000000000000002; 73rd do., \$0.000000000000000000005@0.000000000000000000001; 74th do., \$0.000000000000000000002@0.000000000000000000005; 75th do., \$0.000000000000000000001@0.000000000000000000002; 76th do., \$0.0000000000000000000005@0.0000000000000000000001; 77th do., \$0.0000000000000000000002@0.0000000000000000000005; 78th do., \$0.0000000000000000000001@0.0000000000000000000002; 79th do., \$0.00000000000000000000005@0.00000000000000000000001; 80th do., \$0.00000000000000000000002@0.00000000000000000000005; 81st do., \$0.00000000000000000000001@0.00000000000000000000002; 82nd do., \$0.000000000000000000000005@0.000000000000000000000001; 83rd do., \$0.000000000000000000000002@0.000000000000000000000005; 84th do., \$0.000000000000000000000001@0.000000000000000000000002; 85th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000005@0.0000000000000000000000001; 86th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000002@0.0000000000000000000000005; 87th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000001@0.0000000000000000000000002; 88th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000005@0.00000000000000000000000001; 89th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000002@0.00000000000000000000000005; 90th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000001@0.00000000000000000000000002; 91st do., \$0.000000000000000000000000005@0.000000000000000000000000001; 92nd do., \$0.000000000000000000000000002@0.000000000000000000000000005; 93rd do., \$0.000000000000000000000000001@0.000000000000000000000000002; 94th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000000005@0.0000000000000000000000000001; 95th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000000002@0.0000000000000000000000000005; 96th do., \$0.0000000000000000000000000001@0.0000000000000000000000000002; 97th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000000005@0.00000000000000000000000000001; 98th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000000002@0.00000000000000000000000000005; 99th do., \$0.00000000000000000000000000001@0.00000000000000000000000000002; 100th do., \$0.000000000000000000000000000005@0.000000000000000000000000000001.

Wool sheepskins, \$4.50@5.50; sheared sheepskins, 62@65; Lambskins \$1.35; Caliskins, 22@25; Hides, 11c @ 12c; Tallow at 11@12c. Swine—Wholesale, 10@12c; retail, 10@12c; fat hogs prices 11@12c.

CAMBRIDGE, July 15.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$12.50@13.00; 1st quality \$11.00@12.25; 2d quality \$10.11@12.50; 3rd quality \$9.00@10.00. Cows and Calves—\$6.00@6.50. Yearlings, \$6.00@7.00. 1 years old \$6.00@7.00; three years old \$3.00@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—\$4.50@5.00 each; extra \$4.00@4.50; or from \$3.00 @ \$4.00. Spring Lambs from \$4.00@5.00. Hides 10c @ 11c. Tallow 10c @ 11c. Pelts \$0.50@0.50 each. Calf Skins 25@30c @ lb. Veal Calves from \$5.00@6.00.

TORONTO, July 13.—BEEF—Inferior \$4.00 @ cwt. wholesale; 7c @ retail; extra \$5.00@5.50 @ cwt. whole sale; \$5.00@5.50 @ retail; Calves at from \$3 to \$4.00 each. Sheep \$1.50@2.00 @ lb.; extra \$1.00@1.50. Hides 10c @ 11c. Sheepskins, \$1.50@2.00 @ lb.; Lambskins \$1.35 @ 1.50. Hides @ 10c. Caliskins at 10c @ 12c @ lb.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—During the past week the following were the quotations for the different grades: Jemima—Saxony fleece \$1.00 @ 1.10; full-blood Merino 95 @ 1.05; 3/4 and 1/2 do. 85@95; Native and 1/2 Merino 80@85; extra pulled 85@1.00; superfine do. 90@1.05; No. 1 do. 85@95; California fleece unwashed, 85@95; Do. common do. 80@85. Foreign—Peruvian washed, 40@50; Chilian Merino unwashed 45@55; Do. Merino do 45@55; Valparaiso do 40 @ 45; Entrerios do 40@45; unwashed 25@30; Cordova do 40@45; Cape Good Hope unwashed 30@35; East India washed 45@55; African unwashed 35@45; do. washed 45@55; Mexican unwashed 35@45; Syrian do 35@45; do. washed 45@55; Syrian unwashed 35@45.

ALBANY, July 13.—The new clip is bringing in the street \$2.00 @ 2.50.

BOSTON, July 13.—The following are the quotations for wool for this week—Jemima—Saxony and Merino fine, 3/4 lb. \$1.00 @ 1.10; full blood, 85c @ 1.00; half and three-fourths blood, 75c @ 85c; common, 65c @ 75c; pulled, extra, 1.25 @ 1.50; superfine, 1.00 @ 1.10; Western mixed, 55c @ 65c; Foreign—Merino, washed, 45c @ 50c; do. unwashed, 25c @ 30c; Syrian, 25c @ 40c; Cape, 25c @ 30c; Crimee, 25c @ 30c; Buenos Ayres, 25c @ 30c; Peruvian, 40c @ 50c; Canada, 45c @ 50c.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Dealers endeavor to make the price at 30c @ 35c, but farmers generally decline selling at less than 31.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fine light fleece, \$1.00 @ 1.05; medium fleece 95c @ 1.05; full-washed \$1.10 @ 1.15; coarse fleece 85c @ 90c.

WOOL IN CANADA WEST.—We give the quotations of wool at different points in Ontario to wit: Toronto wool sold 40c @ 45c @ lb; Cobourg at 45c; London at 45c; Galt at 42c @ 45c; Guelph at 40c @ 45c; Hamilton at 44c.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 25c cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded), 60 cents a line.

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (outside page) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date, and the last form (inside page) on Tuesday morning. Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on Monday.

A YOUNG LADY thoroughly fitted to teach English branches, Drawing, and the elements of a common law, would like a situation as Preceptor, or as Governess in a family. Address "Sutherland," Box 32 Brookport, N. Y.

THE PATENT HOG-CATCHER is the best thing in use for catching wild or vicious animals. One sent by Express for One Dollar; Six sent for Five Dollars. For catalogue, or illustration, circulars, address: GOLDSMITH & GIBSON, Rochester, N. Y.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—Inventions examined. Patents obtained. Patents re-issued. Patents extended. Rejected cases prosecuted without charge unless successful. E. H. HERRINGTON, Western New York Patent Agency, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

\$75 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Sewing Machines. Agents wanted to sell on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. R. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania, North College Avenue, Philadelphia. The 16th annual session will commence October 12th, and continue five months. For particulars, address: J. H. CLEVELAND, Sec'y.

CANCERS CURED!—For the cancer of the breast, or any other part of the body, a certain remedy for every cancer—draws it out by the roots, and leaves the only sure cure. This is the juice of a plant dried to consistency of a salve. The plant grows plentifully in all countries. A sure cure or no charge. Don't forget to address: Dr. W. K. KEESER, Beardtown, P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

20,000 STANDARD APPLE TREES, 10,000 STANDARD PEARS, 10,000 DWARF PEARS, Standard Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses and Small Fruits, furnished in general orders. Orchard planters are recommended to send for prices of articles described at their nearest R. E. Station, which will be given to them on application. Selections of varieties made if desired. All stock warranted true to name, and to give satisfaction. Address: My stock is grown in West Bloomfield, Ontario, O., N. Y., upon a thoroughly drained, gravelly loam, which produces trees of moderate growth, with well ripened wood and an abundance of fine fibrous roots. Address as above, or Rochester, N. Y. MARK D. WILLSON.

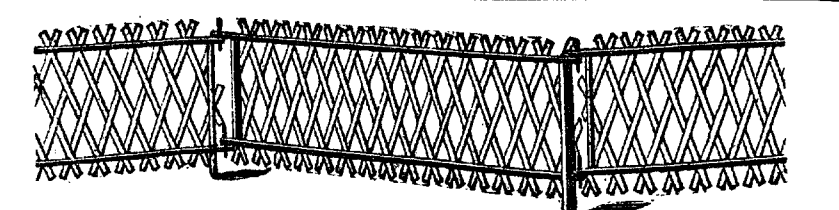
S. S. HICKOK'S PATENT

POTATO-PLOW OR DIGGER!

The advantages of the Digger over all other machines for this purpose are: First, it separates the row by a curved bar in front of the standard, throwing aside the weeds and vines, which prevents choking, so ensuring a smooth run. Second, the mould-boards pass under the potatoes without cutting or injuring them, and, together with the earth, are delivered upon the vibrating prongs, the rapid motion of which thoroughly sifts the earth, and leaves the potatoes upon the surface to be gathered up at pleasure. Third, by this process of digging, the surface of the ground is left in a comparatively level condition, with the soil finely pulverized for sowing grain. Reference may be had to the following gentlemen who have witnessed a practical test of the Digger: George A. Moore, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Raphael Marshall, of Palmsville, O.; Jas. Allen, of Willoughby, O.; David Low, of Willoughby, O.; Lewis W. Gordon, of Marlboro, N. Y.; Henry D. Henderson, of Holdrege, N. Y.; George Hance, of Shrewsbury, N. J.; A. C. McLean, of Freehold, N. J.; Town, County and State Rights for sale, by E. D. MOORE, Gen'l Agent, Grant Center, Erie Co., N. Y. These machines are manufactured and for sale by GEORGE M. HAKER, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CHAMPION HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.

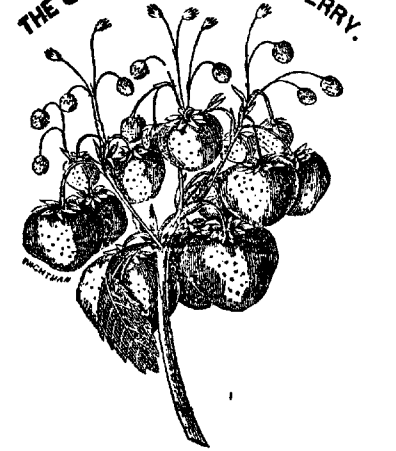
10,000 IN USE AND APPROVED. This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1884. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and is well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines. It is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. On account of the very heavy excise tax on spirits, there is a large demand for good Cider, (which is, by the way, the most healthy beverage there is, especially for those afflicted with liver complaints), and every farmer who can afford to purchase this machine, and if they would kindly study their interests, I intend to have good receipts for making Cider printed and distributed among dealers, for the use of those who keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. Address the manufacturer, GEORGE M. HAKER, Buffalo, Pa.



HAYNES' PATENT BRACE FENCE, PORTABLE OR STATIONARY.

THE panels—12 feet in length—of this fence, contain only 22 1/2 feet of lumber, inch measure, yet the fence is strong and durable. Circulars containing full description of the fence sent free upon application. JOEL A. SIMONDS, Rochester, N. Y., agent for New York and New England. R. HAYNES, Oberlin, Ohio, Patentee. Agents wanted in every town.

THE GREAT BUFFALO STRAWBERRY.



SMITH'S BUFFALO SEEDLING.

Originated in 1857, by Rev. N. S. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y. Having purchased of my late partner, N. S. Smith, his interest in the above Strawberry, I desire to inform the public that I am now sole owner and PROPRIETOR of the same. It is a well established fact that of all the varieties of the Strawberry that have been introduced, each kind has been found wanting in one or more important qualities, so that it is now admitted by all fruit growers, that the great desideratum in the strawberry is a fruit in which are combined all the essential qualities of the most popular varieties. I take great pleasure in pointing out to the public that such a Strawberry has at length been produced. Having thoroughly tested it for six years, I am now able to make the announcement that the "Buffalo Seedling" is in fact, it is not deficient in anything essential to a superior and universally popular Strawberry. The plant is vigorous, bushy, and strongly rooted, with broad, dark green, glossy foliage; fruit stalks very large, standing high; unusually hardy, enduring the winter without protection. The prevailing tendency of the "Buffalo" is to fruit being more productive than the "Wilson," or any other variety known; berries of large size, and uniform size; color dark crimson; flesh red, solid core, very juicy, sub-acid, with a sweet, superior aromatic flavor, and abundantly firm for transportation. A hermaphrodite; ripens with the "Wilson," fruiting first, and retains its firmness and freshness long after becoming fully ripe. Many of the best judges of Strawberries have visited my place, and tested the new variety, and pronounce the "Buffalo," and all are unqualified in their expressions of admiration and surprise. Extract from testimonial of Benja. Hodge, Esq., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced fruit growers in the State: "It is a combination of superior qualities, renders the 'Buffalo Seedling,' in my opinion, the best Strawberry that has yet been introduced to the American public."

From Lewis F. Allen, Esq., Black Rock, N. Y. "After making thorough trial of the best of our popular varieties, I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Buffalo Seedling' the best I have known. I know of no strawberry which in all its combinations of excellence is equal to this."

Extracts from "Moore's Rural New-Yorker" of July 18, 1884. "The plant is evidently a strong grower, hardy, and has vitality enough to perfect all its fruit." "The fruit is more acid than the 'Triumph,' and less than the 'Russell.' It is both sweet and solid. As a former fruit grower, I am glad to see a variety of this kind, and which is a very nature of a 'Buffalo' seedling, and it is a hundred berries and failed to find one that was not perfect in this respect. And this is important to consumers of the same. It is a very reliable berry, and more than the 'Wilson,' and not inferior to the 'Triumph,' in beauty and regularity of form and brilliancy of color. It exceeds the

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE FAIRIES.

Linger ye the murmurs in yonder flow'ry dell? Sweet, and more sweet how the music measures swell! There, gaily glancing With Luna's luster crown'd, Fairies are dancing Upon the dewy ground.

The Story-Teller.

KIND WORDS SAVED HIM.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

THE car stopped, and the young man entered. He did not look to be over twenty years of age. Glances were exchanged between three or four gentlemen and ladies, from each of whom the young man received a very cold nod.

"I have heard some things about him," was replied, "that caused me great pain." "Why, he was seen actually staggering in the street no later than last week?" said the lady, in virtuous indignation.

"I want no other argument in favor of what I have done. It is in the quality of social life which surrounds a young man that we must look, in the main, for the causes of his elevation or depression.

"Yes, just such a fool, if you will," replied Charles. "My word is passed to Mrs. Elder, and it shall not be broken." "Thank God!" said Charles, as he walked away, and the recollection of two or three evenings, like the one in view, came vividly to his mind.

"It is not surprising then, Charlie, that you grow sadder as you grow older," said Mrs. Elder, speaking even with a tenderer interest than before.

brink of an abyss, into which a single step might at any moment have plunged me." The young man wept, and in his tears Mrs. Elder saw rainbows of hope.

Corner for the Young. For the Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 44 letters.

WASHING DAY IN THE DARK AGES!



TO HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE

If you don't want your clothes twisted and wrenched, and pulled to pieces by the above old-fashioned BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING AND CLOTHES-DESTROYING process of washing and wringing, go before next washing-day and buy one of the best LABOR-SAVING, CLOTHES-SAVING, HEALTH-SAVING, TIME-SAVING, AND MONEY-SAVING inventions of the age.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



53,818 SOLD IN 1863! 46,814 SOLD IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1864!

GOOD CANVASSER.

The EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF SALE will be guaranteed to the first responsible applicant for the territory. Liberal inducements offered and Descriptive Circulars furnished by JULIUS IVES & CO., 347 Broadway, New York.

CURE YOUR OWN HORSES

and Save the Farrier's Fee.—The following letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill: I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance.

ON FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

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



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Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Agents will please note that the LOWEST PRICE OF THE RURAL is \$2 per year and remit accordingly. Persons sending less will only receive the paper for the length of time the money pays for at above rate.