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{WHOLE NO. 759.

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

THE LOWEST SUBSCIPTION PRICE of the RURAL Two Dollars a Year. For particulars see last page.

# Agricultural.

# HAY-TIME HINTS.

Angels.-We do not know as there are any in your hay-field, sir, but we have seen them in some fields this season-ministering spirits in human form. We assure you, you should welcome them. Some of them handle a rake very well, drive a mowing-machine a good deal better-quite as well as you could do it yourselfand tumble hay up with a fork in such style as to dispel any idea you may have that they will "float away." And it don't hurt these "angels" to receive the warm kisses of the sunshine, and inhale the sweet fragrance of the fresh-cut grass, and watch the click-click of the cuttingbar, as they drive your stalwart team alongside the timothy and the clover. Strange to say, some of them enjoy it. We - you and the writer-do not know how much patriotism has to do with it-with this love of field labor among these blessed women-how strongly they may be impressed with the fact that what they do in the field is equivalent to so many blows at traitors and the enemies of the country. We do not know of what blue-clad boy in the Potomac or Western army they are dreaming!

Bloomers!-What have bloomers to do with the hay field? Ah, sir, we notice as we travel through the country that they are doing very much. You wouldn't let your daughter get on to the mower-seat with a full spread of crinoline about her person, would you? We would not, and you ought not to, because it is not only inconvenient and unsightly-at least ungraceful-but positively dangerous. And then if she is compelled to leave her seat in order to clear the knives and guards, the graceful, blooming bloomers we have seen in the field, bound from their seats as agile as fawns. And we have happened into the kitchens and milk stables of more than one farmer lately, to find this bloomer, or American costume, upon kitchen and milk-maids, giving free use of hands, limbs and bodies. Manifestly it is, in some of its modifications, a sensible working-dress for kitchen, dairy and field, and we hope maids and matrons will persist in wearing it until they find a style more comfortable and convenient to work and romp in. And this "hint" is for the girls who would help in the harvest, as well as for men who may encourage them by commending their sensible efforts to do so untrammeled by superfluous clothing.

Drinks .- Some good, refreshing drink is essential to the comfort of the laborer in the harvest field. And tastes and natures differ. Some men can drink ice-water with impunity; others can not do so. Some men relish milk and water; it sours the stomachs of others. Homebrewed beer, ginger and sweetened water. lemonade, sweetened vinegar and water, &c., &c., find favor among laborers. Very few men indulge laborers in intoxicating drinks, and where they do it. But as a rule, it is profitable

be at hand, but some of the simple and easily prepared drinks named above prevent that degree of exhaustion which otherwise often occurs. A little experience the present season has discovered to us what the current, blackberry, gooseberry, &c., cordials are good for. We found some rather sweet currant wine, a year old, to make a very palatable and bracingnot stimulating-drink, by adding to it about twice its bulk of cold water, fresh "from the north-west corner of the well," and drinking at once. And we suggest to the good dames and damsels who have it on hand, that it is better so to use it than to keep it for "occasions" when it will positively do harm to offer it undiluted to weak-headed pastors and simper ing swains.

Dangers.—The harvest field has its dangers. And they are not lessened by the introduction of improved machinery. There are many farmers using mowers and reapers this year who have never used them before. There are dangers attending their use to which we wish to call attention. Many persons have lost limbs and life, by carlessness, when operating them. It should be a rule, without exception, never to go or stand before the cutting-bar of a reaper or mower when a team is attached. It is not safe even if the machine is out of gear—no matter how steady and docile your team may be. And be very careful where you put your fingers in your effort to clear the guards when clogged up. If a fork is near, use it instead of the hands. Back the machine out of grass if you are compelled to use the hands. These hints followed may save you your life or the life of a child. Keep the children away from the machine when the team is attached, unless they have been educated to avoid its dangers, or are under your control. We have witnessed a degree of reckless exposure on the part of operators-es pecially those having little experience-which would awaken thrilling apprehensions and anxietv in the minds of men more accustomed to machinery, and who have known of the sad results which have attended such recklessness.

There are other and incidental dangers from over-work, drinking too much cold water, unnecessary exposure at mid-day, careless handling and throwing of forks, leaving them in a position to endanger life. Our main object, however, was to give the-we are satisfiedmuch-needed caution contained in the above paragraph.

Dews.-If you cut grass with a mowing machine, it is not a good practice to commence in the morning, before the dew is off the grass. Little or nothing is gained by it unless the grass is very light, or unless it is designed to use one of those new-fangled "hay-tedders," which are gaining some reputation. It is true, sun and the hot, dry earth will now make hay very fast, even though the dew is on it; but if the grass is heavy, it will be no gain to cut it early in the morning. The best hay-makers do not allow a dew to fall on unraked hay. Grass that is cured and can not be put in the barn, should be raked up before the dew falls. And it is a good practice, we have seen adopted, to let two men follow the horse-rake with forks, and fold together, compactly, each rakeful as fast as it is dropped from the rake. Then, as soon as the dew is off in the morning, it can be very rapidly loaded and secured. And it should not be allowed to lie long in the sun after the dew is off.

Horse-Forks.-There are a great many farmers who condemn horse-pitchforks because they are not properly educated in the way of handling or using them. Manufacturers who neglect to give instruction as to the relative position of pulleys, and neglect to furnish pulleys enough with the fork to insure its efficiency, neglect their own interests thereby. The other day we saw a man operating—or trying to operate—a fork with only two pulleys-one attached to the purline plate, the other to the floor of the barn. He had neglected to get the upper pulley far enough over the bay, and thus was compelled to roll his hay much farther than he ought to have done. And the strain upon the pulleys and the power required to operate the fork was much greater than it would have been had he used three pulleys—one attached to the rafter over the center of the bay, another directly over the third, attached to the floor or side of the bay. Then fasten the rope to the fork, put these few do not serve their own interests it over the pulley over the bay, thence over the second pulley over the floor, thence under that to furnish the hay-makers something beside fastened to the floor. Thus adjusted, there is september.

pure water to drink. A supply of water should no difficulty, with the right kind of fork, in pitching hay over or under the big beam or the purline. And by a careful adjustment of pulleys—which a little experimenting will determine-according to the circumstances and situation, the short-handled forks may be used to pitch hay into the window of a shed-loft. More pulleys may be required in order to do it easily. But if time is gained and labor is saved, the extra expense and calculation should be incurred. Once adjusted so as to operate right, the experiments will not have to be repeated. This hint is to manufacturers as well as operators. The former should furnish all the needed attachments, with detailed instructions, and charge for the same. Then they insure the proper operation of their manufacturers. And farmers should experiment to save the most labor, and do the most and best work with such implements in the shortest time.

Stone.—The experiences the present season will induce many farmers in the Eastern States to clean their meadows of all obstructions to the mower. Those who have machines will have gained time and saved expense enough with them during this season to warrant this cleaning up; and their neighbors who see how much is saved, both in the quality of the hay, by cutting it at the right time, and in hard, back-ache labor, will emulate those who have already tried the experiment of clearing their fields for the mowers. This work should be done during August and September. Usually there is an interval between hay and grain harvest, and the time of cutting corn, when this work and that of manuring the meadows may be performed. And we predict that, in dairy regions, meadows will be "fenewed" by some other process than periodical plowing and rotation-especially in stoney sections. Scarifying, re-seeding without plowing, and the application of composted manures, lime, plaster, &c., broadcast, to the surface, will become fashionable, instead of a periodical turning up of a new crop

Saving.-We notice some farmers are reckless about saving in the hay field. We have seen fields the present season where a man and horse, at \$3 per day, could make good wages raking scatterings. But that is not the only saying. Care of tools is perhaps the most important. The aggregate loss, from neglect of this kind, annually, would astonish men who have never thought upon the subject; it would go far toward paying the interest on our national debt. If a screw is loose, tighten it; if a bolt is gone, replace it; if the oil can is empty, fill it; if the boxes are dry, oil them; if a tool is not in use, shelter it; if a scythe is dull, sharpen it; (it's always a saving in the end to take time to do this;) whatever needs doing now should be done now if possible, for it is a saving to do it. And all this is not "twaddle," gentlemen! It is gold in your pockets, if you heed it.

These hints have been suggested by what we have seen during recent trips in the country, and might be "further extended."

# AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS

How to make a Stock Pond.-A subscriber sends us the following:-"Select a site near the head of a ravine (clay soil) so that the natural surface of from one to three acres will drain the water to it. Scoop out sufficient soil to form a dam, at least three feet wide on the top, with sloping sides inside and out. The depth of the pond if five or six feet, will be sufficient to support any ordinary farm stock the year round. An open tube of plank one foot square and eight feet long, placed near the top of the embankment, will carry off the surplus water."

Hogs Eating Grass.-To see a large hog in a rattling yoke, eating grass, reminds one of oldfashioned times. An improvement has taken place. Now and then we find porkie eating his grass in the pen, where his economical master has carried it to him. It will do you good to see him (porkie) moving his tail (thinking he has one,) and satisfiedly take his grass with the rest of the grass-eating world. The grass should be cut when short and tender, and when moist. The dew on is a good time. The hog will lose no flesh on grass alone; improve with a little addition of milk, refuse of the kitchen, &c. The grass comes in opportunely when food happens to get short, as is sometimes the case, especially when milk breaks off in August and



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

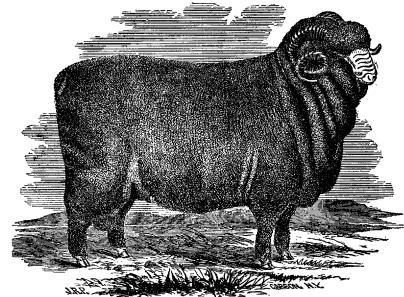
## MR. WILCOX'S INFANTADO SHEEP.

A. F. WILCOX, of Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., has a flock of forty ewes purchased by him of EDWIN HAMMOND, of Middlebury, Vt., and Silas G. Holyoke, St. Albans, Vt., or bred by himself from the stock bought of those gentlemen. The ewes bought of Mr. them, (if not to themselves,) the company ad-

he is so unfortunate as not to have one, he must borrow one for the occasion, or pay a fine of one dollar.

The association organized by choosing JOEL P. MILLINER President, and W. S. PALMER Secretary. A committee of three was chosen to superintend the weighing of sheep and fleeces. consisting of JESSE DEWEY, D. D. RING and WILLIAM JEFFREYS. Before the shearing commenced, the company, to the number of forty or more, went into Committee of the Whole, and sat down to a table most bountifully laden with not only the substantials of the farmer's own production, but with luxuries and dainties sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious epicure.

After doing ample justice to what was before



"THOUSAND DOLLAR RAM,"

HOLYOKE were exclusively of Hammond stock. | journed to the barn to witness the shearing, The pedigree of his stock ram, called the "Thousand Dollar Ram," a cut of which is herewith given, is stated on page 415 of the Practical Shepherd. He was got by Mr. HAMMOND's Sweepstakes," dam, "Old Queen's dam" by "Old Black," out of "First choice of old ewes." The first of his fleeces was 161 pounds; second 254 pounds-since which period they have been lighter, owing to his being hard worked and not fed highly. Mr. W. keeps him on quite moderate feed, believing that he will thus last longer and

weighing, &c., with the following results:

No. 1, ewe, weighed 92 lbs., weight of fleece 9 lbs. 7 oz.
Two years old.
2, ewe, weight 87 lbs., 3 yrs. old, sheared 9 lbs. 1 oz. at 87 lbs., 3

4, " 84 " 3

5, " 91 " 3

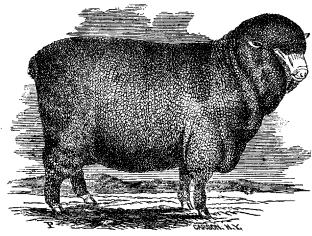
6, " 94 " 4

7, buck, " 190

all unwo-"

8, b--

The two last belonged to Mr. L. BABCOCK, of do more work in the aggregate. He took the Riga. Mr. B. exhibited several samples of woo



"BIG CHIEKE"

first premium as a lamb, and the first in the taken off June 9. The specimens shown were class of old rams, when two years old, at the Vermont State Fairs. The competition is understood to have been strong in both cases. He is giving great satisfaction as a stock ram in Onondaga county. The ewe, "Big Chunk," a cut of which accompanies this, is one of the above described flock.

# SHEEP-SHEARING IN OGDEN, N. Y.

MR. EDITOR:-I send you for publication in your valuable journal, a report of our Second Annual Sheep-Shearing Festival. This association met June 16th, at the residence of Mr. THADDEUS TERRELL, in the town of Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y. It was well attended. One of the commendable features of these festivals is the large attendance of ladies, who are privileged to make and adopt the rules and regulations of the association. By one of these, each man is bound to take his wife with him, and if By the rules of this Association, the lot fell upon

of superior length and fineness, three of which I will mention. No. 1, two year old ewe, suckling lamb — sheared 13 pounds 8 ounces, 3 inches long. No. 2, do. — sheared 11 pounds 12 ounces, 3 inches long. No. 3, buck, one year old sheared 15 pounds and 12 ounces, 34 inches long.

Mr. TERRELL also exhibited the fleece of his

stock buck, Romulus, which weighed 164 lbs., the growth of ten months and nineteen days. At this stage of the proceedings the company was notified that supper was all ready. This table, No. 2, was really in fact No. 1. We again satisfied the eating propensities, and, as most of us thought, trespassed upon the generous hospitality of our host; yet he appeared to be satisfied with the result, saying that it was hard to beat a real Vermonter on these occasions. Now came the report of the Weighing Committee, which is already given. The heaviest fleece was awarded to Mr. L. BABCOCK.

A-CYCONT

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

meeting adjourned to their next festival at the residence of L. BABCOCK in Riga on the second Wednesday in June, 1865. It is anticipated that the competition will be much larger at this meeting than heretofore, being earlier in the season, and giving more of the farmers a chance to compete.

By the way, these shearing festivals are looked upon with much favor among all the enterprising farmers who are giving much attention to the propagation and improvement of Spanish Merino sheep. FARMER. Ogden, June, 1864.

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE MINOR ITEMS, &c.

COARSE-WOOLED SHEEP .- N. W. B. of Tioga Co., N. Y., writes as follows:—"Perhaps you will set me down as a fault-finder, but I would really like to see more articles in your valuable paper about coarse-wooled sheep. Large numbers of the farmers in this section of the country think them the most profitable, every thing considered. Please give us portraits of them and articles about them; also inform us where imported ones can be purchased. I am a novice in sheep raising, and do not pretend to know but little, but I would like to hear both sides of the question."

If N. W. B. will take pains to cast his eyes back over the editorial matter of this department, aside from the descriptions accompanying cuts, or of floccks illustrated by those cuts, he will find that the topics dis cussed, the principles laid down, the modes and prescriptions described in nearly every case are intended to apply, and actually do apply, as much to coarse as to fine-wooled sheep. And, unless we greatly mistake, he will also find that the former have always received fair play in all direct or incidental comparisons which we have instituted between the races.

That our correspondents have much oftener referred to fine than to coarse-wooled sheep, is true. If anybody is to blame for this, it is the friends of the latter Our columns are equally open to the advocates of both races. Nay, observing the very fact that N. W. B. complains of, we have in repeated instances both invited and urged the growers of mutton sheep to let the public hear from them, and about their sheep, in our columns. So far as portaits are concerned, our correspondent may not be apprized that publishers do not furnish portraits of particular animals belonging to individuals. This is the owner's business. If suitable engraved portraits, or cuts, are sent to us, with proper descriptions, accounts of pedigrees, etc., by persons we consider reliable, we publish them,-and we would do this as soon for the owners of Cotswold, Down, Leices ter, or any other variety of mutton sheep, as for the owners of Merinos. We here publicly renew our invitation and request to the breeders of coarse-wooled sheep to write articles for our columns, and to furnish us with portraits for publication. To show those unacquainted with the subject how cuts are to be procured. we will state that John R. Page of Sennett, Sayuga Co., N. Y., has drawn, on the block, all the cuts which have appeared in this Department; and that ne has hitherto had for each ten dollars and his traveling expenses. The engravings on the block have cost about twelve dollars each — making an aggregate expense to the owners of between \$22 and \$25 for

N. W. B. wishes to know where imported coarse wooled sheep are to be purchased. We have not a list of breeders at hand, but will name a few that first occu to us. SAMUEL THORNE of Washington Hollow. Dutchess Co., N. Y., and James O. Sheldon of Geneva, N. Y., (Prest. of N. Y. State Agricultural Society, have the very cream of imported English South Downs SAMUEL CAMPBELL of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N Y., and James Brodie of Rufal Hill, Jefferson Co., N. Y., have imporedd Leicesters. HENRY G. WHITE of South Framingham. Mass., and FREDERICK W. STONE of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Canada West, have superior Cotswolds. A. B. Conger, No. 20 Nassau St., City of New York. N. L. CHAFFEE of Jefferson, Ashtabula Co. Ohio, and George MILLER of Markham, Canada West, breed choice Shropshire Downs. RICHARD S. FAY of Lynn, Mass., has a good flock of Oxfordshire Downs, imported by himself, &c , &c.

THE MESSRS. RICH'S "MOUNTAINEER." - A ram (then a teg) owned by John T. and VIRTULAN RICH of Richville, attracted much notice from those who visited Addison Co., Vermont, last winter, to examine fine sheep. He was dropped in April, 1863; got no milk except what he received from his dam; was not summer-housed; received no extra keeping; was weaned on the 22d of August; served sixty ewes in the fall: was sheared on the 2d day of May, 1864; his fleece weighed 17% lbs.; and he weighed after shearing 102 and better stock to begin the winter with. The HOW FARMING MAY BE MADE MORE AT-This is a record which it will be found very difficult to excel. "Mountaineer" was got by the "Tottenham ram," (Paular,) dam a Paular ewe bred by the Messrs. Rich. The pedigree of the Tottenham ram (with a cut) will soon be given in these columns.

# Communications, Etc.

# ABOUT SORGHUM MANUFACTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- I wish, through the columns of the RURAL, to give my brother farmers some of my experience and advice about sorghum. There are so many who go to a great expense, especially in manufacturing, and produce a very poor article, and get discouraged, that I want to help them some.

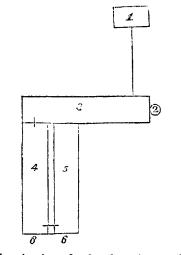
My experience commenced about the time that sorghum was introduced generally throughout the country. I generally planted half to three-fourths of an acre, in the same manner I did corn, but it was very slow in coming out of the ground, and difficult to find it at hoeing time, because the weeds grew fastest. I now sprout my seed before planting, then plant in ridges made by throwing two light furrows together. I plant about one inch deep, with a drill, with a roller attached, which leaves the ground smooth.

Now, the seed being sprouted, the ridges warmer than level ground, the ground being smoothed with the roller, the cane gets the start of the weeds, and you can cultivate much sooner

than in my former way. When ripe, I used to strip the leaves from the cane, and cut off the top while standing, (fashionable yet,) generally leave them to rot, then feet wide, five feet long and eight inches deep.

in many different articles to cleanse it, and made what we then thought good molasses. In the spring of 1862 I planted twelve acres, and when saw I was getting a good crop, I got a castiron, two-horse, perpendicular mill for \$65, and several sheets of common sheet-iron, 30 by 90 inches, weighing 20 pounds each, at 64 cents per pound. I got lumber (pine) one inch thick (it ought to be thicker) for the sides, made the pans myself, got a mason one day to help build the arches of quarry sand-stone, with mortar made of clay and sand. I got some old stove oven doors to put in the arches, and good grates about three feet long for the bottoms of two of

I set up the mill, about in the middle of the cane field, on the top of a small hill or knoll, so that the sap would run by a pipe underground into the first pan. I will try to draw a rude diagram of the position of the mill and pans.



The pipe is made of a clear pine scantling, 2 by 4 inches, one side cut out like a gutter and smoothed with a half-round plane, and a board nailed over it. At the mill have a tub with a spout in the bottom leading into the pipe, and have some ground cane in the tub to strain the sap before it enters the pipe.

Build the arch for the first pan highest, so the ap will run by a faucet (or a molasses gate is better) into the second pan, and the arch for the second pan above the third. The diagram shows by a mark from one pan to another where to place the faucets. Have the chimney made like stove pipe, about fifteen feet long. Leave holes for fire to go from under pans 4 and 5 to pan 3.

Now build a cheap shed over the pans to keep off storms, especially winds. Build the roof of boards, and leave wide cracks in the first layer, then put a board over the crack with one nail in the upper end. and leave so. When boiling, in fair weather, move the lower ends of the boards off the cracks to "let off steam;" also, have the sides so they can be opened when necessary.

If you have good wood on hand, barrels for the sirup, and some tools which I will mention hereafter, we will go after a load of cane. If half the heads are turning dark, it will do to begin. Take a gentle team with a wagon (a cart is better) and a rack something like a wood-rack, with stakes so that you can stand on the ground and lay the canes over. Drive on the left hand side of the row, (if you cut with the right hand,) take the canes in your left hand, cut with a corn knife, and lay them in the rack with the tops projecting out behind, as long as they ought to be cut off. When loaded, drive to a place near the mill where you want to leave the tops. Then take a heavy corn knife, about like a half cradle scythe, and chop off the tops, drive close to the mill where the "feeder" wants the canes. and dump your cart. Drive away quickly, so the feeder can drive on. Get another load, and be sure the mill don't have to wait for you. Cut the tops off in the same place every time, and at night, when you go up, take a load of them to experience with it. the cows, and you will have more milking to do, feeder will "have his hands full," to feed and drive, carry away the "chips" (not "bagasse") and give the sap as fast as those pans can boil, (not evaporate.)

Now look at the diagram, and I will tell you how to build the sides of the pans, and why. The best way to skim is to scrape off with a wooden scaper, made as follows:-For the first pan (3) take a piece of pine siding as long as the width of the pan, bore a hole in the middle, put in a light handle nearly the length of the pan. Make the end of the first pan (3) nearest the faucet, beveling so that you can scrane the skimmings out easily at the end. Make the outside of the other pans beveling, so that you can scrape the skimmings from the side. Have similar scrapers for them, but with shorter handies. If the faucets are not long enough to reach from one pan to another, make a short gutter of old tin, or anything clean, and hang t on the faucet.

When the sap has covered the bottoms of the first (3) and second (4) pans, build a fire under the second (4) pan. A little experience will teach you how to manage the faucets. Sometimes the "feeder" will give you sap faster than at other times. The great secret of making good sirup is, good skimming, quick boiling, and in small quantities. Therefore, heat slowly at first, then boil rapidly till nearly done, then slowly, so as not to burn.

When you have enough in the third pan (5) to make four or five gallons of sirup, close the faucet, and when the sirup is thick enough to suit, have a forkful of chips, fresh from the mill, and put on the fire to smother it while you take out the sirup. Lay a short board across the pan, set on pails enough to hold the haul the cane miles to a poor wooden mill to sirup, take a clean steel scoop-shovel and shovel grind, haul the sap back and boil it in a pan the sirup into the pails, dip some sap from the made of sheet-iron bottom and board sides, two second pan, (4,) put it in the third pan, (5,) enough to cover bottom before the chips get on

Mr. B. to have the next festival; whereupon the | Filled the pan nearly full, and when boiling, put | fire and burn the pan, turn the faucet, stir up the chips, and your pan will boil. Have your barrel ready, laying down, (not standing,) with a large tunnel in it, and a strainer in that; pour in the sirup while hot, and it will strain easily, and not hurt the barrel, only to shrink it a little. If the sirup starts through, drive the

> Now a few remarks on expenses, and I am done. The transportation of the canes to a distant manufactory, is a great item. Those patent "evaporators" are a great humbug! I have visited several of them, and found none of them to operate as they do on paper, and none to make as good sirup as my pans. I use nothing for cleansing the sirup, and such words as deffication, saccharometer, evaporator, bagasse, &c., I will leave for the patent men to pull the wool over your eyes with. Wilmington, Ill., 1864.

> REMARKS.—We need not say that we appreciate and value just such articles as the above. And we quite agree with our correspondent as to the merits of patent evaporators as compared with such a combination of pans as he has described. Some of the best Sorghum sirup we ever tasted was made in a kettle! But shallow pans are better, without doubt.

## ALSIKE CLOVER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Dr.-McClure, one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Philadelphia, speaks very highly of clover hay for horses. He says the Alsike or Swedish white clover, is very highly esteemed in Europe, and after trial, is being largely sown in England and Scotland - that it contains the properties of both the red and white clover-that many agriculturists say, that animals will leave any other grass or clover to feed on alsike, and that the more it becomes known the greater will be its cultivation. Mr. S. B. PARSONS, of Long Island, having cultivated it as a farm crop, is reported by the Agriculturist as speaking of it very highly; stands the winter well; grows nearly as high as the common red; and produces an abundance of pinkish white flowers. Mr. WAGNER, reports a German paper as saying, "this clover is pre-eminent, both in quality and quantity of product, and is especially valuable for the continued succulency of the stalk, even when the plant is in full bloom. It requires a less fertile soil than the red clover, and is less liable to be thrown out by frost in winter. It also yields a heavier second crop than the common white clover."

F. SEARLS, of Illinois, in the Prairie Farmer, says:-"I sowed one acres three years ago next spring, and could ask for no better hay or bee pasture. After it was thrashed, horses and cows seemed to prefer it to good timothy hay. I sowed six acres last spring. That I sowed first cut more than double the hay per acre than the red clover. It stands the winter better than the red clover, and it yields many flowers on a stalk. It blossoms about the same time as white clover, but the second crop of flowers come about the time the common white is gone, and lasts until hard frosts." He further says - "I have seen bees to work on it when it was wet as the rain could make it, and from early in the morning until late in the evening, it is alive with bees." He thinks if any thing in the clover line will please a man, "the Swedish white clover will do it."

From all that we can learn, respecting alsike, it would appear to be, not only a very valuable farm crop, but a very important acquisition to the bee-keeper. Let it have a thorough trial. Rolling Prairie, Wis., 1864. L. L. F.

REMARKS.-Have our readers any experience with this clover. It is highly commended, and we should be glad to hear from the present season's crop. Let those who have it and respond to this inquiry give us the character of soil on which it is growing, and all the details of their

# TRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorise as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and, in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

N. B. The above was copied from the "Auburn Journal," and I think is worthy of a place in the "RURAL NEW-YORKER." FARMER. Cayuga, N. Y., 1864.

#### CURING CORN FODDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The question is asked in the Rural "What is the best method of securing corn fodder?" I also would like to know the best method. I have raised some nearly every year the past twelve years. I have always cradled it and raked and bound it. I use an old cradle, mended up strong for the occasion, gather the ends of the fingers close together, and a strong man will find it no play to cut it. I rake into gavels or bundles, and set a bunch on end and bind it nearest the tops with rye straw, then set three or four of these together and bind firmly and let stand and cure. When well dried I choose to stack around a pole, one length only deep from the pole. Some will say let it lie in the swath and cure. I never have allowed mine to get rained on in the swath since my first crop, which got wet and had to be put up wet, as it never would have got dry in the swath. Alden, N. Y., June, 1864.

REMARKS.—The corn should be bound and set up at once; and as there seems to be a difficulty about storing it in barns and lofts, it may be quickly stacked about poles, fifteen feet long, set firmly in the ground — a single layer, with tops in the center, binding it by laying each alternate tier lapping by the pole. The center should be kept the highest. We have stacked stalks in this way and they kept well.

## PROPELLING A FORCE PUMP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- Not having the natural advantage of a living spring on higher land than the farm buildings to furnish water for the stock when yarded, I last fall conceived a plan to procure it from the outlet of Conesus Lake, which flows through the farm about 30 rods from the barn, on the opposite side of the road, and some 25 feet below, by means of a small paddle-wheel turned by the current, working a small, cheap, durable force pump immersed below the frost in the water. It forces the water through a pipe to a tank in the yard, the surplus returning through tile in the same ditch which contains the aqueduct. The wheel is durable and secure against high water and flood-wood; works the pump plunger by a simple crank and pitman attached to the end of the shaft. It performs its duty faithfully night and day, furnishing an abundance of pure water without any expense or trouble, except to renew the leather valves in the pump if occasion should require.

The plan is a success in every respect, and out-does the hydraulic ram in cheapness, durability and capacity. Hoping the above may be of use to some of your readers,

I remain yours, L. P. WEST. Lakeville, N. Y., 1864.

# Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c .- After a remarkably we spring, we have had the dryest summer within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of this region. The drouth has been so severe that some crops are probably past recovery. Oats and barley are very light, and it is believed neither will yield half an average crop. Potatoes and corn have suffered much-especially the former, which cannot recover without a soaking rain, soon. The pastures in all this region have been dry and almost useless for weeks, while the meadows have been so parched, in many localities, that the uncut hay is nearly worthless. The prospects of farmers have been discouraging, but a rain storm (promising continuance) commenced yesterday (Monday, 25th,) noon, and water has fallen moderately most of the time for 24 hours. But much more is needed to thoroughly saturate the earth and revive the famishing crops.

TURNIP DAY.—Blessed be Turnip day! Blessed be rain! Blessed be the Great Giver of it! The good old practice of raining the 25th day of July-the "turnip day" of the year - was faithfully observed in these parts. We have never known it to fail-not since we can remember. And while we write, the day after, the rain drops easily, gracefully and freely from the clouds with a good, old-fashioned steadiness which is refresh ing. And there was a demand for the supply, for the pastures were sadly sun-burned, the meadow-crops prematurely ripe, and the grain dwarfed by the drouth.

The object of this article, however, is to say that this will not reach our readers too late for them to put in turnip seed-and every unoccupied nook should be quickly and faithfully seeded with turnips. There is necessity for doing this. If you do it, the product will save, for market, grain you would otherwise be compelled to feed. And there will be a demand for the grain at remunerative prices. We should not hesitate to sow the round or flat varieties any time during August. It will add to the forage resources. It will help to save us from famine. And it is the duty of every farmer to use all means within his power to recover from the soil what has been lost to him by the severity of the unparalleled drouth. Interest as well as duty ought to stimulate to this work.

The varieties which may be safely sown now, are the White Flat Norfolk, the White Stone, the Strap-leaved Red top, Strap leaved White top, Yellow Stone and Orange Jelly. Perhaps there are other varieties that will produce a good crop. Of the above named, the White Stone may be sown latest, profitably. We urge this subject upon the attention of our readers.

MONROE COUNTY PEAT.-Of late several peat beds have been discovered and opened in this county. The quality of the peat is such that some owners of beds believe they possess mines of wealth, and with reason. considering the present and prospective price of fue We have good specimens of peat from Mr. J. D. BRIG-HAM of Ogden, some nine miles west of Rochester, and some called peat from Mr. Chas. J. Frost of Gates, near the city. The substitution of peat for coal, in many instances, is talked of, and the public naturally await further developments with considerable interest

THE IOWA HOMESTEAD.—This journal has been sold by MARK MILLER, its founder, to H. W. PETTIT. Mr. MILLER continues as Agricultural and Horticultural Editor. The paper has been enlarged, has a new heading, and is otherwise improved in appearance. Success to our contemporary under its new arrangement. Published weekly at Des Moines, at \$2 per annum.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—Advance in Price.— It will be seen by reference to advertisement that the price of Dr. RANDALL's last and best work on Sheep Husbandry, The Practical Shepherd, has been advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Considering the prices now charged for works of equal cost of manufacture, (reckoning quality of paper, printing, number and style of illustrations, binding, etc.,) the new price is very low, and it may soon be necessary to make it \$2. The paper upon which it is printed costs over one-third more than the same quality did when the work was first issued, and the cases (covers) in proportion. This would warrant an advance to over \$2, but fortunately we obtained paper for several editions before the last rise, and (instead of "marking up," as do the merchants,) we give the public the benefit of our advantageous purchase of stock. Those, if any there are, who have waited for the price of the book to be lower, have "missed a figure," and it is more than probable that such as want it, and do not purchase soon, will ere long be obliged to pay still more, or go without the best and most complete work on American Sheep Husbandry ever published.

CROPS IN SOUTHERN OHIO. - J. V. COCHRAN Of Hamilton Co., Ohio, writes July 18th:-"The wheat crop just harvested is excellent. In some localities it was frozen out some; but not so badly as the croakers tried to make out last spring. Spring barley very good; fall barley badly frozen out. The hay crop in some ocalities is very light; as a general thing, however, it will make a medium crop—not so good as was anticipated. The oat crop now being harvested is very good. The corn looks fine and is growing fast since the late showers. It has suffered severely until recently on account of dry weather. Pasture is good and stock in

DUTY ON IMPORTED FARM IMPLEMENTS .- (M. A. P., Michigan.) You are correct in your supposition. Section 21 of the New Tariff provides—"That during the period of one year from the passage of this act there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed for and adapted to the manufacture of woven fabrics, from the fiber of flax or hemp, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor; and that steam agricultural machinery and implements may be imported free from duty for one year from the passage of this act." Approved June 30th,

MUNIFICENT DONATION FROM A FARMER.—We learn from the Prarie Farmer that, sometime since JACOB STRAWN, Esq., the Cattle King of Morgan county, Ill., offered to donate \$10,000 to the United States Christian Commission, provided that Morgan county, as a whole, would exceed that amount. Thereupon the county raised \$11,000, and Mr. STRAWN has paid over the \$10,000. He is said to be worth two millions of dollars. Such men are an honor to their State and country.

PENN. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. -The Ohio Farmer says:—"The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College have elected Prof. Wm. H. ALLEN, formerly President of Girard College, as President of that institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Dr. Evan Pugh. With Mr. Waring out of the corps of instructors, and Mr. Pugh dead, we fear the agricultural feature of the College will be but feebly

ELLIS' MUSIC STORE .- We direct attention to the advertisement of this fine establishment. Mr. Ellis has recently been appointed agent for the sale of the renowned CHICKERING Plano-Fortes, and can also furnish all the best styles of musical instruments, sheet music, etc.

REMEDY FOR CHINCH-BUG. - (Mrs. Sarah Day, Polk Co., Iowa.) Nothing that you can soak the seedwheat in will prevent the ravages of the bug in it. A Western farmer once told us that he prevented the destruction of his wheat crop by this bug, by sowing his wheat early in March, so that the grain passed the milky stage before the bugs were numerous enough to injure it. Some practice, about the 1st of June, throwing furrows together through the wheat, ten or fifteen feet apart, and drilling in corn. When the wheat begins to ripen the bugs go on this corn. Straw is hauled on it, and bugs and corn burned. On page 158, current vol., we gave a successful mode of keeping them out of the corn. The best preventive is clean farming-is the mowing out of fence corners, burning of brush heaps, corn stalks, grain stubble, (or plowing it under, which is better,) and any refuse in which they can winter.

To PREVENT Hogs Rooting.-I send you a sample of what I use to prevent my hogs rooting. Stick a pocket-knife blade through the snout, then crowd the



stick in, and it will prevent the hog rooting as well as to use a wire, and it is quicker done.—ISAAC MCNEIL. The "invention" consists simply of a piece of hard wood whittled out in the form of the figure, and but

BOVISTA GIGANTEA.—Will Mr. RURAL please inform a subscriber what is the "Bovista gigantea, or frog-cheese?"—I. C.

Lycoperdon bovista is the common puff-ball over the Bovista gigantea is that huge ball of coarse, cheesy-like matter, growing nearly a foot in diameter, sometimes in moist places. We have not heard it named frog-cheese.

THE SEX OF EGGs. - By holding the large end between your eye and a strong light, there will be seen in every egg a small vacant space, sometimes on the end exactly, and in others a little on one side. Does the position of this vacant spot determine the sex of eggs? Will the readers of the Rugar, try this and report the result?-L. F. S., Fon du Lac Co., Wis.

Sugar-Beet Manufacture.—(M. S. S., Forestville, N. Y.) There are German and French works on the manufacture of sugar from beets, but they are not accessible to those not in "the trade." We know of no American work.

STRINGS FOR HAMS -In order to keep strings from year to year on which to hang hams in the smoke house, tie both ends together, cut a hole in the ham, put the string through and loop it. It need not be cut.-I. McNEIL.

FOR A STRAINED JOINT.—EDMUND HEWITT OF Galway, writes:—"Take good vinegar, put in as much sait as will dissolve, heat it as hot as you can bear your hand in it, rub and heat it in thoroughly."

Comstock's Spader.—(J. H. Gaylord.) \_ It is manufactured by C. Comstock, Milwaukee, Wis. Price about \$200, we believe.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Korticultural.

#### CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

LAST week we said something about some fine seedlings of these beautiful flowers placed on our table by Mr. VICK. Something was said about the importance of propagating the finest of these seedlings. And it is important one should know how to decide which are the worthy ones. To this end we publish herewith engravings of two prize flowers, showing the markings, and also give some of the characteristics of excellence, which will enable the reader to fix upon a standard by which he or she may judge of the merits of the seedlings.

THE CARNATION - REQUISITES.

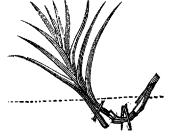
The stem should be tall, strong, and perfectly erect, not less than two feet in height; the calyx long, firm, and entire; the petals broad, smooth, and free from indenture on the edge. The outside petals should rise above the calyx and turn in a horizontal direction. The interior petals should gradually decrease in size toward the center of the flower, each row of petals being regularly disposed alike on every side, and imbricating each other. The colors, whether Bizarre or Flake, should be strong, brilliant, and distinct throughout. Bizarres, or such as contain two colors upon a white ground, are esteemed preferable to Flakes. The ground color should be a pure white, free from spots or tinge of any sort, the Flakes broad and bold, commencing at the extreme edge of the petal, and running through to the center of the flower. diminishing in breadth as they approach the center in the same ratio as the petal. The distribution of colors should be equal. In a Flake, not less than three divisions in each petal. In a Bizarre, not less than five. The form of the flower, when looked at from above, should be circular; and when viewed from the side, present a semi-globular appearance; the size of the flower not less than three inches in diameter. and should contain a sufficient number of petals to give it a bold but not too full appearance. Seventeen large, well-shaped petals, is the smallest number that a first-rate flower should

## THE PICOTEE-REQUISITES.

A first-rate Picotee should present a full, round flower, with broad and well-formed petals; the color, whatever it may be, confined to the edge of the petal, and the lower part of the petal of a pure white; the color regular, and at an equal distance from the edge of the petal all round the flower, each petal exhibiting the same regularity of coloring throughout.

## PROPAGATION BY LAYERS.

The proper season for layering is June or July. When the time arrives for performing the operation, procure a quantity of small hooked pegs; then take a trowel and remove the earth to the depth of an inch or so directly under the shoot to be layered. Take the shoot in one hand, and with the finger and thumb of the other hand remove the leaves from the body of the shoot, and shorten those at the top an inch or so. With a thin, sharp knife, cut through the strongest joint on the body of the shoot, cutting upward until within a short distance of the next joint, and if the joints are close it may be necessary to cut through more than one. The slit may be from



one to two inches in length. Then press the center of the shoot down to the earth, being at the same time careful to keep the slit open and the top in an upright position; take one of the pegs and secure it in this situation. A little clean sand placed around the cut, will aid in the formation of roots. In September or October the shoots thus layered will be rooted sufficiently to separate from the parent plant, when they may be cut away and removed to winter quarters. The operation is pretty plainly illustrated in the engraving.

PROPAGATION BY PIPINGS.

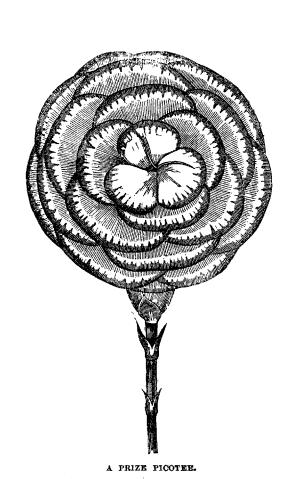
This is a simple operation, yet requiring great care and attention to insure success. Prepare a small bed in some partially shaded part of the

garden, composed of the same materials as that recommended for the seed bed, but with a larger portion of sand. Select the strongest short-jointed shoots, and cut them off immediately below the second or third joint from the top of the shoot, and they will present the appearance shown in the engraving.

As fast as prepared in this manner, place them in a pan of rain water to prevent flagging. Plant these shoots, or pipings, as they are called, as soon as a

SAN BOLL

PIPING. sufficient quantity is prepared in the bed, an inch and a half assunder; water slightly through a fine rose, and after the leaves are thoroughly dry, cover with a hand glass and shade from the mid-day sun. Pipings may be prepared in July or August, and if closely covered with a hand or bell glass, and shaded from the sun, will scarcely require any water until rooted. If they should need water, it will be found, in ing. Such a book might also contain various





A PRIZE CARNATION.

most cases, sufficient to pour a little on the outside of the glass. This will moisten the earth inside, and prevent the cuttings or pipings from drying.

POT CULTURE FOR EARLY FLOWERING.

In September or October, provide a sufficient number of pots, six or eight inches in diameter at the top. Make a compost of two parts turfy loam, one part of thoroughly rotten hot-bed manure, and one part of clean lake or river sand; place on the bottom of the pots a layer of broken crocks, and on this place a small quantity of the prepared compost. Take the plant in one hand by gathering the leaves together so that the roots may be all clear; hold the plant in the pot in such a way that the roots may lie lightly on the mold; then with a trowel in the other hand, commence filling up the pot with the compost all around the roots of the plant. When this is accomplished, release your hold of the plant and take the pot in both hands, holding on by the rim, and give it a few sharp raps on some solid substance. This will settle the earth better than by pressing it with the hand. Give a slight watering from a water can with a fine rose, and the operation of potting is complete. In November place a hot-bed frame in a sunny and sheltered situation, and place on the inside of this six or eight inches of tan bark; plunge the pots in this up to their rims, put on the glasses, water moderately, and during mild weather give plenty of air. In very severe weather, cover the frame with straw or mats to protect the plants from frosts, but in mild weather the covering must be removed, otherwise the plants will become weak. In spring the plants may be removed to the garden or other suitable quarters.

# A NEW FLOWER-FLORISTS' NOTE BOOKS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Can you give me the name of a flower, of which, from the nature of it, I am unable to furnish you either a specimen or a correct botanical description? I will venture upon some kind of description: it is from a bulb resembling that of the Grape Hyacinth in size and form, but having a slight tinge of flesh color. They also look alike when coming up out of the ground in spring, except, perhaps, that the plant in question has a little more grassy appearance. And now for the flower, which it is that particularly baffles the nower of description. The time of the perfection of the flower is June; but it makes appearance, shooting up through the ground, several weeks earlier, and at first resembles slightly in form the cone-shaped seed-stalk of nie-plant when it bursts its covering. It is, at this time, of a bluish color. When it reaches its perfection, it is about ten inches high, branching, craggy, of bright blue color and most singular appearance—having no distinct botanical parts in common with ether flowers. What shall we call it? I have searched botanies, catalogues of bulbs, and every other source of information within my reach; all these having been dumb on the subject, I appeal to the RURAL, whence all our wants in this line are supplied when other sources fail.

Is it too late to suggest to floral cultivators the propriety of keeping a garden sketch-book? Much has already been said about the proper arrangement of gardens in reference to proper contrasts of color, suitable positions for different plants, &c. But that which is of most importance in governing the position of flowers in reference to each other, is the time of flowering. Hence the value, in one particular, of a garden sketch or note-book, in which to enter each week in the season all flowers, with their height, habits and color, which may be in bloom at the time of entry. This would be for each individual a ready and reliable reference in future planning, or in aiding their friends who may be only beginners in flower-garden-

notes upon the weather, times of sprouting, transplanting; also upon experiments which have proved a success or a failure. In it also could be drawn plates of the seed beds - or ground where a variety of bulbs or seeds are placed-properly drawn and numbered in such a manner as to know whether each plant comes as it has been represented to you. I pursued this course last fall with bulbs received. When the bulbs first arrived, I drew in my sketchbook a plate of the ground in which they were to be placed; planted every bulb on paper, by placing a letter or figure in the proper place, and carrying out a reference from it to the name and color which it purported to be; this done, I took my book and bulbs to the garden, and planted according to my paper plan. The various Crocuses have bloomed—all true to color and name. The Tulips and Crown Imperial, the Frittillaria and Narcissus, have yet to show whether they are capable of deception or L. G. B. Crown Point, Ind., April, 1864.

REMARKS.-We do not know the name of this flower, and we can find no one who does among our florists. It has been grown here, but we cannot learn where the bulbs were obtained from which it was produced. Where did you get yours? Those who have seen it here speak highly of its beauty. If our readers know anything of it—its name, history—we shall be glad to hear from them.

Since writing the above we have become pretty well convinced that this flower is the abortive Grape Hyacinth described in Wood's Botany, last edition. It has been in cultivation a long time. Wood calls it Muscari racimosum var. plumatilis.

Our friend's suggestions concerning a garden note or sketch book are good, and it is not too late to make them available the present season. The above article has evidently-judging by its date-been on hand some time, but has escaped our notice.

WE have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keepers at home;" but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower-pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They begin at the beginning. Taking a young plant (say a seedling or cutting of a cedar) when only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the taproot is generally made to rest on the bottom of the pan, or on a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light

As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contriv and pegs, and various owner mechanical contriv-ances to promote symmetry of habit, or to fash-ion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-roots is out of the question; by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, any poor soil and little of it, and little water, any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side-roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly, each new set of leaves becomes more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—The Technologist.

# Hotes and Queries.

PRESERVING FLOWERS .- Will some one inform me how to preserve flowers so as to retain their colors?-Mrs. O. F. Cleveland.

PLANT FOR NAME .- (A Rural Reader, Rathbone, N. Y.) The leaf you send us does not enable us to identify the plant. We want the blossom too. We think we have seen it in gardens, but are not sure.

THE FRUIT CROP IN NIAGARA Co., N. Y.-G. W. F., of Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y., writes:—"We shall have no peaches, about one third of a crop of apples, about the same of pears, and an abundant crop of grapes and quinces. Pears and apples both set well, but the curculio and dry weather have nearly ruined them in Niagara Co. this season."

SEPARATING HOLLYHOCKS. — Can Hollyhocks, and such woody roots, be taken up in the fall and separated? And when is the proper time? And can they be propagated by layers? If so, in what manner?—the same as Picotees?—L. A. P., Iowa City, Iowa.

Hollyhocks can be taken up in the fall and the roots divided. It should be done in October. And unless the plant is quite strong, if you intend to separate the roots it should not be allowed to blossom-at least the seed should not be allowed to perfect, for it affects the vitality of the root. It is better to cut off the flower stem when half done flowering. The Hollyhock cannot be propagated by layering, but it may be by cuttings from the flower stem, though for amateurs it is better to divide the roots. The cuttings root readily

THE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.—A Canada correspondent writes:—"I have just returned from the Islands in Lake Erie. The vineyards are looking well, quite as well as could be expected after the severe weather of ast winter. The owners expect a full half crop on the old vines, and with the vines that come into bearing this season for the first time, they will have as many grapes as last season. The Catawba is the great grape. Many have no others planted yet. The Delaware is to be the leading grape as soon as vines can be had: at present they are too scarce and dear. I saw some fine Delawares in bearing, however. The wine stands 'No. 1.' I did not visit KELI EY's Island — only called a few moments as the steamer was putting off freight. I was several days on Put-in-Bay and North Bass. Land is selling from \$350 to \$500 per acre without improve--some ask more - and from \$500 to \$1,200 per acre with improvements. I am informed that it is much higher on Kelley's Island, as it is much more

A Wonder of Nature.—There is a rose tree now in full bloom, with a delicate pink rose, specimens of which I herein send you. The original bearing of said tree was for years yellow. The present bearer is not a sprout from the original, but the very plant that was formerly the bearer of the yellow rose. It is also at the distance of at least fifteen feet frem any other rose. The above facts are indisputable, as the said rose belongs to Mr. Ira Green, one of year patrons—whose farm and residence is some four miles South-west of Rush village. Is this freak of nature something new under the sun?—Joseph Chapman, Rush, N. Y.

We cannot explain it-never knew of such a sport. We cannot positively identify the species sent us, but should think it Rosa Carolina.

- Since writing the above Prof. DEWRY informs us that he knew a rose bush in this city, introduced here from Virginia, which bore, for years, a single yellow rose. Finally the petals became tinged and striped or splashed with purple. No cause for it was discov ered, though it was supposed it might have been caused by the application of some of the salts to the soil about it.

ABOUT AN APPLE ORCHARD IN ILLINOIS.—I intend ABOUT AN APPLE ORCHARD IN ILLINOIS.—I much, and fully expect to put out an orchard of about twelve hundred trees this fall. I wish to know of you, or some experienced horticulturist, the varieties, and number of each variety for an orchard of that size. I am situated upon one arm of the Grand Prairie where the soil is very rich, a black, loose loam. Will some gentleman please inform me through the medium of the Rural, the number and varieties of standard apples in an orchard of 1,300 trees? Also, in putting out one hundred pear trees, what varieties and number?—Samuel Frankerberger, M. D.

Washell be a more clad to hear from some of the in-

We shall be very glad to hear from some of the intelligent Illinoisans on this subject. Meantime we recommend Dr. F. to mail one dollar to W. C. Flagg, Moro, Ill., Corresponding Sec'y of Illinois State Hort. Society, which will make him a member of said Society, and entitle him to receive the proceedings of the same for 1868, in which he will find a report by the Secretary which will aid him in arriving at a conclusion, we think. The Society's published transactions are valuable, and should be in the hands of every Western ivait

# Pomestic Gronomy.

## POT-PIE, COOKIES, &c.

Pot-Pie.—Any kind of fresh meat will make good pot-pie - though chicken, beef and veal are preferable. Prepare the meat the same as for chicken-pie; drop one thickness of the crust all around the top of the pot. Let the pot be uncovered the first fifteen minutes, then cover it and let it boil fifteen minutes longer. Be sure that it does not stop boiling from the time that the crust is put in until you take it up; bring it to the table immediately, and be ready to eat it as soon as you can without burning your mouth.

COOKIES.—One cup of butter; one of sweet milk; two of sugar; two teaspoonsful of cream tarter; one of soda; mix, roll thin; cut in small cakes; bake ten minutes; do not seorch them.
Use spice or carraway seed for flavoring.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, half a pound of butter, half pint of sour cream, one pound of raisins, five eggs, a large teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one of soda. Frost and trimmings. The raisins may be chopped a very little.—Mrs. E. A. C.

# ABOUT SOAP AND CHEESE FLIES.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP FROM SOFT. - Heat the soap and add fine salt in the proportion of a pint to a gallon; let it boil half an hour, set off and let cool; then cut in bars and put it in clean soft water and boil again; then let cool and dry

TO KEEP FLIES FROM CHEESE.—Steep pennyroyal in water, and boil up the fat that you grease your cheese with in the water. The flies will not light on cheese greased with this. -ELLIE E. R., Boston, Mich.

How to Prepare Straw for Braiding. -First take any small stick and commence at the largest end of the straw and split it open. Then take a common case knife and put the straw on a board with the inside up and draw the straw through under the knife, bearing down hard. Lay the straw on the board and stick pins in it a little distance apart and draw the straw through again and you will find it is prepared very even and smooth. You can prepare the straw in this way in as small strips as you like, by pinning it just where you would have it split. Rye straw is the best for braiding and now is the time for cutting it.—MENERVIA.

PREPARING STRAW FOR BRADING.—Tell J. O. G. that straw for brading needs only repeated scalding and drying in the sun.—Mrs. O. F. C.

TO MAKE BERRY PUDDING. - Take two teacups of sour cream; two eggs, well beaten; one teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt; stir in wheat flour enough to make quite a thick batter; put half the batter in a well buttered tin, then put in one quart of berries, and the remainder of your batter. Bake one hour and serve hot, with sweet cream and sugar. It is excellent. Try it, "Young Housekeeper." The above is sufficient for four or five persons.—Miss MARY A. G., Liberty Falls, N. Y.

PRESERVING CURRANTS. -- Currants are among the most valuable and wholesome of summer fruits, and are, this year, very abundant. None of the fruit should be wasted when there is such great and increasing need of it in the military hospitals. The following is a recipe-for dried currants:—Wash and dry your currants, then scald them till easily mashed. To one pound of the juice and pulp of currants add a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar. Scald both together, then spread thin on plates, and dry in the sun.

SAVE YOUR COB-WEBS .- We just called at a neighbor's, where a lad cut his thumb. The wound bled profusely. While we were in the act of tying it up a bit of cob-web was brought, with the request that it be tied on. The application was no more than effected before the blood stopped. We never saw a prompter action. We then learned that the application was in common use, and always efficacious. Save the webs.

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS. - An ounce of gum camphor and one of the powdered shell of red pepper are macerated in eight ounces of alcohol for several days, then strained. With this tincture the furs of cloths are sprinkled over, and rolled up in sheets. Instead of the pepper, bitter apple may be used. This remedy is used in Russia, under the name of "Chinese Tincture for Moths."

# DOMESTIC INQUIRIES.

ICE CREAM .- Will some of the Rural readers give a recipe for making farmer's ice cream? and 'oblige-

DORA HAMILTON'S CHEESE.-I would like to inquire of Dora Hamilton how to make the cheese she speaks of in Rural, page 199. We understand the doughnuts and pickles, but that "cheese"-will she please inform us how to make it? and oblige-Mrs. D. C. P., Princeton, Minn.

TOMATO WINE.—Be good enough to give me a recipe for making Tomato Wine. I am going to make a large quantity, and shall depend altogether upon the RURAL for instructions.—B. G. R. S., Bristol, N. Y.

Dora Hamilton's Doughnuts and Cheese.—Will DORA HAMILTON please inform me through the RURAL how to make those delicious doughnuts, and the cheese which needs no pressing .- A FAMER'S WIFE, Washington, Wis.

GOOSEBERRY CATSUP - ROSE-WATER - Will some of the Rural readers please inform me how to make gooseberry catsup? Also, give a recipe for making ose-water, and oblige-A Subscriber.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

- DYSAM

## MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

We are taught to love; from Childhood's years My earliest article of faith Was love for human kind To love my neighbor as myself Is Christian-like, they say; And if I love my neighbor's wife, How can I help it, pray?

The golden rule I strive to heed Wherever I may be, And do to others as I would That they should do to me; And so one day, I thought 'twere well If I this precept tried, And filled with generous thoughts I took My neighbor's wife to ride

But ah! this kind and simple act Gave rise to slanders high; A host of furious tongues assailed My neighbor's wife and I. We are taught to share with liberal hearts, The blessings that we prize-To smile with others when they smile, And dry the mourner's eyes.

And when, one day, I chanced to find My neighbor's wife in tears, I whispered words of sympathy Within her listening ears; I drew her trembling form to mine And kissed her tears away; The act was seen; and lo! there was The very deuce to pay.

Alas! alas! 'tis passing strange-I'm sure I can't see through it; I'm told to love with all my heart, Then blamed because I do it: The precept that I learned in youth Will cling to me through life; I try to love my neighbor, and I'm sure I love his wife.

## FAIR INES.

"I saw thee, lovely Ines, Descend along the shore, With bands of noble gentlemen, And banners waved before; And gentle youth and maidens gay, And snowy plumes they wore; It would have been a beauteous dream If it had been no more!

" Alas, alas, fair Incs, She went away with song, With Music waiting on her steps, And shouting of the throng; But some were sad, and felt no mirth But only Music's wrong, In sounds that sang Farewell, Farewell To her you've loved so long."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE - AGAIN.

REPLY TO LANCILLOTTI.

I HAVE read the articles in the RURAL, by LANCILLOTTI, entitled "The Amiable Woman, Photographed," and the "Reply to the Unprotected Female," and I can not relieve my mind of the impression, that if she had been placed in the right sort of surroundings, she would have been one of those much despised and slandered persons called "Strong Minded Women." Take both of her articles together, and what other conclusion can be gained? She is to be pitied, for what piece of mind can any woman have who can not help thinking for herself, and still admires Mrs. BLAND? Not an hour passes that she does not feel guilty of some misdemeanor, and forms new resolves to do better in future, and not be so unlady-like as to form an opinion of her own. I am sure that she tries hard to be an "amiable woman," and perhaps she would succeed, if she had not so much curiosity to know everybody's thoughts and sayings. That is continually getting her into trouble, and she can do no better than to write her thoughts over an assumed name, and give them to the public | kind; but instead, will go on encouraging peoin such a manner that Mrs. BLAND shall never ple to do that which they well know only causes know who wrote them. In this way she has the satisfaction of helping sow the seeds of contention without receiving the punishment that is due from her amiable teacher. What I said, I said openly, without fear of either Mrs. BLAND or Mrs. GRUNDY, although I knew that such words from the pen of a woman would be considered by them as heresy; but I did not expect how they know that they would not have imthat one of their followers would dare to disgrace herself so much as to express her opinion in print, and I still believe that she would not, if she had been obliged to have signed her own name to her words.

My first thought, upon reading the "Reply to the Unprotected Female," was to let it pass unnoticed, because there were so many insinuations that made me indignant; for I considered them insulting, whether applied to man or woman. Were any one, in conversation with me, to make the remarks that are contained in that article, I would leave their presence immediately, considering them either too ignorant or degraded for my society, except that of men who practiced these filthy vices - smoking, chewing and swearing. Tobacco, in whatever form it is used, I consider to be a curse to the earth, and all who are in the least connected with the growth, or use, or even obliged to associate with those who use it. I verily believe "Twas the Devil sowed the seed," and he has caused more sin, misery and degradation by that little act, than by any other act since his labors commenced. The use and culture of tobacco I consider to be the greatest sins of the age. I make no exception; for I consider them the body of the tree of evil. Ignorance is the root; cut the body off, and the root will fast decay. tions: you have a right to your own opinion. I weed, and all who use it. I have no patience to wearing of the "Bloomer costume," why do melancholy is rebellion.

talk, write or read upon the subject; for there are plenty who feel it their duty to do so, and my own feelings are already too keen for my happiness. I can not be calm when any one will throw out such low insinuations, simply because a woman ventures to express an opinion at variance with some of the old, pre-conceived notions of propriety.

She considers me the "victim of a strange hallucination." Perhaps I am; there are many such in the world; but there is one remarkable fact connected with all diseases of the mind-that is, that whatever disorder afflicts a person most, they are sure to charge upon others; thus the drunkard considers every person he meets drunk, and himself the only sober man in the street; and the madman feels himself the victim of

If it is the fashion for women to wear stockings and boots, rivaling men's in warmth and thickness, I hope our merchants will be informed of the fact, and this fall provide themselves with a fashionable stock of goods, as I, for one, like to have things that are fashionable, if they can at the same time be comfortable. I would not say one word disparagingly of the hoop skirt as now worn, although I can not think it such a model of perfection as LANCIL-LOTTI, and the Editor of the Scalpel seem to consider it. True, it is a decided improvement, but I think of no more value than the improvement in dress waists, by adopting the present style, which is neither very short nor very long, for the long bodice waist worn twelve or fifteen years ago. This is an age of improvements, and it seems strange that any one can think that anything is perfect, or be astonished at anything that may be suggested, be it ever so strange or

Let me ask, of what great advantage are "Garibaldis," "Zouaves," and other kindred jackets, that leave the waist in perfect freedom, so long as the corset is so "necessary to insure a perfectly fitting dress, and essential to that distinction of style which marks a well-bred lady?" Here let me ask a few more questions. Why is a Garibaldi better than a plain fitting waist, if it is worn over a corset? In what consists a perfectly fitting dress? Why is a corset a distinction of style that marks a well-bred lady? I suppose LANCILLOTTI'S idea of a perfectly fitting waist is one that sets smoothly over a perfect French frame. The frames that the CREATOR made are entirely out of fashion, and ill-bred, it appears, and the French are obliged to make frames for our mis-shaped American women, that they may not be considered so vulgar and ill-bred as to possess any part of a human body, except hands, arms and head. Fathers and husbands remember this, and do not fail to procure for your wives and daughters a well-bred form, and thus save them from the slander of Mrs. BLAND. Fashion governs all our thoughts more than

many of us are willing to admit. Take the fashion plates of eighteen hundred and fifty or fifty-four. and compare them with those of this summer, and see how many well-bred ladies you will find pictured among those old ones. Without reflection they actually look repulsive, yet ten or fourteen years ago, Mrs. BLAND pronounced them delightful, notwithstanding which, if any one were to appear in her august presence, arrayed in what she then considered the best style, I am very much mistaken if she would not faint, especially if there was a gentleman present to catch her and witness how very sensitive she was. Because many of our best physicians assert that corsets are coducive of health, probably all thinking and reasoning women will adopt them. I do not know of any fashionable extravagancies or sins that the best physiciansso termed by Mrs. BLAND and her followers-do not approve. They learned their profession because it was fashionable, and practice for the money, and to oppose any of Mrs. BLAND'S whims would be sure destruction. They are not willing to sacrifice wealth, pleasure and ease, that they may do good to suffering mansickness and suffering, and makes more business for them. LANCILLOTTI asserts that many with weak sides and irresistibly inclined to stoop, have been permanently benefitted by them. I would like to ask if they have tried going without them long enough to know that they were any stronger than when they adopted them, and proved just as fast without them? I am inclined to the belief that all artificial support or stimulants, only create a necessity for them, and are, therefore, injurious, although circumstances frequently demand that they should be used. She says, "Suppose wine should be abandoned as a medicine, because so many unfortunately become intoxicated?" She takes it for granted because some appear to be helped by the corset. every one should wear them; so I say, suppose that every one should adopt wine as a constant drink because some sick persons are strengthened by it? Probably we should soon have every one strong and healthy.

If any one is in favor of abandoning dresses, I think they had better try walking a mile or two with bare neck and arms some of these warm days when the sun shines bright. I am content to keep all my body covered, except my hands and face, and on some occasions I like covering for them. As soon as our first parents partock of the Tree of Knowledge they knew that they were naked, and immediately went to work to prepare clothes to cover themselves. I am thankful that they learned. As for "masculine habiliments," I think they are nearly as faulty as woman's, and he who follows all the dictates of fashion shows just as little sound judgment as she who must have everything made or altered to imitate Perhaps you will think here are more exaggeral every new fashion plate. As the Bible says, "The woman shall not wear that which pertaincan not find words to express my disgust of the eth unto the man," and therefore forbids the is occupied with others' welfare. Constant

not all our clergy arise and preach to their followers of the sin of wearing hats? It has now become—in this part of the country at least—a sin so universal, that for at least two years I have not heard or read a word in opposition to it, although it resembles a man's hat, far more than any Bloomer costume I ever saw - and I have seen quite a number-resemble a man's costume, and so far as my experience goes, attracted at one time quite as much attention. At the State Fair at Buffalo, a few years ago, there were two or three hats, and Bloomer dresses also, and it was hard to tell which attracted the most attention. Such conspicuousness is certainly unpleasant, and to those who have not strong convictions that they are doing their duty, it is intolerable. Yet there are those who will go through fire and water to do what they consider their duty, and the scoffs and jeers of the crowd fall harmless upon them.

I did not propose any particular change in dress, because I do not know of any dress that I consider perfect; when I find such an one, I shall not hesitate to suggest the propriety of adopting it. Mrs. C. H. has an article in the 745th No. of the RURAL, entitled "Working Dresses," that I fully approve, and think that if they would once become so common as not to attract attention, they would soon be considered by all as the best style for walking and traveling as well as working. There could be just as much artistic taste displayed in this as in any of the styles that I have seen, which whether they are the present style or not-are the styles worn by the visitors of Niagara Falls. For walking or traveling dresses, the same materials as are used now could be used, and if the same expense and labor is used in making them, I am sure they could not help but be pronounced pretty and graceful.

To those who see fit to follow Mrs. C. H.'s advice, I would like to say one word. If you intend to try to fill the place of those loved ones who have nobly gone to assist in crushing this rebellion, prepare yourselves to do so with comfort. Do all that she advises, and more. Prepare yourselves with just as warm clothing, and with boots that will keep your feet just as dry as those would that they were in the habit of wearing. A woman need not lose her refinement and modesty by dressing warmly and comfortably, and it can easily be done by preparing under garments. I think no one can deny that a woman, left alone, obliged to cut wood, bring water and milk cows, as so many hundreds of our loyal women are, during these trying times, during all weather and seasons, would show more good taste by preparing themselves to do it with just as little trouble and exposure as possible. Far too many will return to find the loved ones that they left enjoying as good health as is common for women, with constitutions broken by exposure and over-exertions, while, if they had protected themselves as they should, from wet grass, snow and piercing winds, they would go forth to meet their returning heroes, looking far more healthy for their three years of privations and toil.

AMANDA ROBERTS KEYSER. Niagara Falls, June, 1864.

# GOOD HUMORED BABIES.

SUCH are the babies of Amsterdam. They will not cry even if an experimenting traveler gives them a pinch; and their mothers are no less placid. "I was much struck," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Amsterdam, "with the chattering of the feminine portion of the community. Yet, from the lips of certain silver-voiced, bright-eyed demoiselles dwelling in this Venice of the north, the gutterals come somewhat shorn of their uncouthness, though the pebbles are hardly changed into pearls.

"From dusk until eleven o'clock, the streets swarm with people in picturesque costumes. The extraordinary crowd of females, with smart caps worn as bonnets, is really quite remarkable, and the whole population seems to be one sees carried about in the arms of servant maids is also surprising. Where they all come from, and whither they are going, is difficult to tell. They are the most phlegmatic, contented, independent looking little creatures on the face of the globe. They look about them as they are carried along the streets, as if they had been perfectly familiar for centuries with everything they see. A nursery maid must think them the model babies of Christendom. I believe they never cry. With a view to test their composure, and as a physiological experiment, I pinched several of them as I passed them in the crowd, but I might as well have pinched one of the countless windmills that are eternally moving their long arms in every direction. One of them slightly yawned, the others merely gazed placidly at me, but made no sign.

"I shall never see an American infant in a state of mental excitement without thinking of these inestimable treasures. One reason of the good temper displayed by Young Holland is that he spends so much of his time in the open air. From the time an infant is a month old, it it.is taken out every fine day, with as much regularity as the nursery clock permits. Blessed is the open air."

LIFE'S FAIREST ACTION. THE fairest action of our human life Is scorning to revenge an injury; For who forgives without a further strife, His adversary's heart to him doth tie. And 'tis a firmer conquest, truly said, To win the heart, than overthrow the head! [Lady Elis. Carey, 16th Century

SORROW can never wholly fill the heart that

# Choice Miscellany.

## CARVING A NAME.

I WROTE my name upon the sand, And trusted it would stay for aye; But soon, alas, the refluent sea Had washed my feeble lines away

I carved my name upon the wood, And after years returned again; I missed the shadow of the tree That stretched of old upon the plain

To solid marble next my name I gave as a perpetual trust; An earthquake rent it to its base And now it lies o'erlaid with dust

I turn and ask myself. "What then?" If I would have my name endure, I'll write it on the hearts of men, In characters of living light, Of kindly deeds and actions wrought:

All these have failed. In wiser mood

And these, beyond the touch of time, Shall live, immortal as my thought [N. Y. Evening Post.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. FALSE PRIDE.

EXPERIENCE teaches me that the education of our young people is to a great extent diseased. Sour, unwholesome food has imbittered the mental stomach, and even proper physicians are not employed to purify and strengthen. The question may possibly be asked, in what respect is this so? In all respects where education is influenced by false conceptions—where youthful mind is bound down by the popular notions of the day—where the free action of true nobility is crippled and cruelly perverted. Parents seem to look upon the good old laws as absurdities in the government of their children, while the new training is a decided improvement, and adhered to, to the everlasting disinterest of those they love best. They say, discretion can not go hand in hand with love,—the rod never dwelt with pleasure, and hence they withhold the discipline necessary to true mental growth. To secure a good standing in society, to be the object of universal applause, is their greatest goal. No measure is considered too unworthy which will place a crown of fame upon the worshipped head. Cruel mother: thou wilt one day meet thy mistakened pride. A case presents itself. Reared in the common

grade of life, a child is educated by every art to believe that God never intended him to be common. It was a mistake. He should not be content to win through common agencies, a great and worthy position. Every avenue conducive to his ease and pleasure is strained for him, and he is taught that for him is no laborno hardships-no necessary struggle. The human heart is naturally prone to relieve itself from duty, and only through blessed energy can the great stamina of enterprising character be acquired. But to the hero of the day,—as a necessary consequence his mind is narrowed down to the idea, that "fine feathers" only "make fine birds." The best must be worn until the best is gone, and 'twould be an everlasting disgrace to be "seen down town with common clothes on." If they look not just so, corners are shied, hats drawn down and home reached as quickly as possible, if they chance to see in the distance a lady friend.

I give my word as a young woman who ap preciates the grand and the neat, that such foolish ones are working against themselves. A true lady looks with distrust upon a young man who is never seen save in gloves and broadcloth, and never chooses for a companion a slave and a dependent. The most beautiful bird I ever saw was clothed in coarse feathers his song was the sweetest-his home the most industrious. The most beautiful young person is one who realizes all life's mission-who can shake hands as proudly in a blue jacket or a calico, as in broadcloth or silk. Wealth does abroad. The great number of infants which not make worth, but worth is wealth to all who

> Another perversion following closely in the train of those mentioned, is deception. We can not know young people as they are, now-a-days. When they speak, laugh or act, it must be just so. For the world, they must not appear natural. Free, hearty laughs, and honest soulthoughts, are not in all their text-books. They'd spoil their schemes, and perhaps their conquests. I would not have a young person tell all he or she knows-"wisdom holds her own,"-but I would have what one does act or say to be true to nature and to some honest purpose. There never will be real enjoyment or understanding in the social circle until this enemy to truth is banished from the social hearth. An end accomplished through false means can never result in permanent good.

> The most common perversion noticed is, that labor is degrading. The weak bark is kept within harbor waters or towed out by the parent vessel until it nears an angry billow, and then, regardless of the great future voyage which it must take, is towed back again. Life has realities, and all must meet them alone, sometime or other. Better far if the arm be made strong in youth for the coming conflictif the weak bark try the elements alone sometimes-if through the "sweat of the brow" we reach after true life. I would not seek to demerit the earnest interest a mother naturally feels for her offspring. It is a high and hely gift from her Heavenly Father, which she must exercise for the beauty of it; but I would have her feel that it is a serious business to educate immortal minds, and that to her is given to inculcate true pride, not false. Upon youths rest all our country's future interests. In these inculcate true pride, not jaise. Open jainerest all our country's future interests. In these troublous times, we can not afford to be idle or almless. Let us try with all our powers to make beautiful the foundation of our future country.
>
> MARY PRICE.

Adrian, Mich., 1864.

## CHILDREN ARE WEALTH.

MANY are deterred from marriage for fear of the expense of supporting a family. It is a great mistake. A single man spends more in suppers and cigars than would support a wife. Few men lay by much until they have attained the object to lay by for, and thus it comes to pass that a family is now, as anciently, the best of hostages to fortune, and none are so much to be trusted as those who have the largest families. Still as a family increases around a man he is very apt to feel as if five or six children were a constant drain upon his efforts at accumulation, aud that children were poverty instead of wealth. But it is not so, at least in every respect, or even on the largest and broadest sort of scale. Thus, for instance, in a national point of view, our first method of estimating the greatness of States is by the number and rapid increase of inhabitants. Every child born in the United States makes the nation so much the more respected abroad and powerful at home, so much the more wealthy and intelligent, for on the average each citizen produces more of the wealth than he consumes, and in some department or other adds to the accumulating stock of human wisdom and experience. Now a nation is but a great family, so may we best test our views of what is best for a family by what is good for a nation.

Children are weak and need support when the parents are strong to support them, in order that they may be strong when parents are weak, and able to protect them, and thus is made up that bundle of strength which a large family ever generates. Each wisely brought up and well educated child is the best of all investments of a parent's wealth of money, of affection, and of effort. Happy still is the man that hath his quiver full of them. They are as arrows in the hands of the mighty.

Children keep a man young. He who mingles only with those older than himself soon grows old; but he who accustoms himself to mingle largely and freely with those younger than he, as surprisingly retains his youth. It is the remark of Bulwer, certainly one of the closest and best observers of human nature, that it is a good sign for a young man to love the society of men who are older than himself, and for an old man to love the company of those younger. It is thus that youth acquires the experience and wisdom of age, and that age retains the vigor, freshness and elasticity of youth. Children have in themselves a fund of wealth in the overflowing affections which God has given them, which they impart to all who come near and have much to do with them. If they call out the energy of a man and make him work hard in the hours of business, they relax and refresh him with their warmth and geniality and absence of care in the hours of relaxation and of throwing it off.

There is many a father fearful he shall not be able to give his son so good an education, or so good a start in life as he had or as he could desire, if there is a large family to share his savings. But there is the best of all sorts of education in the attrition of a large family. Franklin bids a young man who would marry well to avoid only daughters, but select his wife out of a large family, because there are a thousand rough edges of temper that get rubbed off by the mutual action of a number of young people on each other. Each learns to be conciliating. Like pebbles on the sea beach, they polish and round off each other. But even in the pecuniary point of view, children are wealth. For they make a man economical just at that period of life when he is most disposed to branch out into extravagance. From the full possession of conscious powers, making money very easily, he is apt to spend it as fast. If he does this as his strength declines, poverty must overtake him, and disappointment or dependence cloud his latter years; but by pinching when money is coming in fast, when his children are grown he has no retrenchments to make, but rather a power to expand, and to take the world more easily while he is surrounded by protectors who love him, because he has been their protector.—Philadelphia Ledger.

# PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-THE Dorsetshire papers, in England, record the death of Mr. ROBERT GORDON, the oldest magistrate in the country. His commission as magistrate was dated 1810.

-A LETTER received at Vienna from Rome says, that many Russian families of distinction. some of which have lived for a long time in the capital of Catholicism, have received directly from the Russian ambassador at Paris, advice to make a speedy change of residence. They have been given to understand that after what has recently occurred, it would be in some respects inconvenient for perfectly loyal Russians to remain at Rome.

- MARSHAL PELISSIER is dead, at the age of about seventy years. He entered the French Army half a century ago, served in the expedition that the Duke of Angoulem led in Spain in 1823, and afterwards in the force that was sent to Greece under Marshal Maison; and he became one of the most distinguished of "African Generals," as the French leaders in Algeria were called. His "smoking out" of several hundred Arabs who had taken refuge in a cavern, causing their deaths, created a sensation throughout Europe. In 1855 he was sent to the Crimea, and later he took command of the French army there serving. It was under his direction that the Malakoff was taken, for which NAPOLEON made him Duke of the Malakoff, and Marshal of France. The Emperor also got him a rich wife, of Spanish blood, of the EUGENIA stamp. In 1859, when it was supposed that the Germans might invade France, Marshal PELISSIER was appointed to command a force of 200,000 men who were assembled in and near Lorraine.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Educational.

#### WHISPERING IN SCHOOL.

EDS. RURAL:-Noticing in your columns an article entitled "Whispering in School," with a request that if any of your readers have a better plan, or one equally as good, to prevent it, the writer would be happy to read it, I have ventured to set forth a different plan, although as to its merits, will leave experience to teach, if any one should desire to try it. Entirely agreeing with the teacher in all his views relative to whispering, I would ask this question, Has he been entirely successful in banishing the evil? Where will you find a pupil but that will readily agree with you that whispering is useless? or seriously an evil? Advanced scholars will testify to the fact that really one-third of their time, and perhaps more, has been wasted in this way, and yet within my knowledge, no teacher has ever entirely prohibited it. In most cases, how quickly will a pupil avail himself of the opportunity, as soon as the teacher's back is turned to slyly communicate to his neighbor.

If the writer should go back to the cause of whispering, would he not attribute it in a great degree to the arrangement of our common school rooms? In how many rooms do we see benches running half the length, accommodating four to six pupils, thus affording ample opportunity for all kinds of mischief, of which whispering is the basis; while if the seats were made to accommodate only one, or two at the outside, I think it might be more effectually prevented. But it certainly is an evil that can not be done away with in a moment. It takes time and untiring perseverance on the part of the teacher. At the same time there are no plans that work alike in different schools. What would meet with success in one would perhaps utterly fail in another. As characters differ in schools, so, also, do schools differ in their preference to a certain kind of government. In some cases you will find a keener perception of right and wrong than in others,thus developing a more strict regard for truth, as well as a more hearty wish to obey the wishes of the teacher.

I would advise teachers not to be hasty in

any mode of treatment, until they have thoroughly studied the character and disposition of their pupils. Then the first step to be taken is, after calling in the morning, to give the pupil an opportunity to procure whatever they wish, before calling to order. The next, to hear no class until it is perfectly quiet, and at the first whisper quietly wait until the offender discovers he or she is the transgressor. If all is still, the whisperer will be heard above everything else, thus exposing himself to no very pleasant sensation. A short intermission at ten in the morning, and at two in the afternoon, will leave the pupil but an hour upon his seat-having recess at the usual time. If this should not succeed, my next plan would be to unfold to the pupil the many interests they have at stake. Impress upon their minds the great principles of improvement, industry and perseverance that without these they can do nothing-how short a time they have to acquire an education, at the same time striving to win their confidence and good will; for without that no plan will successfully work. After reasoning with them in this manner until they fully understand your meaning, ask them if they do not think much of their time is uselessly spent in whispering, and if they would not like to entirely banish the evil? Then make your request that it be stopped, being careful that it be tinged with no authority.

If any teacher should try either of these plans, or the two combined, I think it will as effectually remedy the evil as it is possible for it to be remedied. Still, if there are better plans, I should like to hear them, for I desire improve-S. M. PALMER.

# THE NEWSPAPER IN SCHOOL.

In this fast age the newspaper is that to which we all cling in order to keep up with the times. It forms a part of the daily reading of everybody; the whole, of many; and among our business men, becomes a study.

Many do not derive the advantage they might in reading it; but he who neglects it most, perhaps, is the teacher. Outside his province as teacher, he may hastily read it for his own information and amusement, but inside the school room it is proscribed as contraband, and confiscated when found there, lest it should prove more interesting and practical than the classics, or more entertaining than mathematics.

What is the consequence of this proscription? The scholar grows up, and oftentimes graduates, without having learned intelligently to read the daily newspaper. His first lessons are taken at home, and if he has no one near, sufficiently posted to answer his numerous questions, he must labor under great disadvantage. He must learn the location of the news, the politics of the editor, the contents of the different columns. and many of the editorial allusions are to him blind allusions, for want of earlier reading.

He turns to the market and reads, flour, firm pork, dull; cotton, active, &c., &c. He looks for stocks, but is lost in the maze of abreviations and figures that meets his eye; a medley beyond his comprehension. U. S. 5-20's and 7-30's, coupon bonds, E. C. & C., P. H. W. & C., C. B. & Q., consols and Mariposa gold, were not in his arithmetic. Scrip dividends, sterling exchange, and partnerships, he has by this time forgotten, never having fully comprehended their meaning.

But, beside the new matter found in the newspaper, how often will it illustrate a familiar sub-

ject so forcibly as to render it entirely new? Since the beginning of this war, how much geography and military science has this nation learned from its newspapers; and there is hardly a subject taught in our schools which can not at some time find illustration there. Teacher, did you ever take your morning paper with you, and read to your school some interesting fact, or new idea? Did you observe what attention was given to your reading; what discussions arose, after school, upon the subject presented; and how earnestly the story was repeated to father or mother at home?

The child has not yet learned to read for himself; but thus awaken his interest, and see how soon he will seize the paper of his own accord, and in the end, gain almost as much practical information from its pages as he now does during the hours of school.

Here, our self-made men have gained much of their valuable knowledge; and the greater number of our politicians, both their creed and arguments. Here, too, we converse with our statesmen, lawyers, scholars and divines; here we read what our merchants, mechanics and manufacturers have to say to us, and more than all we are interested by the stories of that army of correspondents, who allow us to see with their eyes, and feel what they experience.

Why do you neglect this vast store of knowledge. Why not give your scholars the benefit of it in early life, and thus the sooner and the better fit them for the duties and the difficulties of the future. An instructive lesson for "general exercise" can be drawn from the papers daily, and you can hardly imagine, until you have made a judicious trial, what a means of education the newspaper can become.

## DRAWING.

"PLEASE may I make pictures on my slate, I've learned all my lessons?"

Teacher, did you never hear that inquiry from the lips of a pupil! Or, perhaps, in passing around the room, your attention has been arrested by the slate of some pupil filled with curious drawings. Did you never yourself, in youthful days, draw houses with partitions plainly visible on the outside, with chair and sofas of doubtful strength filling the rooms; or imitate Squire Jones' long nose in an elaborate profile? What does this picture-love in children indicate, and shall its expression on slate and paper be allowed and cultivated, is the inquiry I would seek to make. The imagination in this, as in other respects, has been too much neglected in children. Picture drawing, if alowed at all, has been merely to occupy the attention of the smallest of the restless fingers.

Let the child draw upon his slate or paper. What? Dogs with three legs, uncouth imitations of the human face and form, trees which are anything but graceful? Shall the time of the pupils be wasted in such nonsense? No, not this, but is there not need of training children in the common schools in the first principles of drawing? Teach them to make a straight line, and how these straight lines may be combined to form objects known and familiar to them; from this proceeding to curves and combinations of these, tell them that all the beautiful flowers, the houses, the children's faces, are but combinations of these simple lines and curves. What child will not be interested? And not only for the purpose of interest should the subject receive attention in our schools.

As a means of improvement to the child, in cultivating accuracy of sight, as tending to develop imagination, and for very many kindred reasons it should not thus suffer neglect. It has been too long confined to the "finishing" of boarding school misses, who showed to admiring friends, landscapes and crayon heads, no small part of which was the work of the teacher, but adding to the accomplishments of the individual. The science in its simplicity has been overlooked, first principals have been neglected, children have yawned and whispered, dropped wearily asleep in the dull school room, because the teacher has forbidden, or knew not how to teach the making of pictures. Shall this continue to be? Can we not help in this to bring the science down into the every day affairs of the school room, or, rather, to bring the minds of little children up through varied lines and curves, into a higher plane of culture and sphere of action?— Common School Journal.

SATIRICAL TALKERS AND WRITERS. -Satirical writers and talkers are not half so clever as they think themselves, nor as they are thought to be. They do not winnow the corn, 'tis true, but 'tis to feed on the chaff. It is much easier for an ill-natured than for a good-natured man to be witty; but the most gifted that I have known, have been the least addicted to depreciate either friends or foes. Dr. Johnson, Burke, and Fox were always more inclined to overrate them. Your shrewd, shy, wit speaking fellow, is generally a shallow personage, and frequently he is as venomous and as false when he flatters, as when he reviles; he seldom blames John but to vex Thomas. Do not, pray do not, sit in the "seat of the scorner." Are these poor, heartless creatures to be envied? Can you think that the Duc de Richelieu was a happier man than Fenelon? or Dean Swift than Bishop Berkeley?—Sharpe.

A TORTURED WORD .- There is probably not another word in the English language that can be worse "twisted" than that which composes the burden of the following lines:

Write we know is written right, When we see it written write; But when we see it written wright, We know 'tis not then written right; For write, to have it written right, Must not be written right nor wright, Nor yet should it be written rite, But write-for so 'tis written right.

# War Piterature.

## The Sensations of the Wounded.

I REMEMBER no acute sensation of pain, not even any distinct shot, only an instantaneous consciousness of having been hit; then my breath came very hard and labored, with a croup-like sound, and with a dull, aching feeling in my right shoulder, my arm fell powerless at my side, and the Enfield dropped from my grasp. I threw my left hand up to my throat and withdrew it covered with warm, red blood. The end had come at last. But, thank God, it was death in battle. Only let me get back out of that deathly storm and breathe away the few minutes that were left me of life in some place of comparative rest and security. It all rushed to my mind in an instant. I turned and rushed to the rear. A comrade brushed by me wounded through the hand, who a moment before was firing away close to my side.

I saw re-enforcements moving up, and I recollect a thrill of joy even then, as I hoped that the tide of battle might yet be turned, and those rebel masses beaten back, broken, foiled.

But my work was done. I was growing faint and weak, although not yet half way out of range of fire. A narrow space between two massive boulders, over which rested the trunk of a fallen tree, offered refuge and a hope of safety from further danger. I crawled into it and laid down to die. I counted the minutes before I must bleed to death. I had no more hope of seeing the new year on the morrow than I now have of outliving the next century.

Thank God, death did not seem so dreadful, now that it had come. And then, the sarcifice was not all in vain, falling thus in God's own holy cause of freedom. But home and friends! Oh, the rush of thought then!

Let the veil be drawn here. The temple of memory has its holy place, into which only one's own soul may, once in a great season, solemnly enter.

And so I lay there, with my head pillowed on my blanket, while the battle raged and swelled again around and over me - bullets glancing from the sides of stone that sheltered me, or sinking into the log above me, and shot and shell crashed through the tree tops and fell all about me. Two shells, I remember, struck scarcely ten feet from me and in their explosion covered me with dirt and splinters, but that was all. Still I lived on. I smile now as I think of it, how I kept raising my left hand to see if the finger nails were growing white and purple, as they do when one bleeds to death, and wondered to find them still warm and ruddy. Hemorrhage must have ceased almost, and then came the instincts of existence, which said,

Then came the agony of waiting for removal from the field. How I longed and looked for some familiar face, as our men charged twice up into that wood, directly over me, but they belonged to another division and had other work to do than bearing off the wounded.

# A Rebel Woman Converted.

AT the invitation of a friend, and while in Pulaski on business, the writer sat at meat, not only with republicans and sinners, but also with rebels. A young lady did the honors of the table most gracefully, taking great pains in pouring out the essence of Java into cups of china, to display to good advantage the daintiest taper fingers in the world. Withal she was very pretty.

The usual table talk began, when my friend, who well understood her secession proclivities turned to her, and pleasantly remarked:

" Mr.-–, my friend and our guest, has two relatives in the South-two brothers in the rebel army."

"Is that true?" They are fighting in a good cause," she said, spiritedly.

I replied, "No doubt they think so," and had hoped to avoid a discussion of that most of all unpleasant subject. In this I was doomed to disappointment.

"How can you, Mr. ---, fight against them?" she continued, half angrily.

"I am not fighting or willing to fight against relatives, but for a principle, a flag, a Government. Nor am I in the loyal army because I hate the South, for in my opinion that man who cannot rise above sectional animosities, is not equal to the emergency! One can give no greater proof that he loves his whole country, than that he is willing to die for its salvation.'

A warm discussion ensued, in which the young lady became angry at everybody in general, and myself in particular. But I could not wish her any harm, any way. And when a few days afterwards, her brother was caught in the act of burning a railroad bridge, and she could be seen, in her despair, imploringly asking, "Will the authorities hang him, my poor, dear brother?" I was glad to offer her my heartfelt sympathy.

This same young lady, so warm an advocate of Southern rights, has since married a Yankee officer.

# A Trading Yankee Sergeant.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from before Petersburg, relates the following:—A sergeant stepped out from a rifle-pit Sunday, and moved toward the enemy, waving a late paper, regardless of the probability that he would at any moment be shot. A rebel offger shouted to him to go back, but the sergeant was unmindful of the warning, and asked, "Won't you exchange newspapers?"—"No," said the rebel, "I have no paper, and I want you to go back." With this singular persistence the sergeant continued to advance, saying, "Well, if you hain't a paper, I reckon some of your men have, and I want to but the sleeping boy opened his eyes and said,

exchange, I tell you." "My men have not got anything of the kind, and you must go back," said the officer in a louder tone and with great

emphasis.

Nothing daunted, the Yankee sergant still advanced until he stood plumply before the indignant officer and said:—"I tell ye now you needn't get yer dander up. I don't mean no harm no way. P'raps if ye ain't got no newspaper ye might give me suthin else. May be your men would like some coffee for some tobacco. I'm dreadful anxious for a trade." The astonished officer, could only repeat his command—"Go back, you rascal, or I'll take you a prisoner. I tell you we have nothing to exchange, and we don't want anything to do with you Yankees." The sergeant said, ruefully:- "Well, then if you hain't got nothin', why here's the paper, anyway, and if you get one from Richmond this afternoon, you can send it over. You'll find my name thar on that."

The man's impudence or the officer's eager ness for news made him accept. He took the paper and asked the sergeant what was the news from Petersburg. "Oh! our folks say we can go in there just when we want to, but we are waiting to gobble all you fellows first," was the reply. "Well, I don't know but what you can do it," said the lieutenant, turning on his heel and re-entering his rifle pits, "meanwhile, my man, you had better go back." This time the sergeant obeyed the oft-repeated order, and on telling his adventure, was the hero of the morning among his comrades.

#### The Michigan Soldier and his Wife-

Among the passengers on the New York express train up on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday was a brave fellow from the Army of the Potomac, with a comrade accompanying him, both dressed in the uniform of the United States, with canteens, &c. At the first glance nothing uncommon could be detected in the looks of the pair, nor should we have been able to recite the romantic history connected with the couple were we not made acquainted with it by a friend, who was told it by a hospital nurse.

It appears that at the breaking out of the rebellion, these lovers (for one of them was a young girl dressed in the garb of a soldier) were engaged to be married, which ceremony must either be postponed on account of the lover going to defend the flag of his country, or else the marriage must take place, and his fair inamorata must follow him. She chose the latter, and married they were, he enlisting afterward in the Second Michigan regiment as a private, and she, donning the "blue," followed him.

Amid the crash of shot and shell at the battle of the Wilderness, this heroic girl stood by the side of her hushand, and with her good musket defended him, and struck for her country at the heart of the chivalry. Passing through that desperate fight they pressed on with their regiment to the bloody field of Spottsylvania, where the brave Michigander had his arm broken by a piece of shell. Seeing him fall, she bound up his wound, and raising him from the ground, amid the thickest of the fight, she carried him to the rear, and placing him on a caisson, which was about starting back for ammunition, she had the satisfaction of seeing him carried to a place of safety, he being soon after conveyed to Carver Hospital, the heroine and young wife attending him until he got well enough to start for their home in the far West, they being en route for there yesterday.

# The Burial of the First Born.

RETURNING, we saw a newly-opened grave. It was for a Michigan boy of eighteen, who had been shot down at the side of his father, who was a private in the same company. The father sat beside the grave, carving the boy's name upon a rude head-board. It was his first born. I took him by the hand, and gave him all my heart; offered a prayer, which Brother Holmes followed with appropriate words. There was no coffin, but a few pieces of board were laid in the bottom of the grave, between the body and the bare ground. "Wrap him in this blanket," said the father, " it is one his sister sent him. Ah, me, how will they bear it at home! What will his poor mother do! She must have a lock of his hair."

I stooped to cut the lock with my penknife, when a soldier came forward with a pair of scissors from his little "house-wife." My heart blessed the Sabbath-school child who had made that timely gift. And so, having rendered the last offices of faith and affection, we laid the brave boy in his grave, while the cannon were still roaring the doom of others, young and brave, whom we had just left on the field.

# The Meeting and the Parting.

In one of the fierce engagements with the rebels near Mechanicsville in May last, a young lieutenant of a Rhode Island battery had his right foot so shattered by a fragment of shell that, on reaching Washington after one of those horrible ambulance rides, and a journey of a week's duration, he was obliged to undergo amputation of the leg. He telegraphed home hundreds of miles away that all was going well, and with a soldier's fortitude composed himself to bear his sufferings alone.

Unknown to him, however, his mother, one of those dear reserves of the army, hastened up to join the main force. She reached the city at midnight, and the nurses would have kept her from him until morning. One sat by his side fanning him as he slept, her hand on the feeble fluctuating pulsations which foreboded sad results. But what woman's heart could resist the pleadings of a mother then? In the darkness she was finally allowed to glide in and take the place at his side. She touched his pulse as the nurse had done; not a word had been spoken,

"that feels like my mother's hand; who is this beside me? It is my mother; turn up the gas and let me see my mother!"

The two dear faces met in one long, joyfub sobbing embrace, and the fondness pent up in each heart sobbed and panted, and wept forth its expression.

The gallant fellow, just twenty-one, his leg amputated on the last day of his three years' service, underwent operation after operation, and at last, when death drew nigh, and he was told by tearful friends that it only remained to make him comfortable, said, "he had looked death in the face too many times to be afraid now," and died as gallantly as did the men of the Cumberland.

#### Trust in Providence.

BETWEEN our lines stands a house, known as the Sheridan House, in which are quite a large family of women, one of whom is in critical health. General Hancock has sent them word to come to a place of safety in side of our line, volunteering at the same time ambulances for their conveyance; but they have declined accepting his offers thus far, pleading that they were members of the church, and in good standing, and had implicit trust in Providence. Fifty-seven shells were sent through the house yesterday, but none of the women were injured, they having taking refuge in the celler. This morning they have more confidence than ever, since they escaped so well yes-

#### Shooting All the Week.

THE 66th Illinois Infantry, or Western Sharpshooters, as they call themselves, one of the best regiments in the 16th corps, use the Henry rifle, which, when fully charged, shoots sixteen times. Generally it is employed as skirmish regiment. Speaking of these guns, some of the rebel prisoners at Dallas remarked:

"What kind of guns do your sharpshooters use? We are forced to believe that they are loaded on Sunday so that they'll shoot all the rest of the week! And"-alluding to the peculiar motion of priming these fire-arms no doubt-"such soldiers! why they are the most polite fellows we ever saw, for every time they kill any one of us they come to a present

# Corner for the Young.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 85 letters.

My 35, 5, 40, 2, 16, 82, 18 is the place where printing was

invented. My 69, 78, 62, 9, 82, 55, 34, 10 was a great astronomer.

My 22, 51, 27, 77, 70 was an illustrious Englishman. My 60, 10, 41, 39, 14 was an ancient philosopher. My 82, 44, 53, 19, 11, 42, 34, 67 was a battle which decided the fate of Athens.

My 41, 81, 50, 11, 31, 22, 51, 62, 50 was a duelist and a

My 1, 34, 19, 82, 51, 10, 2, 8 was a Grecian hero My 85, 67, 56, 11, 35, 26, 3 was the founder of the religion

of Arabia.

My 72, 14, 85, 45, 62 was a Grecian poet. My 30, 28, 52, 73, 59 was supposed by the ancients to carry the earth on his shoulders.

My 71, 7, 65, 51, 8 destroyed Jerusalem

My 76, 82, 6, 83, 82, 48 was a part of Greece. My 64, 81, 82, 63, 75, 51, 58 was a brilliant Latin author.

My 24, 20, 74, 81, 31, 21 were a fabled race of giants. My 76, 13, 25, 36, 52, 15 governed the Huns.

My 4, 23, 60, 46, 5, 27, 82, 29, 85 was formed of seven

Saxon kingdoms. My 60, 45, 68, 49, 78, 82, 11, 8, 54 was a Jewish festival.

My 66, 2, 52, 61, 82, 11, 16 was a hill in Bœotia. My 48, 45, 10, 60, 33, 57 was the renowned oracle of

Apollo. My 80, 51, 17, 51, 2, 42, 11, 79 was a name formerly given

to a Protestant in France. My 84, 38, 73, 68, 18 was formerly a person of some dig-

nity in England. My 12, 47, 20, 37 was a political party in England in the

CAPDIK.

L. E.

seventeenth century. My whole is a proverb.

Bedford, Ohio, 1864.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ENIGMA.

Musing on time, and thinking of song, When on a tour, as we jurney along, Our addition-table is queerly begun, Instead of thirteen, ten and three are one Thirsty and weary, a resting place seek, Where water and air cool the fevered cheek: Trudging through dust, looking at the sun, The jolly band goes, expecting some fun. Ye Astrologers and Seers, I will pardon you If you add eleven and three and make it two. By the some rule, fairly it will be, Add nine and six, and you will have three If rightly done, you will plainly see Into this doubtful misty mystery.

Cambridge, Pa., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

#### For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM,

OT ETH RUALE.

Mirí ni yth pusoepr, tasfdaest ni nyt mia, Daronu ethe si ricgilen ghih dna ellw-neared mefa; Ngirusen rof tyh fturue roudp susscec. Nawrd morf hte ountf fo recomdf dan eth sersp. Clymer, N. Y., 1864 WELTHIE UPTON. Answer in two weeks.

# ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 757.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Constant drop-Answer to Geographical Enigma:—A wholesome tongue is a tree of life.

Answer to Anagrams of Places:—Dunkirk, Utica, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Rome, Ithaca, Smyrna, Geneva.

Answer to Anagram: Thy neighbor? it is he whom thou Hast power to aid and bless, Whose aching heart and burning brow Thy soothing hand may press.

THE WYONG

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Kural Hew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 30, 1864.

#### The Army in Virginia.

OUR advices from Grant's army are to Saturday evening (23d.) It has been very quiet for three or four days. Even the batteries had done but little firing. Secretary Seward arrived at Grant's headquarters on Saturday morning. His business was not known. Maj.-General Ord assumed command of the 18th Corps on Friday.

Deserters, however, are coming into our lines daily. A rebel sergeant and his squad came in this morning, and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as the opportunity presents itself. The deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments; and a rebel officer of a regiment from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since and stated that if his company was not soon relieved he would have none to relieve, as they would all have been gone over to the enemy.

They state the rebel army is very short of provisions, particularly of vegetables, and they seem to be glad enough when they get into our lines. Strict orders have been given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket line, or exchange papers, and one fellow the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, taking one back, was caught and made to stand on top of a high hill and wave the paper back and forth as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected the past two days, and deserters had said it was looked for as certain, but no demonstration has been made.

We give the following as the last advices we have from the late Maryland raiders. It was published last week that they got off with all their plunder. They were, however, overhauled and somewhat punished:

The Herald's Snicker's Ferry correspondent of the 20th says:

The forces under Gen. Wright pursued the rebels under Gens. Early and Breckinridge, to that point, skirmishing with their rear guard which was twenty-four hours behind the main force. When near Purcellville, four miles south of Snicker's Gap, Duffy's cavalry captured eighty-two of their wagons. More fighting was had when our troops succeeded in reaching the ferry. Here they fought the enemy in force, and General Wright coming up, he threw several regiments across the stream who maintained their position. He then commenced manœuvring so as to destroy the enemy, when Early receiving news from Lee, and fearing a thrashing from Wright, packed up and left at double quick to Strasburg.

Gen. Wright crossed and proceeded a few miles toward Winchester, but learning nothing, he changed his mind as to the direction the enemy had taken, and counter-marched his force in obedience to orders.

It is now evident that the rebels lost over two thousand men while robbing the people in Marvland.

# Movements in the West and South-West.

NORTHWEST GEORGIA.-The Government received dispatches from General Sherman, the 21st, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times on the 20th, and were repulsed with little loss (to us) each time.

Most of our men fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss; but the enemy coming out of the defenses of the city to offer battle, became exposed and suffered great loss.

The National Washington Republican, of the 23d. says:-The Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:-"Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition, but it seems we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest."

The Republican Extra also has the following concerning a battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:-An official dispatch from General Sherman states that after the battle of that day Gen. Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead in front of his lines and a large number of wounded were scattered upon the field.

Gen. Hooker, commanding the Twentieth Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in the open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy were very thoroughly whipped and driven from the field. After the battle, Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows:-I have buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lie in my front.

General Sherman holds the railroad leading from Atlanta toward Richmond, so that Johnston cannot escape by that route to re-enforce Lee. His only means of leaving Atlanta are by two roads leading south to Macon and south-west to Mobile.

If Johnston escapes with his army by either of these last named routes, he will be obliged to move quickly.

It is a well settled proposition in military circles that the rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than Johnston's army. It may possibly be true that Longstreet is in command of it.

The Nashville Union, of July 22, says that on Monday Decatur was captured by our forces. thus cutting off all communication with South Carolina. Deserters and stragglers have been coming into our lines in great numbers since we crossed the Chattahoochee. They represent that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared. I force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from I a Provost Court can not stop a soldier's pay.

been received from General Sherman covering the operations of Friday and Saturday. On the former day the enemy made a most fierce and persisting attack on General McPherson's corps, forming the left wing of the army, and holding the railroad to Decatur.

The enemy's cavalry at the outset turned our left flank, and the line at that point was driven back. One division retreated in some disorder. The troops were rallied, then, however, and the rest of the line repelled the enemy, who were finally repulsed at all points. At the close of the action we held all the positions occupied in the morning.

Before the attack was made, Gen. McPherson was killed by a sharpshooter while reconnoitering alone in front of his lines some distance in advance even of his personal staff. General John A. Logan succeeded to the command and exercised it during the day.

The latest accounts say that our troops buried 1,000 rebels left on the field within our lines; besides which the enemy buried many of their own dead near their works. It is estimated that over 6,000 of them were killed and wounded.

Gen. Sherman's loss in killed and wounded is reported at 2,500.

Saturday there was no general engagement; but Gen. Thomas, who has established himself on the north and north-east within a mile of Atlanta, bombarded that city continually. No news of its capture has yet been received. General Hood's whole army is posted in and about the town.

Large fires were observed in different parts of the city, and it was supposed that the rebels were destroying their supply depots preparatory to evacuating the place.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Washington Star of the 21st, says that a dispatch from Gen. Hunter reports that the following has been received from General Averill:

NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20.—Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Early to Winchester, and the other toward Millworth. We defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over three hundred of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, a quantity of small arms, and about two hundred prisoners.

Gen. Lilley is severely wounded, and in our hands. Col. Borde, of the 58th Virginia, is killed. The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy.

Prisoners report their force at about 5,000. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength.

MISSOURI.—Pickle is reported to have 1,000 men in Southwest Missouri threatening Fort Scott and our southern communications.

It is believed that 5,000 of Price's men are in Missouri. These, joined by Thornton's guerrillas and the Paw-Paws, will make a formida ble enemy. A portion of our State militia has been called out, and the troops in this department will be concentrated for operation.

The Indians are troublesome on the western Colorado mail route. Rumors prevail of the capture of Fort Larned and the post at Walnut Creek by them.

St. Joseph (Mo.) dates of July 21, say that Thornton's guerrillas turned back from Livingston last night and occupied Caldwell county.

On being joined by another band, the combined force, numbering 500 men, marched on Plattsburg, Clinton county, and demanded the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia. Capt. Turner, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A fight followed. Capt. Turner was killed, but most of his men escaped.

The militia are arming here in large numbers. General Fisk's appeal is being promptly responded to, and 1,000 men will be sent into the field at once.

A dispatch from Gen. Ford, dated Liberty. (Mo.,) July 22, says the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton, and his forces are increasing rapidly. Ford has his troops well in hand, but his force is too small to affect much, and re-enforcements are asked for.

Arms had been sent from here to Kansas City for arming loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

A later dispatch from Gen. F. (23d) states that Thornton, with 2,000 men, is moving north. probably with the intention of striking the railroad. Plattsburg and Moravia were in their possession last night. Gen. Ford left Liberty this forenoon in pursuit.

Gen. Curtis has several armed boats patrolling the Missouri river to prevent the rebels from crossing.

Gen. Ford telegraphs that he has killed in all forty guerrillas, captured two hundred stand of of arms, much ammunition, and many horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerrillas.

Capt. Moses, of the 2d Colorada, while recently scouting near Fredericksburg, (Mo.,) came upon three hundred bushwhackers. The advance. who were dressed in Federal uniforms, replied correctly to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately charged, and a bloody little fight ensued.

Capt. Moses finally ordered his men to retreat. The rebel loss was 16 killed and 4 wounded. Capt. Moses had five bullets put through his clothing, and his horse was shot four times, but both escaped.

Major Richards, with two hundred and fifty men, immediately pursued the rebels in the direction of Knoxville, Ray county, when they broke into small bands and scattered into the surrounding thickets.

Mississippi.—Advices from Memphissay that on the 5th inst. General Washburne sent out a

A special to the Rochester Democrat dated La Grange under Major-General A. J. Smith Washington, July 24, says that dispatches have and Brigadier - Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of the rebel General Forrest, and bring him to bay, fight and whip him. General Smith was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburne, the 19th inst., says:-We have met Forrest, Lee and Walker at Tupelo and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss was small compared to that of the rebels.

From other sources we learn that Gen. Smith met Gen. Forrest and whipped him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than three hundred.

Dates from Cairo, of July 23, say : - "We learn from Memphis that the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith, who defeated Forrest's rebels so completely at Tupelo, Miss., have returned to La Grange, Tenn., having run short of supplies. Not a gun or a wagon was lost. The rebel loss in battle was about 4,000,"

ALABAMA.-Gen. Rousseau, at the head of a column of raiders, has captured Montgomery, the Capital of the State, and former Capital of the Southern Confederacy. He has penetrated the country east and west of it, cutting the railroad at Opelika, that being the junction of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. He also cut the road toward Columbus; also the Mobile. Montgomery and West Point railroad in several places southeast of Montgomery, between Greenville and Garland. While Rousseau has been doing his work, other military operations are in successful progress.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE following important document will be read with interest by our readers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 27.—The following instruc-tions, and regulations will be observed by all concerned:

ENLISTMENTS.

I. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. BOUNTIES.

II. The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits,—including representative recruits—(white or colored) for one year, \$100; do. do. for two years, \$200; do. do. for three

years, \$300.

The first instalments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one

To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, \$66.66.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for three PREMIUMS.

TII. No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of of recruits previous to the date of this

order.
IV. Neither drafted men nor substitutesfurnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit, entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute, not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

JAMES B. FRY,

# Provost Marshal General.

It does not appear by this circular that under the call, the period for which recruits are furnished, will be considered in making up the account for the draft.

The common opinion has been that one three vears' man would be credited as three men. This does not seem to be the case.

Another important point is, that neither drafted men nor substitutes are entitled to government bounty.

"Recruits" (volunteers) and representative recruits (probably representatives of persons not liable to military duty, though it is possible substitutes furnished in advance of the draft, may be considered as representatives,) are, however, to be paid bounties.

The premiums hitherto allowed will be discontinued. Every citizen who would be exempt from the draft must be his own recruiting agent, or pay for the services of another.

Gen. Crook has been appointed a Major-General on the recommendation of Gen. Hunter.

The exigencies of the public service require that Gen. Baldy Smith should take another command. He is ordered to report at New

There are now about fifteen thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals about Washington.

The Tribune's Washington special, of July 20, says:-We have upwards of 62,000 rebel prisoners, including 4,000 officers.

An order issued by the War Department requires the payment of \$5 for passage on government transports from Washington to Fort Monroe, and from Washington to City Point \$7.50. Officers under orders and soldiers, only are exempt. The fare between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, \$2; between Fortress Monroe and City Point, \$2.50 in addition to the boat charges for berths, &c.

The President has appointed Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and Charles Sherman, of Ohio, as additional Directors in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Wm. M. White, of Connecticut, and Leonard Sweet, of Illinois, as Inspectors of the road, in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress. Secretary Stanton has ordered that those who

fell in the recent fight before Washington shall be buried in the National Cemetery. Efforts for a general exchange of prisoners

Judge Advocate General Holt has decided that

have thus far failed.

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

In the Sixth Corps a spy was discovered in a somewhat singular manner. He had been in the service and appeared and disappeared frequently under circumstances that awakened suspicions that he was communicating with the rebels. Nothing could be proved against him, however, until he was arrested the other day, and a Union soldier, dressed in a rebel uniform, was thrown into the same guard-house, pretending to be a rebel prisoner. Finding himself in the company of a rebel, as he supposed, the rascally spy opened his heart and mouth, and revealed his own guilt so clearly that he will be hung without any unnecessary delay.

THERE is now living at Douglas, Mass., a widow lady 73 years old, who sawed and split five cords of seasoned wood in the course of last winter and spring, doing it for her health. When she began, her limbs were so stiff that she could not lift her feet without assistance from her hands; but by degrees she entirely regained the use of her limbs and materially improved her health.

An Indianapolis correspondent complains that the rebel officers who are prisoners at that city, are prisoners only by name. They board at the principal hotels, and eat their meals with the guests. It seems hardly possible that with the full knowledge of the enormities of the Libby prison so fully proved, such disgraceful leniency should be exercised.

THE Winsted (Conn.) Herald notes that a worthy Collinsville cultivator who, some two years ago, wrote series of articles for that paper, and among them a very strongly reprehensive one on tobacco-raising-as an immorality-has now an acre and a half in tobacco! And, by-theway, it looks thrifty, and attests careful and enlightened culture.

JAPANESE TOMMY has written a letter to Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, in which he states that he has gone into a military school. that he is teaching lots of other little Tommies "English," and finally, that he "was very sorry that we have very soon put the rebels down."

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says that Mrs. Morris of Wetumka, is manufacturing black sewing silk for her own use. She has her own silk worms and raises her own mulberry trees to feed them. Both the worms and the trees are said to thrive, and the silk is pronounced to be of good quality.

COTTON has made the fortune of Dundee, Scotland. Jute is now its stable manufacture, with great profit. It is a good substitute for cotton in many articles. A gentleman has succeeded in bleaching and dying it so perfectly that it can be used in place of silk for many articles.

A CARGO of human bones, shipped from Genoa, has been seized at Hull, England. It is supposed that a large trade is carried on secretly in this kind of goods. The bones have probably been used to make knife-handles, toothpicks, and the like.

SEVEN thousand persons are said to have starved to death on the island of Santiago, one of the Cape de Verde group, between January 1st and May 1st, in consequence of a failure of the crops. At Porto Praya forty or fifty are dying daily.

THERE will be no commencement at Beloit College, in Wisconsin, this year. The seniors have gone to the war for one hundred days, but will receive their degrees all the same. If they have no commencement they seem to have made a very good beginning.

H. L. HOSMER, Esq., Toledo, Ohio, former editor of the Blade, and for some years past Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Montana.

IT is proposed to hold a billiard tournament in Hartford, Ct., in August, for the "champion cue of Connecticut." The cue will be gold mounted, and the very best players will contest for it.

A TORPEDO boat is constructing at East Haven, Conn. She is to be bomb-proof, covered with iron plates of a greater thickness than those upon the monitors, and provided with powerful machinery.

A PARTY of eight trout fishers in Pennsylvania recently took 10,000 in one week. All less than six inches long were returned to the water, yet they had  $3{,}14\overline{2}$  left. One of the anglers caught 155 in one spot.

A NEGRO recruiting agent who had obtained four recruits in Illinois, with the intention of enlisting them in Boston, had them stolen from him while passing through New York by two police officers.

A LADY in Boston has just had extracted from the end of her right thumb the fragment of a needle, which was accidentally broken off in her hip about twenty-eight years ago.

Two brothers just from the Colorado gold mines, where they worked one year, have deposited 1374 ozs. of gold at the Philadelphia mint, for which they received \$24,780.

THE proceeds from eleven Fairs, held for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, amounted to four and a half millions of dollars, including those from the Philadelphia Fair. THE New York actors are on a strike. They

mand that their salaries should be paid in gold, or its equivalent in greenbacks. JOHN WEBSTER, Chief of the Six Nations of

held a convention on Monday and agreed to de-

Indians, a member of the Onondaga Tribe, was killed in a drunken frolic on a recent visit to the St. Regis Indians in Canada.

## List of New Advertisements.

Geo. H. Ellis' Parlor Music Store and Piano-Forte Jumporium:

Family Wine and Cider Mills—Hutchinson & Bro.

Family Wine and Cider Mills—Hutchinson & Bro.

Trees! Trees!—E Moody & Sons.

Balsley Patent Step Ladder—D S Plume & Co.

Randall's Practical snepher4—D D T Moore.

A Quaint Invention—T C Belknap.

A Nursery for Sale—J S Stickney.

\$75 a Month—D B Herrington & Co.

A Nurseryman Wanted—Dr J C Honghton.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry-Jas Keech-

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP

BY HON, HENRY S. RANDALL, Lt. D "Sheep Husbandry in the South." &c., &c. Published by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.

THOUGH first published in October last, this work 188 already reached its Twentieth Edition, and so great s the demand for it that others are being issued as rapdly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and pronounced by far the BEST work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work comprises 454 large 12mo. pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. 🔝 Sold only by Agents and the Publisher. Good Agents wanted in all wool growing Counties, to whom liberal terms are offered. For particulars of agency, or a sample copy of work, (sent post-paid for \$1,75,) address the Publish

# The News Condenser.

- Blueberries are plenty and cheap in Maine.
- New Jersey promises its biggest peach crop.
- The city of Hartford has a population of 45,000.
- Canadian manufacturers are suffering for anthracite coal.
- Six steamboats were destroyed by fire at St. Louis on the 16th inst. - Some of the colored shoeblacks in Washington
- earn \$10 a day. - A recent census of Detroit, Mich., shows a popu-
- tation of 53,820. - Tombetones and headstones are taxed five per cent under the new law.
- The price of board at the principal hotels in Boston is \$4 per day.
- The prospect of the wine crop in the South of France is very flattering. - Mr. Volk's monument to Senator Douglas at Chi-
- cago, will cost \$500.000. - There was a great invasion of crickets at Spanish
- Fork, New Mexico, lately. - The Norwegian College at Decorab, Iowa, was dedicated on the 30th ult.
- Locusts are appearing in Wisconsin by millions. They appeared last in 1849.
- The losses by the fire in Brooklyn, Friday week, are estimated at \$1,000,000. - At Saybrook, Conn., they are catching large quan-
- ties of white fish for manure. - The Sanitary Commission has sent an order to St.

Johnsbury for 4,000 crutches.

- Columbia College, New York, is to have a school of music after November next.

- The U.S. has one square mile of coal field to every

- fifteen square miles of territory. - Three women were recently arrested in Poughkeepsie for passing counterfeit money.
- Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Quebec, has nearly ready for the press a life of Major Andre. - All the patients who can be moved are being sent
- North from all the army hospitals. - The first troops that started from Pennsylvania to repel the late invasion were colored.
- Gov. Seymour has recently pardoned 63 men and 7 women from Sing Sing State prison.
- There are thirteen factories in Rhode Island, making menhaden oil, employing 250 men.
- Newspapers furnish a very good substitute for cotton-batting in making bed comforters.
- At Glen Cove, Long Island, a single rose-tree now has no less than 9.500 buds and flowers - One-fifth of the national income of Great Britain
- is derived from the tax on ardent spirits. - The German papers have discovered that Othello

vas not a Moor, but a man named Moor.

- The name of the conqueror of the Alabama is trisyllableic, and is pronounced Kear-sar-ge. - In France the waste steam from the locomotives is
- made to heat the cars in the train behind. - The grinding mill of the Mass. Powder Works at Barre was blown up Tuesday night week.
- There are in England and Wales 44,695 lunatics under care, in public and private institutions. - Mexican advices say that Gen. Moga with his whole
- army has given in his adhesion to the Empire. - Poor old John Bell is cooped up in Atlanta, Ga.,
- despised by the rebels, hated by the Unionists. - A convention of the reporters of the Western press is to be held at the close of this month in Chicago.
- Commander Winslow and Capt. Semmes served together in the Mexican war, and were old friends.
- Extensive fires have raged in the woods a few miles from Rome, New York, for a week or two past. - On an average, prices of domestic produce are now over 200 per cent above the quotations at the close of

- The Bath Sentinel says that in all parts of the State of Maine hay is plentiful, and the quality excel-- The women of Shelbeyville, Ill., recently gathered

in force, and broke up a disreputable house in that - It is said that the parings of cucumbers will cause

roaches to disappear, if laid in places which they fre-- Mr. Allen, editor of the Ohio State Journal, has

een appointed Consul to Bangkok, the Capital of Siam. - Gen. Kilpatrick, the dashing cavalry leader, is on

his way to his old command in General Sherman's army. - American rhododendrons are the pride of the British conservatories. The scarlet variety is much

- A son of Ralph Waldo Emerson has left the Junior Class at Harvard to join the hundred day men from Boston.

prized.

- Mr. Jacob Emmerson of Franklin, Me., aged 88½ years, on the 12th day of July inst. hoed 1,250 hills of corn!

- A Mrs. Weldon, seventy six years old, died lately in Bergen, while on her knees at evening prayer with the family.

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# Special Notices.

## RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.

MR. EDITOR:-In order to more fully answer the many inquiries in relation to what Strawberry is the best, I ask the privilege of communicating through your valuable paper my candid opinion upon the subject. It is brief and decided:

RUSSEL'S GREAT PROLIFIC.

This I know from personal experience and observation in comparison with all other varieties that I have ever seen. It combines all the desirable qualities of the Strawberry in great perfection—is not deficient in any one essential particular, but most prominent in all.

If any man wants to enjoy the luxuries of this life, don't hesitate one moment in preparing a spot of ground for a plot of this best of all straw plants. My price for plants you will find in the advertising col-JOSEPH KEECH.

Wrterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

#### HARDER'S THRASHING MACHINE

PERSONS intending to purchase a Thrashing Machine, will do well to send for a circular of the Premium Ma chine, manufactured by R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. See their advertisement in last week's RURAL. 753-4t-eow

Agents Wanted. - \$50 per month guaranteed. For and specimens address, with stamp, L. L. Todd & Co., New York. 756-12t.

#### STEREOTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

THE Publisher of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is pre pared 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, Miscel laneous, Music, &c., &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 design nate the volumes of the RURAL in which they appeared

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, July 26, 1864.

WHILE the money market is in some degree easier, there has been a healthy check upon speculation; and the policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will we hope, affect commercial values favorably to the great mass of people. We make few changes in our quotations and only to give higher figures.

## Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour, buckwheat, 2,00@2,00	Candles, extra 22/a/22	1
Meal. Indian2.00@2.10	Fruit and Roots.	
Wheat, Genesee 2,20@2,25	Annies hushel 75/a)125c	
Best white Canada2.15@2.15	Do. dried 19 th 9@10	
Corn	Peaches, do18@22	
Corn 1,50(a)1,50 Bye, 60 fbs. 12 bu. 1,20(a)1,25	Cherries, do18@23	
Oats, by weight1,00@1,00	Plums, do18(a20)	
Barley 1,20@1,30	Potatoes, 29 bush60 a85	1
Beans2,00@2,25	Hides and Skins.	
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughtered 8@9c	
Meata.	Calf 14@22	
Pork, old mess. 00,00@00,00 Pork, new mess. 38,00@40,00	Sheen Pelts	
Pork, new mess. 38,00@40,00	Lamb Pelts50(a:1,00	
Pork clear 40.00(a)42.00	Seeds.	
Dressed hogs.c't 10.00@11.00	Clover, medium . \$7,50@7,75	
Reef cwt. 8.00(a)11.00	Do. large 8,25@8,50	
Spring lambs 2.00(a)3.00	Timothy 3,25@3,75	
Mutton, carcass. 80100	Sundries.	i
Hams. smoked 20,00(a)21,00	Wood, hard \$6,50@7,50	
Shoulders 15,00(a)16,00	Do. soft 4,00(a)5,00	
Chickens 00(a00c	Coal, Scranton. 12,00@13,00	ı
Turkeys 00@00	Do. Pittston 12,00@13,00	ı
Geese	Do. Shamokin 12,00@13,00	ı
Dairy, &c.	Do Char 12@15c	ı
Butter, roll 32/@38c	Do. Char 12@15c Salt, bbl 2,90@3,00	ı
Butter firkin - 32(a)38	Straw, tun8.00@10.00	ł
Cheese, new17(a)19	Hay, tun 10,00@21,00	١
Cheese, new 17@19 Cheese 00@00	Wool, ≇ ib 75@90c Whitefish, ½ bbl.9,75@10,00	ł
Lard, tried20(a)21	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl. 9,75@10,00	Į
Tallow, rough 9(2)	Codfish, quintal8,50(a)8,75	ł
Tallow, tried15@16	Trout, half bbl9,00(29,50	1
		ı

Flour and Grain.

Flour, win. wh't. \$11.60@13
Flour, spring do.10,00@10.00
Meal, Indian. 2,00@2.10
Wheat, Genesee. 2,20@2.25
Best white Canada2,16@2.15
Corn. 1,50@1.50
Gyr. 60 ibs. \$\text{Pub.}\text{Disc.}\text

# THE PROVISION LARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—ASHES—Sales firm, at \$13,50@13,50 for pots, and \$15,25@15,50 for pearls.
FLOUR—Sales at \$9,30@9,60 for superfine State; \$9,85@
10,00 for extra State; \$10,10@10,20 for choice do; \$9,30@
9,60 for superfine Western; \$10,65@12,50 for common to
medium extra Western; \$10,05@12,00 for trade brands,
the market closing heavy. Canadian Flour; sales at
\$9,90@10,00 for common, and \$10,10@11,75 for good to
choice extra. Rye Flour rules quiet and firm; sales at
\$7,76@9,00 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and
steady; sales at \$8,35@3,60 for Brandywine and \$8,40
for Atlantic Mills.

\$1,76,29,00 for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet and steady; sales at \$8,36,28,00 for Brandywine and \$8,40 for Atlantic Mills.

GRAIN—Wheat, sales at \$2,28,22,47 for Chicago spring; \$2,49 for Milwaukee club; \$2,20,22,59 for No. 1 Milwaukee; \$2,00,25,5 for whiter red Western; \$2,86,270 for amber Michigan; \$2,65 for common white Indians, and \$2,42 for inferior winter red. Eye is quiet at \$1,80,2,15. Barley rules dull and nominal. Barley Malt quiet and steady. Peas dull at \$1,40 for Canada. Corn, sales at \$1,50,2,15. for one mixed Western. Oats, sales at \$1,50,25 for new mixed Western. Oats, sales at \$1,50,25 for new mixed Western. Oats, sales at \$1,70,237,00 for old mess; \$1,20,037,00 for old mess; \$35,00,239,00 for new mess; \$35,00,237,00 for prime, and \$3,50,50,00 for prime mess. Beef sales at \$1,60,18 for country mess; \$8,00,010 for country prime; \$22,00,022,00 for re-packed mess, and \$22,00,020,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef unchanged. Beef hams dull and nominal. Out meats are unchanged; sales at 16,015% for shoulders; 17,018c for hams. Bacon sides rule dull; sales Cumberland out middle at 18%c. Lard sales at 19,020 cts. for No. 1 to choice. Butter is selling at 30,40c for Otho, and 35,63c for State. Cheese firm at 17,024c. for common and prime.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Four—Sales double extra red

HOYS—Sales at Mosoc for moundy to prime.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Flour—Sales double extra red winter wheat Ohio \$11,50@11,55; choice red winter indiana at \$11,85; spring extra Illinois at \$10,09; double extra Ohio at \$12,00; double extra Ohio at \$12,00; double extra Indiana at \$12.

Grain—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring \$2,22@2.22. Cont \$1,37/6@1,33 for No. 2. Rye, sales at \$1,45@1,45. Oats, \$9c. Peas \$1,75. Barley \$1,46. Provisions—Mess pork, heavy, \$41 and light \$40; plain hams 20@21c; sugar cured 21@22c; shoulders 16/5c; lard 20@21c; butter, 35@38c; cheese 18@20c.; eggs 23@25c.

CHICAGO, July 23—FLOUR—Market dull and nominally 50@75c lower; sales at \$9.75.

GRAIN—No. 1 spring \$\$\\\^{15}\\^{16}\\^{24}\\^{18}\\ \text{ No. 2 do \$2.07\\\^{24}\\^{25}\\ \end{array}}.

Corn, No. 1, \$\\\^{12}\\^{16}\\^{24}\\^{18}\\ \text{ No. 2 do \$2.07\\\^{24}\\^{25}\\ \end{array}}; rejected \$1,25. Oats No. 1, 74\\\^{16}\\^{16}\\^{18}\\ \text{ No. 2, 70\\\^{27}\\^{26}\\^{18}\

\$1,25. Oats No. 1, fagnet; No. 2, fagnet; No. 2, fagnet;

TORONTO, July 20—FLOUR—Prices firmer; Superfine \$3,85(3,3,70 p) barrel; Fancy \$4,0004,10; Extra \$4,25
(34,90; Double Extra \$4,65(2,4,80,
GRAIN—Fall Wheat \$3,626 p) bushed. Spring Wheat
73,626. Barley 45,650c. Oats at 46,050c. Peas 50c. Rye
60c. Hays \$7,621 p tun; straw \$6,37.

PROVISIONS—Hams \$11,000,11,50 per 100 fbs.; Bacon
\$5,8,06,90,0. Cheese \$11,000,11,50 wholesale; 12,400,4c. per
firetail. Butter 10,614c. Lard 11c.—Globe.

# THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—BEEF CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:—Extra, \$00,000,000; First quality, \$18,000 15,00; ordinary, \$16,000 15,00; common, \$18,000 15,50; inferior, \$11,00 axyy.

Z.00. DWS AND CALVES.—Extras, \$90@00; First quality, [@70; ordinary, \$45@55; common, \$40@46; inferior, 5640. @40. EAL CALVES — Extra, \$3 B, 00@00 cts; First qual-10@11c; ordinary, 8%@9%; common, 7%@8%c; infe-

rior 7@7%c SHEFF AND LAMBS—Extras \$\( \) bead, \$7,50\( \) 8,00; prime quality, \$6,50\( \) 7.50; ordinary, \$6\( \) 6,00; common, \$4,50 \( \) 65.50; inferior, \$3,50\( \) 4.50, \( \) 8WINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 10\( \) 11%c; still-fed, 9\( \) 900c.

BRIGHTON, July 19.— BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$13,50 214,00; 1st qual. \$12,00@13,50; 2d do, \$11,50@12,00; 3d do, 10,50@11,00 \$100 hs. Stores—Yearlings, \$00@00; 2 years aid, \$00@00; three years old, \$30@38. Working Oxen—

MARINA OF

Sales at \$115, \$160@\$252. Milch Cows—Prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 ordinary: \$55 to \$80 extra. Sheep and Lambs—Sheared sheep 6½@7 \$15; wool sheep 10½@c. Wool sheepskins. \$400@460; sheared sheepskins, \$26,62c. Lambskins \$1.25. Calfskins, 22@23c. Hides, 11c \$2 ib. Tallow at 11@11½c. Sheared sheepskins, \$10@12c; fat hogs prices 11½@11½c \$1 ib.

TORONTO, July 20.— BEEF — Inferior \$4@5 \$\ cwt. wholesale; 7@10c retail; extra \$5,00@5,50 \$\ cwt. wholesale; 7@10c retail; extra \$5,00@5,50 \$\ cwt. wholesale; \$8,00@12,00 retail. Calves at from \$1 to \$5,00 each. Sheep—Clipped \$3,50@4,50 each. Lambs \$2@3,00 each. Sheepskins, \$1,90@2,100 each; Lambskins \$7 ib 3cc. Hides 4@6c. Caliskins at 10@12c \$7 ib.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—During the past week the following were the quotations for the different grades:

Domestic.—Saxony fleece \$ \( \begin{align\*} \) \( \text{vill-blood} \) Merino 95

(31; \( \text{w} \) and \( \text{d} \) 0.95(37\( \text{w} \); Native and \( \text{w} \) Merino 90(35;

extra pulled 95(3).05; superfine do. 90(3).05; No. 1. do, 80(385; California fleece unwashed, 60(355; Do. common

do. 36045c.
Fbraign—Peruvian washed, 40020c; Chilian Merino unwashed 45055: Do Mestiza do 45050; Valparaiso do 49045; Entre Rios do 40045; unwashed 25030; Cordova washed 6507; Cape Good Hope unwashed 65057; East India washed 45265; African unwashed 35045; do. washed 45060; Mexican unwashed 4507; Snyrian do 34087; do washed 55065; Syrian unwashed 55037c.

do wasned sogo; syrian unwasned sogo; c.

BOSTON, July 19.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week:—Domestic—Saxony and Merino, fine, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b, \$1(\overline{0}\), 10; full blood, 98c(\overline{0}\), \$1; half and three-fourths blood, 97(\overline{0}\), \$20 : common, \$10(\overline{0}\), \$0; pulled, extra \$1(\overline{0}\), \$0; superfine, \$5c(\overline{0}\), \$1(\overline{0}\), \$0; Western mixed, \$5(\overline{0}\), \$26(\overline{0}\), \$20(\overline{0}\), \$20(\over

OHICAGO, July 22.—Fine light fleece, \$1,0001,03; medium fleece 93c@\$1,00; tub-washed \$1@1,10; coarse fleece 93c@\$5c.

WOOL IN CANADA WEST.—We give the quotations of wool at different points to July 20:—At Toronto wool sold 40042 & Bt; Cobourg at 45c; London at 42044c; Galt at 42046c; Guelph at 38046c; Hamilton at 44c.

# Married.

AT North Rush, July 19th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by H. B. HAET, Esq., DAVID M. COOPEE, Esq., of New York city, and ANGELINE J. MOSHER, daughter of Israel Mosher, of North Rush.

# New Advertisements.

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

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

RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEP-HERD-Should be owned and read by every herican flock-master. Sent, post-paid, to any address in Loyal States or British Provinces on receipt of price only \$1.75. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

To A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TO Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wares, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE, A NURSERY OF FIFTEEN ACRES, with lease of ground. Location and soil very destrable. Stock one, two and three years old, well assorted, very thrifty and in perfect order. For particulars inquire of JAMES S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin.

WANTED,—A YOUNG MAN skillful in digging and planting, pruning and grafting fruit trees, to take charge of a large Pear Orchard, near Philadelphia. Place open till next September, when the advertiser will visit Rochester.

Address
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON, Box 1,421, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.—
The price of The Practical Shepherd, by Hon.
H. S. RANDALL, is now \$1.75, and if paper, bluding, &c.,
continue to advance, (or even remain at present figures.)
will soon be \$2 or more. Sent by mail, post-paid, on
receipt of price.
Address
D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

A QUAINT INVENTION.—The attention of the public, and especially of those who can see beauty in the beautiful arrangement of figures, is solicited, concerning a calendar of modern style, which with skillful handling will tell the day of the week, of any date for two ceniuries. All contained in two small tables, printed upon iron card paper. Sample copy one shilling, or 60 cents per dozen. Orders filed and filled by T. C. BELKNAP, Austinburg, Asht. Co., Ohio.

# BALSLEY STEP LADDER. MANUFACTURED BY D. S. PLUME & CO.,

No. 59 Duane-street, New York. STRONG, LIGHT, AND ORNAMENTAL. Sold by all House-Furnishing Dealers.

THE STANDARD SHEEP BOOK .--Those who want the best work extant on American Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on the Subject—should procure THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, by Hon. H. S. RANDALL. A new and revised edition now ready. 12mo.—pp. 45—well illustrated and handsomely pound. Price, cloth glit, \$1.75—in leather, library style, \$2.50. Sent by mail, post-pnid, on receipt of price.

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HAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL,



FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES! 20,000 STANDARD APPLE TREES, Of about 40 varieties—largely of Baldwin, Greening, and King.

10,000 STANDARD PEARS. 30 varieties—largly of Bartlett, Seckel, and Flemish Beauty.

10,000 DWARF PEARS, 15 varieties—largely of Duchess de Angouleme, and Louise Bonne de Jersey, in lots to suit purchasers.

Standard Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Ever-greens, Shrubs, Roses and Small Fruits, furnished in general orders. Orchard planters are re-quested to send for prices of articles delivered to them at their nearest RE. Station, which will be given to them on application. Selections of varieties made it

them on application. Selections of varieties made if them on application. Selections of varieties made if desired. All stock warranted true to name, and to give satisfaction, as represented.

My stock is grown in West Rioomfield, Ontario Co.

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.

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

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NO. 35 STATE STREET ROCHESTER, N. Y. Is the most Splendid Establishment of the kind on this Continent. It is large and spacious, and yet furnished so that it has every appearance of a

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The undersigned having been engaged in this exclusive business for several years, is a thorough judge of all kinds OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE.

The stock of goods has been selected with great care, and is very large, and the LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES that can be found west of New York city, and includes the best manufactures in this country. First is the celebrated and world-renowned

, OHICKERING & SONS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, BOSTON, Of which the undersigned has the sole agency. It is said by Thalberg, Strakosch and Gottschalk to be the bes Plano ever made. The sole agency of the well-known FIRST-PRIZE KURTZMAN & HINZE PIANOS on of the most popular Planos in these parts; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s, of Boston; these instru-ments rank ling-class, and are too well known to need comment.

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That the purchaser may desire when ordered, and ALL FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS with proper care. Persons ordering Planos from abroad, may rely upon being honorably served, and the instrument will be warranted to give satisfaction on delivery, when the price and style of instrument is given. All instruments sold at manufacturers' prices.

manuacturers prices. J. F. Brown's Harp, Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Tamborires, Strings, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

THE STOCK OF SHEET MUSIC IS NEW!

Selected with great care; is large and complete. Music Teachers will find this a very desirable place to make their purchases. Teachers sending their orders need only pay quarterly. Music Books and Musical Merchandize of every description.

MUSIC PUBLISHED.—New Music received daily. Plano Cords, prices from \$10 to \$65: also Plano Stools.
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# THE CHEAT BUFFALO STRAWBERAL

# Smith's Buffalo Seedling.

Originated in 1857, by Rev. N. S. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 reporter 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 of more important quality, so that it is now admitted by all fruit growers, that the pread desideratum in the strawberry world, is a fruit in which are combined all the essential qualities of the most popular varieties.

I take great pleasure in announcing to the public that such a Strawberry has at length been produced.

Having thoroughly tested it for six years, I am new able to make the announcement that the "Buffalo" combines in itself and distinctly and perfectly develops every essential quality that can be found in all the best varieties, 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 stakes very large, standing high; unusually hardy, enduring the winter without production than the "Wilson," or any other variety known; berries of the Argest size, and the variety known; berries of the Argest size, and the success of the targest size of a fruit, being more productive than the "Wilson," or any other variety known; berries of the Argest size, and retained abundantly firm, Villen, "Truits longer, and abundantly firm," Wilson," or her had abundantly firm, Villen, "Truits longer, and retains its firm with a success superdation." A bermaphrodite; ripens with feeblesses long after becoming fully ripensaming of the best judges of Strawberries have visited my grounds and tested the remarkable qualities of the "Buffalo," and all are ungkabiled in their expressions of admiration and surprise.

Extract from textimonal of Beni'n Hodge, Esc., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced fruit grovers in the

Extract from testimonial of Benjn Hodge, Esq., Buffalo, one of the oldest and most experienced fruit growers in the State.

"Hs combination of superior qualities renders the Buffalo Seedling," in my opinion, the best Strawberr, that has yet been introduced to the American public." From Lewis F. Allen, Esq., Black Rock, N. F.

"After making thorough trial of the best of our popular varieties, I do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Biffalo Seedling' the best I have known. I know of no strawberry which in all its combinations of excellence is equal to this."

equal to this."

Extracts from Moore's Rural New-Yorker" of July 16, 1864

"The plant is evidently a strong grower, hardy, and has vitality enough to perfect all list fruit." The fruit is more acid than the Triomphe, and less than the Russell. It is both firm and sold. It is a firmer fruit than the Russell. It is semerably sold. We cut open a hundred berries and failed to find one that was not perfect in this respect. And this is important to consumers." "It is a very attractive berry—far more so than the Wilson, and not inferior to the Triomphe. In beauty and regularity of form and brilliancy of color, it excells the Russell, as we have seen the latter."

After six years careful culture, knowing it to be a berry perfect in every essential quality, I now offer it for sale, confident that, as soon as its combination of superiative merits becomes generally known, it will triumph over all competitors by being accepted as the PEOPLE'S STRAW-BERRY.

Having a large plantation of the "Buffalo" at CANTERBURY, DELAWARE, I shall be prepared to fill orders as early in the SPRING as desired.

I have a large stock of Plants for FALL and SPRING sales, and willful orders for any quantity. 100 Plants or less sent by mail free on receipt of price. equal to this." LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Extracts from "Moore's Rural New-Yorker" of July 16, 1864.

20 PLANTS 86.00 " 100

AGENTS and AGENCULTURAL HOUSES that purchase to sell again, will be allowed a liberal discount.

N.B.—BEWARE of IMPOSITIONS.—Unprincipled and irresponsible persons in Buffalo have offered plants purporting to be "Buffalo Seedling" they are either spurious of stolers.

Send to Head-Quarters for the genuine article.

Box 2759 P. O., Buffalo, N. Y.

## TREES! TREES! FOR THE FALL OF 1864.

100.000 Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees. 50,000 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. OU STANGARD AND DEART FORT I FORE THESE;
White Grape and Cherry Currants; Concord, Diana,
Delaware and Hartford Prolife Grape Vines; 500,000
Pear and Quince Stocks. Now is the time to buy trees.
Trees are cheap in comparison to other articles. Dealers are invited to call. All letters and orders promptly
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Address
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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD. - This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL'S works on Sheep Husbandry. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and is THE work for every wood grower on the American Continent. Price, \$175—sent by mail post-paid.

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CANCERS CURED!—For the small sum of \$10 I will furnish a salve which is a certain remedy for every cancer—draws it out by the root, which is the only sure cure. This salve is the jude 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. G. W. RERSEY, Beartown P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa. 757

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## 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 1864. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines.

It has no superior in the market, and 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 will be a large demand for good Cider, (which is, by the way, the most healthy beverage there is, especially for those afflicted with liver camplaints,) and every one having apples will make them up into good Cider, if they would study their interests. I intend to have good receipts for making Cider printed and distributed among dealers, for the use of those purchasing mills. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. Address the manufacturer. W. O. HICKOR, 757-11t

## A GRAND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. EGGS: EGGS: EGGS:

\$1,000 Forfeit if Paterson's Preservative fails to preserve them, for two years, as nice as new. Costs less than a mill per dozen. Individual, Town, and County rights for sale. Address MARK PATERSON, 757-4t Castleton, Renssalear Co., N. Y.

T ANDS - TO ALL WANTING HOMES. ANDS—TO ALL WANTING HOMES.

Large and thriving settlement of ELLWOOD, 35 miles south-east of Philadelphia, per Camden & Atlantic Railroad. Good soil, good water, fine crops—best fruit section in the Union. Twenty acre tracts and upwards at \$20 per acre—½ cash, balance in one, two and three years. Good society. Churches and schools.

To visit the land, leave Vine St. wharf, Philadelphia, 5 times daily, for Ellwood. For full information address R. F. DANFORTH, Ellwood Atlantic Co., N. J. Letters answered—papers sent.

#### RUSSELL STRAWBERRY PLANTS ALSO

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For sale by JOSEPH KEECH, Waterloo, N. Y.

Summer and Fall Price.—20 Plants for \$1; 100 for \$3;

1,000 for \$20; 5,000 for \$75. Cash to accompany orders,

29 Plants warranted true to name, and ready for
delivery after first of August.

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POTATO-PLOW OR DIGGER! The advantages of the Digger over all other machines for the 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 annoying in other machines.
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 sitts the earth, and leaves the potatoes upon the surface to be gathered up at pleasure.

rapid motion of which thoroughly sitts the earth, and leaves the potatoes upon the surface to be gathered up at pleasure.

The surface of the process of digging, the surface of the ground sieft in a comparatively level condition, with the soll 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.: Ruphasel Marshall, of Painesville, O.; Jas Allen, or Willoughby, O.; David Low, of Willoughby, O.; Lowis W Gordon, of Marlboro, N. J.; Henry, J. Jas Allen, of Willoughby, O.; Lowis W Gordon, of Marlboro, N. J.; Henry, and State Rights for sale, by E. D. MOORE, General Agent, Grant Center, Erie Co., N. Y. These machines are manufactured and for sale by These machines are manufactured and for sale by Agricultural Implements, Buffalo, N. Y.

# STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS. A good Church or other Bell for 20 cente per pound. To give Satisfaction. For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's solf-acting patented rotating hangings, either in this country or in Europe. AMERICAN BELL COMPANY.

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The Sixth Edition of "A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE, embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c. &c. &lso.



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THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE BREEDING, MANAGE-MENT AND DISEASES OF SHEEP. By Hon. Henry S. Randall, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," &c., &c. PUBLISHED BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THIS work, first published last fall, has already reached its North, into published ast rail, has already reached its Ninteenth Edition, and the demand has thus far been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably the best and most complete Treatise on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

# OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE,

From the New England Farmer, Boston. THE PRACTICAL SHEFHERD—Is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From J. H. Klippart, Sec'y Ohio State Board of Ag're. I shall with great pleasure recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as being the great American work, if not really the best work in the English language on the subject.

Here the Major Property

From the Maine Farmer. The name of the author, Hon. H. S. RANDALL, is a quarantee of its completeness and reliability. From Col. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Aa'l Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever pub-lished, and does great credit to Dr. RANDALL. From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. RANDALL has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry. From C. L. Flint, Sec'y Mass. Board of Agriculture.

I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as the au-thority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd." From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merits demand. THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by

Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 454 large duo-decimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price, \$1.75. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address D. D. T. MOORE,

Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y. Agents Wanted for the above popular work in all sheep raising and wool growing Countles not already assigned to canvassers. Active and efficient men, with a small amount of money (from \$50 to \$100) to start the business, can make the agency profitable.

# ROOKS FOR RURALISTS.

THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the EURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

Cottage and Farm BeeKeeper 75
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Do. Prize Essay on Manures 25
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Fruit Trees. 2,50
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FOR ALL SEWING-MACHINES, Preserves the Eyes, avoids bending. No basting. No machine complete without it. Price \$1.50, with directions, sent by mail. For sale for all Machines at the inventor's headquarters, WIDCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machine Office, 508 Broadway, New York.
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BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—ESTABLISHED 1850.—Fire and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane. New York.

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HARVEST GLOVES.—Buck and Dog skin Gloves, wholesale and retail, at the old stand for Trunks, Whips and Gloves, 78 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
A. E. PRITCHARD.

WOOD OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

WROM THE GERMAN, BY MARY H. C. BOOTH.

WHY not let the people talk-Let them talk away: What's the use in bothering About-" what folks say?'

E MY MY

Let them say what e'er they will; Talk,-it is their way; What's the use in plaguing you About-"what folks say?

Talk is pleasant exercise. Healthy, by the way; What's the use in worrying About-" what folks say?'

Better let the people talk-Talk what e'er they may, Weak, and stupid those who care About-" what folks say?"

Why not let the people talk-Let them talk away; What's the use in bothering About-" what folks say ?"

[Daily Life.

# The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DIVORCED

BY HEATHER HAUN.

[Note.-In her note to the Editors, the authornes says "Here is another story for you founded on facts, really: for I shall only sketch life as I see it-not write of the impossible-not make my conscience of the nature of India rubber by exaggeration, either. Every one who has heard of Indiana has also heard how easily divorces were and are procured. It is the black spot upon her history. Good grounds for divorce were not required. It mattered not what the plea was, the party applying was sure to get the wished for divorce."]

CASSIA COOL was not beautiful. You, perhaps, would have called her homely. She was plain; but you forgot that when she talked. You forgot that her features were irregular; that her mouth was larger than beauty demanded - forgot that her hands were not white and dimpled; that her cheeks were pale.

Her hair was a shadowy brown; tawny, I might say. A wavering, quivering color; dark, with here and there a sunbeam, it seemed, prisoned in the meshes; yet the bright gleams were not all captives; they proved that by flitting all over the shapely head; danced and fluttered so much you feared they would fly away. It was long and soft too, and did not curl, or "ripple." No Indian's tresses could be straighter than Cassia Cool's. Yet it was pretty withal, so full of lights and shadows.

She had hazel eyes; such wonderful eyes! Great, deep eyes, almost black at times, with sunny lights in their depths. Beautiful eyes! So large and bright they were, and so pleasant when she smiled. Her eyes laughed more than her lips, one thought. She had a beautiul form too - flexible, willowy, slender. There are many, who, had they possessed eyes and a form like Cassia's, would have been vain. But vanity was not one of CASSIA'S faults.

Perhaps her greatest fault was cowardice. Cowardice is always one—an unpardonable one, at times. Cowardice was the reef in her lifesea, which came near wrecking her boat; as it was, cowardice dashed her out of the bark, and, for a time, left her clinging helplessly to its own jagged edges. Poor Cassia!- physically she was no coward; morally, mentally she was. She shrank from contention; never expressed her opinions freely; she might wound some one's feelings, she feared - sensitive one, that she was! So it happened that every one thought she thought as they did, and were very much pleased by the reflection.

Generally, heroines are "perfect." I hesitate not in saying mine is not. Only a plain, everyday character, with faults and yet loveable; without beauty, but with a warm heart, clinging, pliant, patient one, whose chief pleasure was to please others rather than herself. A quiet, quaint, little body, with faith in every one while with them-easily persuaded by those she loved. Only as a warning do I sketch the wrongs and wrong-doings of CASSIA COOL; not as an example; Heaven forefend that!

Her mother was poor and proud; was strongminded, and weak, withal. Strong in carrying out her plans; weak where gold was concerned -a proud, misguided woman. She cared nothing for the welfare of others - scrupling not what means removed that which lay across the path she marked for her own haughty, scornful feet. She loved Cassia, too, after a fashion; though she entertained a profound contempt for the wavering character which could not fix itself on one object. Cassia loved her mother dearly; had such unbounded faith in her, so much confidence! Her mother, in her eyes, was the wisest of wise women; almost a saint in fact. She sometimes wondered if the saints in Heaven could be very much better than her mother. That was, if, when the saints were on earth, they had been very much better. Perhaps they had. Somehow she couldn't think so. Confiding, trusting CASSIA!

Mrs. HENDERSON did not want Cassia to marry CLARENCE Cool. He was a worthy young man enough, industrious and all that, and likely to be a person of wealth some day. Likelihoods did not suit Mrs. HENDERSON. She preferred something more certain than expectations. CLARENCE COOL was not rich enough to please her. To be sure, he was well-to-do; but "well-to-do" did not mean "wealthy."

CASSIA and CLARENCE were deeply attached: but the girl would have given him up, even then, had her mother bade her do so. It had been better, had she done so; three-fold better than committed.

When CLARENCE asked Mrs. HENDREZON'S consent, she, at first, refused to listen. He pressed his suit, however; one refusal did not discourage him. Mrs. Lucy Henderson at flapping of the lace curtains shading the winlength deigned to think of the matter more seriously. Cassia had said nothing, but spent her time weeping softly in her own room. Mrs. HENDERSON reflected. Cassia was not handsome; her eyes were beautiful, but tears made them look red, dim, and insignificent. Perhaps, after all, she would never do better; perhaps she had better let her marry the fellow. So, when CLARENCE called again, she met him graciously, and gracefully gave her consent to the marriage.

They were married then, and CLARENCE took his bride to his own home. They were very happy; care seemed to shun their pleasant home. But "no rose without its thorn."

Cassia went to visit her mother, sometime after her nuptials. She was to stay a week. There was a cousin of her mother there, when she arrived-a cynical old bachelor, with sharp, gray eyes, wiry form, and crooked features. A hard visaged man was he, with gray hairs among the ebon locks. She had never met him before, and felt afraid of him, now that she had. He was very rich, Mrs. HENDERSON told her; but that interested her very little; CASSIA cared nothing for wealth. The week passed, rather slowly, perhaps, but it went by, at last, and Cassia returned to her own home. Her mother coaxed her, in vain, to stay longer. CLARENCE wanted her, that was enough. For once, if only in such a little matter, she set aside her mother's wishes for her own. Pity she did not the same in matters of more vital importance!

HAMMOND GREEN said little that day, or the next: the next morning, he said:-"Cousin LUCY, that daughter of yours is a very nice woman."

"She is a good child, HAMMOND."

"I dare say. But I am sorry she is married." Mrs. HENDERSON looked up from her muffin, in surprise. GREEN continued:-"I am a poor, lonely, old bachelor, you know, cousin. (Not so 'poor" either, ha, ha, ha!) I have never met a woman who came nearer my ideal of a wife than Cassia. I am sorry—very sorry she is married."

Mrs. HENDERSON looked thoughtful. "Do you mean that, had she been unmarried, you would have proposed?"

"Most assuredly I do, LUCY!"

Playing with the rings on her fingers:-"I am very sorry," musingly, "I am very sorry, indeed!"

"Had I come sooner, Lucy, do you think Cassia would have accepted me?"

Speaking slowly-deliberately:-"Had you come one day before the marriage, even one day, and said what you have now said, CASSIA would have been your wife instead of CLAR-ENCE COOL'S."

Leaning across the table, taking her hand in his:-" Cousin Lucy, even now, if you so will

it, it may not be too late!" In a startled tone, with a frightened look:-

What do you mean, cousin HAMMOND?" "My fair cousin forgets we live in Indiana

You forget divorces!" "Divorced! CASSIA divorced! that is an impossibility, cousin. I never could persuade the

child to that step—no, never!" In a piqued tone, with flashing eyes:-"Oh, if you do not choose to aid me, I shall say no more

of course." "You do not understand me, HAMMOND Cassia loves her husband; I never was pleased with her choice; I shall try to help you; try to effect a separation; but even my efforts, I fear,

will not meet with success." "Try? that's the word! When LUCY says 'try' I am certain of her success." And the

two plotters shook hands over the new compact. Mrs. HENDERSON was a woman of tact. The work she had undertaken was a delicate one; ing tenderly to the leves it cherished. A yield- but she was equal to the emergency. Her conscience rebelled at first. But she was poor; she loved gold; GREEN had plenty.

So it was that conscientious scruples were placed on the scales, and soared aloft, while the gold bags, on the other hand, dropped low. The gold was irresistible, and she nerved herself for the contest coming, as a warrior going forth to battle. She was strong; Cassia weak. Cas-SIA's faith in her would be her most trusty weapon, she thought. Happily such parents are rare, thank Heaven!

Cassia received a letter from her mother, requesting her to go to her immediately; she said she was not well; no one could nurse her like CASSIA. Wouldn't she come? CASSIA was melted to tears; of course she would go to her mother, her beautiful, proud mother! But then CLARENCE was not at home; CLARENCE had gone to the West-was to stay a month, perhaps more. His sister and aunt were both with her. would stay till CLARENCE returned from his business tour. But then it was her mother who was sick-her mother; she need not consult CLARENCE. She would go.

Her mother was not so ill as CASSIA expected to find her. She had thought to find her writhing and moaning on a bed of pain. How many things she would do to ease that pain! Instead, she found her sitting on a sofa, laughing and

talking to HAMMOND GREEN. Cassia was rather surprised; gladly surprised that her mother was so well; half-angrily surprised to see her with HAMMOND GREEN. She had not thought of meeting him there. She disliked the man, nay, almost hated him. Her mother straitened her face, smiled sadly, sighed softly, as she bent to kiss Cassia's upturned lips, and murmured:-" Poor Cassia!"

Cassia's hazel eyes dilated with astonishment; she wondered in what manner or how it | she hated HAMMOND GREEN, too; that was a to have the burden of the greater sin afterward happened that she was poor. She had heard 'poor' applied to people minus worldly wealth,

without homes, &c.; now, she thought, she was not that poor; and what a pleasant home she had! At that moment she almost heard the dows. Then she had heard lean people called poor; she looked askance in the mirror; she wasn't lean; how red and full her cheeks looked just then! She had heard people who had been unfortunate, called poor; now she wasn't unfortunate; on the contrary, she considered herself one of the most fortunate girls alive. So after all she guessed her mother just used a "figure of speech," and changing the subject of thought, she nestled more cosily in the chair, and leaned her head against the cushioned back, listening to her mother, thinking of CLARENCE, and of the time when he would come home-his last words slipping in between every word her mother spoke!

CASSIA soon discovered why her mother called her "poor Cassia." Heaven knows what falsehoods were told; by what black art they were proven; suffice it, it was done. The mother brought up proofs-proofs which Cassia could not, or was too weak to dispute. I know they told her CLARENCE was false. Poor girl, they drove her almost wild. The magnitude of the charges struck her to the earth; and she lay torpid-quivering with the heart-pain forced upon her. She was like wax in their hands, ready to be moulded in what fashion they wished.

Divorce was mentioned to her. But weak as she was, stricken as she was, she rebelled against it at first. CLARENCE was away; he knew nothing of the charges. They told Cassia business had not taken him away, that he had voluntarily deserted her. At last, with this belief seething her heart, she consented. She had been almost ill before; she was so now. HAM-MOND GREEN was a delf lawyer; he undertook her case. CLARENCE could not defend himself well, being away, not knowing of it until too late. Perhaps Hammond GREFN's money procured the divorce; money, I am certain had more to do with the case than justice. CASSIA got better at last. Her first inquiry, when the delirium was gone, was for CLARENCE.

Mrs. HENDERSON was an actress by nature. She sobbed but said nothing.

"Tell CLARENCE to come in, mother."

"CLARENCE is not here, my poor child?" "'CLARENCE not here! Mother, CLAR-ENCE would not stay away, and I sick." "Oh, my poor Cassia! Clarence is false.

He does not care for you." "False! CLARENCE false! Oh, mother, I

remember! Oh, CLARENCE! CLARENCE!" Long days came and went again, bringing little hope to the sick room. It would be doing Mrs. HENDERSON injustice to say she did not regret her part of this work. How she rebuked herself for bringing this unhappiness to her child. She had already began to ask herself if she could not, if she should not, repair the evil. But strong woman as she was, much as her heart was touched by the sufferings of her child, she yet shrank from doing aught toward reparation. She grew to have HAMMOND GREEN her rich cousin, the crafty, lynx-eyed lawyer. Grew to shun his presence. She thought:-"I will do all in my power to make my child happy again. Even if CLARENCE COOL is not wealthy; if he will forgive me-" And here her thoughts wandered off toward a happy home among the yesterdays, made desolate by the plots of her cousin and herself.

CASSIA got better - well at last. And as she slowly recovered, Mrs. HENDERSON as slowly forgot her last resolution.

CLARENCE returned to find himself wifeless; a dreary home without a mistress awaiting him. He had heard of it all-but the intelligence had been delayed, and, though he came immediately, it was all past when he arrived. Stories relating to Hammond Green and Cassia reached him. He was angry, at first-so angry that he would make no attempt to vindicate himself. At last the anger gave place to grief, and he determined to seek an interview with Cassia. He did, but the summons was answered by Mrs. Henderson has repented; no mock repentance either, no sham whatever—but

"Cassia would not come," she said. "Cas-SIA would not see him." It is hardly necessary for me to say, Cassia knew nothing of his call. It was a long interview—a noisy one, too. What with Mrs. HENDERSON'S tears and CLARENCE'S wild, passionate words, it was a stormy one.

Mrs. HENDERSON told him Cassia was to marry Hammond Green. He would not believe it at first, but after a time he did. Mrs. HENDERSON seemed so loth to tell it; seemed so heart-broken over the fact that Cassia had thrown him and his love aside in that manner. He felt irresistibly drawn toward Cassia's mother; she seemed so true a friend to him, and his welfare. He had blamed her as the instigator of the divorce; he could not do so while the pale cheeks were bathed in tears tears of sorrow, he thought. At last he went away, his heart turned bitterly against Cassia. That night they were further apart than any earth-law could have made them.

They had made CASSIA believe CLARENCE unfaithful; they had urged her on to divorce; they thought the hardest over. Mistaken twain When HAMMOND GREEN offered himself, she changed suddenly. Weak, undecided, easily persuaded, almost characterless before. Weak no longer; decided even as her mother; firm, unwavering, determined now. Scornfully, defiantly she rejected him. She had found one man false; would not another be false too? Moreover, Cassia had thoughts of her own relative to divorces. Of late she half doubted if GOD considered her unmarried; an earth-judge had declared her so; she was doubtful. And reason sufficient for refusing him.

Vain was persuasion; vain were protestations;

I rejoice to write it, Cassia was not to be moved.

HAMMOND GREEN was a persevering man A man who would pursue an object to the enda wish to the realization. It would hardly be exaggerating to say, he haunted CASSIA. Did she walk out of a mornidg, he dogged her steps; was she in the parlor, he also was there; and, though she scarcely spoke to the man - though his presence was like a pestilence, she calmly endured all - only remaining firm in her determination never to be his wife. Mrs. HENDERson alternately scolded and coaxed. A statue could not have been more unmindful of scolding-more passive under the coaxing. Yet Cassia had not lost her faith in her mother's judgment; loved her none the less. She never dreamed of the part her mother had taken, relative to her divorce; she knew she had urged and hurried her on to the step, but she supposed her mother knew what was best.

One evening, some months after her separation from her husband, she was sitting by a window reading, ostensibly, that is; for, though her eyes were bent on its pages, her thoughts certainly, were not. She was thinking of CLARENCE. She wondered if he would be very happy with the one, her mother said, he was soon to wed. She wondered if he ever thought of her-ever thought or remembered how she had loved him. Her mother and GREEN entered the room. The twilight and the curtains shielded her from view. She knew the turn the conversation would take, were she to inform them of her presence. It was so pleasant where she was; and she was slowly learning to shun her mother as well as GREEN. So she fell to dreaming again-dreaming of the days past. There was a hum of voices; she did not know what was said, until the name of CLARENCE aroused her from her reverie. She did not mean to play eaves-dropper. She knew that the words which followed were not meant for her ear - knew that she ought not to listen. vet she did. At first she would have pushed the curtains aside so that they could see her; her hand was raised to sweep them back, when came a sentence which paralyzed her. Words followed, such words as she never dreamed of hearing, and she sank back against the sash, still, save the little, short, gasping breaths from between her closed teeth. Strangely still, with the book lying closed on her knee; the brows contracted, and the hazel eyes black almost with suppressed emotion; the lips white, and face stony, and hands clenched fiercely.

Truth will out, sometime, and that sometime had come for that truth, and Cassia heard it all. How they had plotted at the first; of the falsehoods, and false proofs; of the faithfulness of Clarence; of his visit; and then it grew dark—so dark before her. The curtains, brightened as they were by monbeams, seemed fading in the distance the purple distance. in the distance, the purple distance.

It was late when she went to her room; every one had retired long before she felt strong enough to go. She felt so weak and faint; so weak; the surprise caused the weakness; and so faint under the burden of the sin she felt was hers, even if a greater one did fall to her mother and HAMMOND GREEN.

She kept her room the next day; she was not well, and wished to be left in quietude, she told went, and where to be left in quiestics, she told her mother. Among other things, she had heard where CLARENCE was. She would write to him, she thought. She was so long writing the letter; it was a long one, wherein she told what she had heard the previous night, gave a full explanation, in fact. She mailed it herself a few days later. a few days later.

There is but little more to tell. Three weeks after, CLARENCE arrived at N—. He believed her true, as he had been; if she would neved her true, as he had been; if she would consent, he thought, they would take anew the old vows. There was a stormy scene, when he made known his intentions to Mrs. HENDERSON and her cousin. But Mrs. HENDERSON at last confessed all. HAMMOND GREEN was disgusted; so much that he immediately married attraight featured. Bittle over an Indian-haired, straight-featured, little crea-ture, hardly done with short dresses. He takes great pleasure in dashing past CASSIA and her husband, thinking, perhaps, it awakes CASSIA's envy to see his wife attired in robes more costly and in a carriage more splendid than her own.

Mrs. Henderson entertains a profound respect for Cassia and Clarence—thinks Cassia has improved wonderfully. The fact is, aenuine.

# WIT AND HUMOR.

MARGARET FULLER ON WOMEN. To make our women sea captains, Miss MARGARET FULLER Wrestles, While scripture sends them all to sea, And calls them weaker vessels: The matter sure is very plain,

No evidence it lacks. And specially it's clear to me They're very fit for "smacks." [N. Y. Spirit of the Fair.

To tip one fashion over by another is undoubt edly the tip of fashion.

Ladies should never put pins in their mouths. Their lips should be roses without thorns. IF men show their faith by their works, the faith of a good many would seem to be in the

devil. ARTEMUS WARD says there is no daily paper published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that because dancing girls are stars, it is no reason that they should be regarded as heavenly bodies.

No mouse has a narrower or meaner hole than many a person who vauntingly "retires into his own mind."

THE man who beats the drum for the "March of Time," has gone to play on the "Horn of Plenty."

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A NORTHERN English rector used to think it Polite not to begin service before the arrival of the Squire. A little while ago he made his manners, and began, "When the wicked man \_\_\_." "Stop, sir," called out the clerk, "he ain't come yet."

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