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# ROCHESTER N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

{WHOLE NO. 802.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

P. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS. T. C. PETERS,

C. DEWEY, LL. D. L. B. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.

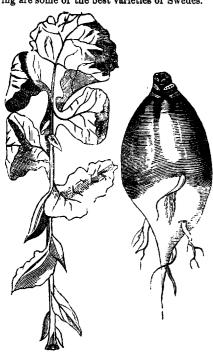
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various denartments and earnestly labors to render the RUBAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all 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 emi nently 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 Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and New Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN

# AGRICULTURAL.

### THE TURNIP CROP.

THE ROOT CROPS are beginning to assume a good deal of importance in American farming. As we become more familiar with their requirements, learn more by experience and observation of the conditions of soil, &c., necessary for their full maturity, the old notion that our climate is unsuited to their growth is losing much of its power among the people. Last season, though very unfavorable on account of the extreme drouth, produced many splendid crops of turnips that would have done no discredit to the best turnip growers of England. With a deep, rich, well pulverized soil, the turnip will succeed in more than nine seasons out of ten. Bone dust and the phosphatic manures are best suited to the turnip.

The Ruta Baga or Swede Turnips are the most valuable for feeding, as they contain more nutriment than the white turnips. They should be sown from the 1st to the 15th of June, in drills, far enough apart to allow of cultivation one way with a horse. At hoeing the plants should be thinned out to about eight inches apart. It is not best, however, to thin out too early, until all danger from destruction by insects is over. Vacant places may be filled by transplanting. It is all-important to give the turnip a rapid growth when young, to get it out of the way of the turnip fly as soon as possible. The following are some of the best varieties of Swedes.

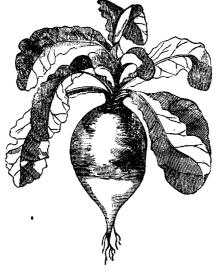


SKIRVING'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Skirving's Improved Purple-Top has become a standard variety. The appearance of the bulb and leaf are shown in the engraving. It is a good grower, coming to early maturity, and keeping well when stored. MORTON says:—It differs from the other "purple-tops" in the more oblong shape of the bulb, having a longer neck, standing more out of the ground, and conse-

remain in the ground all winter. It is also more liable to run to seed in autumn. To counterbalance these defects, it possesses the properties of being a very free grower, coming early to maturity, and keeps well when stored. It is a good variety to sow in shallow or hard clay soils. In the former case, it produces a better crop than any of the other varieties of Swedes, in consequence of the slight hold it requires of the ground; and in the latter it swells out on the surface, and when lifted there is not such an adhesion of earth as with the deeper seated sorts. In a wet season, however, this is a very great advantage.

Laing's Improved Purple-Tep Swede is another favorite variety. In Lawson's Agriculturists' Manual, the author says of this turnip, "that it differs from all hitherto known varieties of Swedish turnips, in having large, entire, cabbagelike leaves, which, by their horisontal growth, form a thick covering to the soil, thereby materially checking the vigor of autumnal weeds."



LAING'S IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP TURNIP.

This peculiarity of shape will be seen in the engraving, where both the leaves and bulb are seen in their natural condition; and by comparing the leaf of this turnip with that of Skirving's Swede, the difference of formation is very apparent. In point of shape, hardiness and quality, it is represented superior to all other varieties of

Green-Top Swede is an old and excellent sort the top of a dullish green color, flesh yellew. It is a good variety and produces abundant crops.

Marshall's Extra Purple-Top, Large London Swede and Sutton's Champion Swede are new varieties that have proved very satisfactory the tw past seasons.

The White Sweet Swede is becoming a favorite, producing good crops of nutritious roots. It is in all respects a Swede, but with white flesh.

In a future number we will describe some of the best of the English or White Turnips. These may be planted during the latter half of June, and until August.

# HOW TO HEAD WOODCHUCKS.

RURAL EDITORS: -It is about time to again agitate the woodchuck question, since that pest will soon appear to make its ravages on grass and other crops. The discussion on the subject last summer in the RURAL, has passed from me, and not knowing where the papers are, I must write from my own observation.

In the first place, whoever is troubled with woodchucks has got good land, that is, if the culture is good, for he must have a good basefor be it remembered, the animal cannot burrow in wet and cold, or stiff clay land, but must have dry, gravelly soil to make his hole in. But my object is not to discuss how to preserve and foster the animal, but how to get rid of the pest. In my young days I was a friend to the woodchuck-it was such rare fun to hunt and kill him-that time, however, passed away, and I have been annoyed too much to be his friend any more, and contemn him next to the rebel. But to the point. Again, how to get rid of him. A good marksman with a rifle, if he has time, will do good execution. A good woodchuck dog will do much to thin them out; but then many farmers have not or do not use these exterminators, and must resort to other means. A good steeltrap, if carefully tended, will do much, but be it known that the animals often extricate themquently not keeping so well when allowed to selves from a smooth-jawed trap by drawing i

their legs out when they have the advantage of descent into their holes, their sharp claws giving them strong motive power. Some practice stoning up the holes, but this will need repeating several times before the "varmints" will get discouraged and leave, and then only to go into an adjoining field and dig new holes. Hence there appears not much advantage in this.

In my own experience, I have tried the trap thoroughly, but they will often get out unless the trap is saw-jawed, and I once filed the jaws smooth because I thought it hurt them, and that hurt me. Have tried stoning up thoroughly, with little avail, but more recently have hit upon a better expedient. I use wet hay, pushed in firmly. This is better than stone on two accounts - because it entirely excludes light. and because the hay (or, in absence of hay, straw may be used, though not so good.) is a serious clog to their feet, wet hay mixed with gravel becoming very gritty and cumbersome. If this course is practiced early in the spring when the animals are weak, they will in many instances be unable to get out of their holes; and if out, repeat the work, and they will soon leave for the woods, your neighbors' fields, or somewhere else.

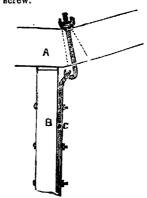
When this article is read, the question will arise as to the mercifulness of the procedure recommended. In reply I have to say when objectors have been annoyed by the woodchucks as much as I have been, the idea of mercy will be left out of the question, and they will treat them as we do the rebels. If there is no other way to repel them, use any means to annihilate or get rid of them. PETER STRANGELUCK. Portage, Liv. Co., N. Y., March, 1865.

# A GOOD HAY-RIGGING,

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I saw an inquiry in your paper of March 18th for a rig to haul hay or grain. I will give you my plan, which is becoming very much in use in this county.

I first make a common wagon box, but the sideboards are made of 11/4 inch lumber and 12 or 14 inches wide, which makes the height of the box; it makes a good box for all kinds of heavy work, such as hauling manure or stone. For the shelving I use three crooked cross pieces: these may be sawed out of three-inch plank, or they may be made of round poles, if they are the right crook - cedar makes the best, as it is light and strong - or they may be of any other light wood, if it is sufficiently strong. I use two pieces on each side, about 6 or 8 inches wide and 11/2 inches thick, which makes a good platform to stand on to put off the last of the load.

I fasten the shelving on the box by m hooks as given in the drawing. The side pieces are put on the cross pieces with small bolts, which makes it convenient to take apart to store away under shed or other places. For a ladder at the fore end put four staples in the end board. and set the bottom of the ladder in the staples, and make the ladder so that it can be put in or taken out when required. It makes a shelving that can be put on or taken off readily by one man, and it requires no wrench to take off the shelving, for the hooks are made to fasten by a



A. Cross piece or crook. B, Sideboard of the box. C, Iron on the sideboard, which may be made long enough to go through cross piece under the box, and will then fasten the box well together. The dotted lines across the cross piece, A, show the shape the mortice is made for the hook to pass through, and when once put in never need to be taken out; all there is required is to lessen the thumb screw until the hook will come out of the eye on the side-A FARMER. board.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1865.



# Sheep Kusbandry.

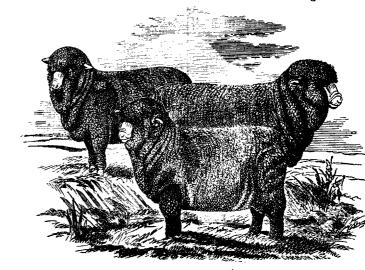
EDITED BY HENRY S. BANDALL, LL. D.

### MR. D. CUTTING'S MERINOS.

WE published last week a general account of the pedigree of the Merino flocks of Messrs. DAVID and GERMAN CUTTING of Richville, Vt.

Young Sweepstakes, a cut of which is given above, was bred by DAVID CUTTING. He was got by Mr. Hammond's Sweepstakes out of a ewe purchased by Mr. C. of NELSON A. SAXTON of Vergennes, Vt., and from his pure blood Infantado stock. Young Sweepstakes received the first prize, as the best yearling Merino ram, at the Vermont State Fair, 1864.

The three ewe tegs, represented below, were bred by DAVID CUTTING. Two of them are by rams of his own breeding.



GROUP OF EWE TEGS.

# INTO THE U. S.

In a former number (March 11) we stated that our countryman, Dr. Charles J. Kenworthy, in returning from a long and prosperous residence in Australia, was bringing with him a few specimens of Australian Merinos from the most celebrated pure blood flocks of that country. They reached New York during the week of the the State Sheep Fair, but not in time to be exhibited at Canandaigua. They were immediately sent to our residence, (Cortland Village, N. Y.,) where they will remain until other arrangements are made for them by their owner. They are seven in number, two ewes from the flock of Mr. Thomas Learmonth of Ballaratt, Victoria, (a ram from the same flock died on the passage;) a ram and two ewes from the flock of Mr. J. L. CURRIE of Cressy, Victoria; and two ewes from the flock of Mr. Thomas Shaw of Woolriwirite, Melbourne. These gentlemen are among the most eminent breeders of Australia. Mr. LEARMONTH probably occupies the very first position. His sheep have won the principal prizes at the Australian sheep shows. Mr. CURRIE, we believe, obtained the first prize for fine wool at both the first and second International Exhibitions at London. All these breeding flocks have the same origin — the Camden flock, as it is called. This, as we before have had occasion to state, is composed of pure blood descendants of the flock of Negretti Merinos obtained by the King of England in Spain in 1797 or 1798. Mr. McARTHUR made purchases from the royal flock and introduced these sheep into Australia, where they have been most sedulously guarded from all intermixtures with other

It was with strong curiosity we first gazed on these strangers from the antipodes. They were erably taller, and are less "chunked" every

families of Merinos.

vet in a railroad car, at the end of a 20 000 miles journey! The distance from Melbourne to Liverpool, by the usual route now pursued by sailing vessels, is, without making allowance for deviations, about 16,700 miles. Then add on 3,000 miles for the distance to New York, and their trip into "the interior" will make up "the balance" of the distance first named. They had encountered all sorts of weather on the passage. They had been wet to the skin hundreds of times, and sometimes been kept wet to the skin hours together, by sea-water. They had been exposed to intensely cold weather - a thing they were wholly unused to. They had been knocked about, as everything on legs gets knocked about in a sailing vessel in rough weather; and the ram, rather a high tempered young spark, had hit out right and left with his horns, when crowded upon by his mates. The sheep then had every right to look rough, disconsolate and poor.

But they didn't. The wool had some of its crimp rubbed out, and some of its luster washed away - but any man half a judge of wool would have known its exquisite quality by merely clapping his hand on one of the sheep in the dark! It has that downy touch which no lower grade of wool ever attained, and which gives Australian wool its peculiar value in market; because this softness indicates the highest working properties of every kind in the staple. In the bodily condition of the strangers we were most agreeably disappointed. Every one was as plump as a partridge, and as lively as a kitten! The ram which was lost on the passage was taken ill very soon after embarking and died from disease—not

from the exposures of the voyage. Well, what do the sheep look like, we hear some impatient "sheep men" ask? Not like



or of throatiness—the only pendulous skin about them being about an inch broad and running from their chops part way down the underside of their necks. But just as little do they resemble the small, narrow chested, enervated Saxon which we used to see in this country. They are of good size for their age, are as round as an apple both in the barrel and neck, are full in the bosom, have good broad heads, and their whole appearance betokens, in our judgment, high locomotive powers and indomitable vigor of constitution. After seeing these sheep, we can somewhat realize how many an Australian flock roams twenty miles a day over scorching, desert plains after its scanty food, composed of substances on which our American Merinos would starve, unless slowly and carefully broken in to such modes of life. They look and move as game-like as deer. We should be willing to wager something that they could soon be taught Sheep Fair. No premiums were offered on to take a nine-rail fence, at a flying leap, like deer! It was amusing to see with what curiosity and apparent intelligence they examined their new surroundings. We were not quite prepared to believe the Doctor's statement that they never had seen salt and would not eat it, and so we tried them. Each stepped up to the dish and scanned its contents for a moment, but not one touched it! When their feet for the first time in their lives pressed a thick velvet green-sward, they appeared astonished. They looked at it and then put down their noses and tasted it. Finding it not "bad to take," they ate greedily for a moment, but then up went their heads and they began to make an investigation of their whereabouts. This was constantly repeated. The second day, they capered like fawns, or young lambs, when let out of their stable. They were kept partly to hay, three or four days, and finally went on their grass feed entirely, and up to this time have not exhibited a particle of scouring. Are we asked if they resemble the type of

the original Spanish sheep? Far more nearly. doubtless, than do the American Merinos; but they are essentially changed and improved from the Spanish model. They are larger and much rounder in the carcass. They yield vastly superior wool to the Spanish, and these picked sheep at least yield almost a double quantity of it. They were sheared in Australia on the 25th of November, 1864, and again at our barn, and under our eye, on the 22d of May, 1865, so that the fleece lacked a fraction of six months growth. Their wool on the latter occasion was not washed, but it was destitute of a particle of sticky yolk (it having been repeatedly saturated with sea water,) and we regarded it as clean as ordinary brook-washed wool is in this country. One of the Learmonth ewes' fleeces weighed 4 Bs. 9 ozs., the other 4 Bs., and that of the ram 5 lbs. 2 ozs. Two other ewes yielded over 3 lbs. a piece. The two Learmonth ewes appear to be coming three, and the others two years 'old. Now it appears from Sir Joseph Banks' five annual reports on the subject, that the royal Negretti flock of GEORGE III., from which, as already said, these Australian sheep are descended, though not during that period rising above 108 in number, among which a few wethers were included, yielded for five years (from 1798 to 1802 inclusive,) only the average amount of 3 153-247 lbs. of brook-washed wool per head. The wool may have been and probably was washed cleaner in England, but no reasonable allowance for this will account for the greatly increased weight of the Australian fleeces in proportion to their period of growth. We hail the arrival af these Australian sheep

on several grounds. We do not for a moment suppose that they can rival the American Merinos in the production of that medium Merino wool for which there is a vastly greater demand in our country than for very fine staples. We do not think that a cross with them would improve our American Merinos, for the objects for which the latter are bred. Indeed, we believe for both those objects, our American Merinos are far, very far, superior to any other sheep the world ever saw. But, although the great body of our people generally wear stout medium fabrics, which demand medium wools, ought we not also to provide the raw material for such fabrics of luxury as are consumed in the United States - when we can do so as well as not? A portion of our people choose to wear fine broadcloths, delaines of choice quality, &c., -&c., and an immense number do so on holiday occasions. Why pay an annual tribute to Australia or Germany for these staples of luxury, if enterprising men like Dr. KENWORTHY, WIL-LIAM CHAMBERLAIN, and others, are willing to take the chances of rendering them profitable?

The Australian Merinos fill a chasm in our wants. They furnish fine wool of a longer staple than any ever before introduced into our country. Indeed, it is not probable they can be rivaled in this particular in Europe or in any other country but Australia. They bring us Merino blood of unquestionable purity, which may be used in a variety of ways, unmixed or in crosses, in producing delaine wools of every quality, and they furnish a better starting point for this purpose than could be found elsewhere in the world. What may be more a matter of fancy — but it is a fancy we cherish — they give us back, pure and unadulterated, one of those ancient cabanas of Spain (the Negretti) which was once introduced into this country, but lost by intermixture with the other Spanish families of sheep. Finally, they give us a hardy race of fine wooled sheep, accustomed to privations and scarce feed and constant travel in pursuit of it, These qualities would specially adapt them to immense tracts of land in our Southern States which now yield nothing to their owners.

The imported sheep were the choice, or among the choicest, of the celebrated flocks from which they were taken. Letters from their breeders. now in our possession, establish these facts. Those from Mr. LEARMONTH he declares are those which won the first prizes both at the combing wool, - [ED.

way. They are entirely destitute of wrinkles | Skipton and Intercolonial Show at Melbourne. Mr. Shaw says of his: - "They are out of my best flock. I wish you had been here to help me to select them, but I have sent what I deem the best kind of stock to breed." Mr. CURRIE wrote: - "They are all good and truly bred. Trusting that they may reach you safely, and that even in comparison with American sheep they may do the country which produced them no discredit, and that you will have an opportunity of bringing them into comparison, I am," &c.

### OHIO STATE SHEEP SHEARING.

THE shearing and exhibition of sheep of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association took place at Newark on the 11th and 12th inst., and the weather was as rainy and uncomfortable there as on the same days at our New York State sheep or fleeces, but committees were appointed to weigh the fleeces and to weigh the carcass after shearing. Their report of weights we take from the Ohio Farmer, and it is as follows: Age. Carcass. Fleece.

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	ewe,	1	64	12	06%
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J. P. Devinny,	44	4	180	17	05
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Prizes of \$15, \$1	u and	1 355	were paid	tΩ	the f

Prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 were paid to the three best men shearers, and the same to the three best shearers under 18 years of age. On Tuesday evening, President Montgomery brought the subject of wool prices before the Association, which was considerably discussed on that and the following evening. Mr. Win-TERS moved "that 85 cents be the price at which the farmers of Ohio should hold their wool," and this was carried. Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO delivered a very instructive address on Wednesday evening. We gather from the report of our friend Col. HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, that, notwithstanding the great drawback of the weather, the proceedings were highly satisfactory to those engaged in them.

#### INCREASED SUPPLY OF COMBING WOOL NEEDED.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, \ WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1865.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., PRESIDENT, &c. CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y .- My Dear Sir : - ] have for many years taken a very deep interest in the subject to which you have called my attention in your note of the 22d ult., by kindly inviting me to be present at the Annual Fair of "The New York State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association," to be held at Canandaigua, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant,

Firmly impressed as I am, and have been for a long time, that efforts should be made by the wool growers of our country, to produce the particular grades of wool most in demand at our manufactories. I have been instituting measures. and am still further investigating the matter, in order to lay before our wool growers facts which will induce them to produce those grades of wool which find the best market, and which at the same time pay the greatest profit to the

We want a largely increased supply of the medium and common staples, for combing and common fabrics - these grades being largely imported, in order to keep our mills in operation. I believe that a cross can be produced, between the Cotswold and South-Down, which will yield the kind of wool so much needed, and so largely imported by our manufacturers; and I beg to inclose herewith a sample, which, for combing and other purposes, seems desirable,\* and will certainly return a handsome profit to the pro-

It would afford me great pleasure to be present at your meeting, but official duties are too pressing to admit of my absence.

I am, Sir, Your Ob't Serv't,

ISAAC NEWTON.

P. S. - In order to show wool growers who may happen to visit this city the kinds of sheep that produce the grades of wool now most in demand, I have procured some fine specimenshave had them stuffed and mounted, and placed them on exhibition in the Museum of this Department

\* The sample inclosed is a beautiful specimen of

A REMARKABLE FLEECED EWE.—WILLIAM R. PITTS. Honeoye, Ontario Co., N. Y. owns an eight year old ewe, Empress, which perhaps, has vielded as much wool as any other Merino ewe of the same age on record. Her first fleece, clipped at a public shearing, (1858,) was 14% lbs.; her second. 14 lbs.; her third (publicly sheared,) 21 lbs. 5 ozs.; her fourth and fifth about 15 lbs. each; her sixth about 14 lbs.; her seventh 18 lbs.; her eighth (sheared publicly at the State Sheep Fair at Canandaigua,) 18 lbs. 914 ozs. Mr. Pitts gives the weight of her fleeces in 1861-2-3 from recollection, having made no record of them at the time. Empress raised lambs in 1859 and the four succeeding years. She aborted in 1864, and has had no lamb the present spring, though she is believed to be in lamb. Three of her progeny (Empress 2d, 3d and 4th.) were shown in the same pen with her at Canan-daigna. They, too, are remarkably heavy fleeced, but we have not their weight of fleeces. Empress was bred by J. C. TAFT, West Bloomfield, N. Y. She was got by the PECK & LEACH ram, dam a Paular ewe bred by John T. & Virtulan Rich, Richville, Vt. The PECK & LEACH ram was bred by DAVID CUTTING Richville, Vt. He was got by the WOOSTER ram bred by Mr. HAMMOND out of a ewe half of ATWOOD and half of Rich blood. Empress is therefore of mixed Paular and Infantado blood, the former somewhat predominating.

SHEEP TERMS .- "W. W. H.," Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa, approves of our use of the term "teg," be cause "it has a definite meaning and fills a gap" in sheep nomenclature—but regrets that we "sometimes, though not often" call a ram a buck. We beg his pardon. We believe we never, when speaking for ourselves, commit that solecism in good English, though we generally allow correspondents to do as they please in the matter, and in making abstracts of their remarks usually use the name they do. Our correspondent says "the ram and bull are both tabooed by genteel people." We again beg his pardon. We understand this to be exactly the reverse. We understand that among educated and cultivated people-"among genteel people"—there are no more objec-tions to using the words ram and bull than the words man or horse in any place or in any company. There are people, it is true, who are more squeamish. They don't walk on good old-fashioned legs, but on limbs. They don't wear shirts, using as a substitute linen or undergarments. They even look distressingly conscious when they read of rams and bulls in the Bible. But these are not "genteel people." They belong in the same category with that interesting young Scotch gentleman who "came out of the West." "A good looking underbred fellow was he."

GOITEE.-JOHN GAMBLE, Dunningsville, Pa., writes us:-"I have had a small experience in goitre this spring. My full-blood lambs were all goitred to some extent, in some the lumps being of the size of walnuts. I rubbed them with spirits of camphor, and all recovered. The lambs were sensibly weakened by the disease (it being congenital) and all of them had to be lifted and assisted to suck for a day or two. My ewes were confined pretty closely from 1st of December until middle of March, fed on bright timothy hay, and half a pint of cats per day to each sheep. My lambs from common ewes and the ram are very strong and had no goitre, showing that the ram did not transmit the disease. The common ewes were not confined at all. I am very much inclined to impute my trouble with the complaint to close confinement.

PROFITS OF A FLOCK.—OSCAR GRANGER Of Saratoga, N. Y., informs us that in 1863 he purchased 50 ewes and a ram for \$418. He sold from them 839 lbs. wool for \$221 45, one ram for \$20, one teg for \$5, and raised 44 lambs. In 1864 he sold 560 lbs. of wool from the flock for \$486, 50 ewes for \$750, 2 lambs for \$20-making total receipts for two years \$1,502 45, and leaving on hand 22 breeding ewes, 16 yearling wethers and 36 lambs, in all 74. Mr. G. bought another flock in Aug., 1863, as follows: 49 ewes for \$200, 1 ram, \$20, 30 wethers, \$105, total \$325. In July, 1864, he sold from them 333 lbs. of wool for \$283 05, and subsequently the 80 wethers for \$180, and 23 lambs for \$92, total receipts \$555; leaving on hand the orignal 49 breeding ewes, the \$20 ram, and 25 ewe lambs.

PRIZES TO SUCKING LAMBS AT STATE SHEEP FAIR. In our report of the proceedings at the recent State Sheep Fair, we stated that the report of the Viewing Committee on Sucking Lambs was not in our possess ion. The Committee awarded the first prize to PITTS & WILEY, Honeoye, N. Y.; 2d, to H. M. BOARDMAN, Rushville, N. Y.; 3d, to A. J. & G. D. Downing, Palmvra, N. Y. They reported that there was much competition, and the lambs exhibited were generally of superior quality. They speak in terms of special commendation of various lots.

Washington Co., N. Y., Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.—We are informed that this Association held its first exhibition and public shearing at North Granville, May 4th and 5th. There were between one and two hundred sheep entered. The show was larger than was anticipated. Vermont was well represented, also Saratoga and Warren Co's. The Association is pronounced a complete success. It was decided to print the report in pamphlet form and that those desiring copies should address the Secretary, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., at Comstock's Land-

HEAVY FLEECES .- F. LESTER writes us :- "On the 6th of May I sheared three two year old ewes for E. E. Brown of New Hope, N. Y., weighing respectively 58, 60 and 70 lbs., and their fleeces weighed 9%, 12% and 13 lbs. Two of them suckle lambs.'

# Bural Spirit of the Press.

Fences, Gates, and Posts.

A LAWFUL fence in New York is 41/2 feet high. When repairing rail fences, keep new rails together. If not peeled, always put the bark side down, as they will last much longer than with the bark up. A cheap board fence may be made with three boards, six inches wide, a ridge of earth in place of the bottom board. Improve rainy days in making gates. A laborer who receives thirty dollars per month, and board, ought to be able to make a good gate in a day, and set the posts and hang it. It will require not more than two hours longer to make a good gate than a pair of bars. By making the gate to turn on the heel stile, instead of iron hinges, the expense will be only a little more than for a pair of bars. Posts and stakes will last many years longer, if Charred posts will not last as long as those not | right.—Rural World.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c charred. The black should always be removed, as it hastens their decay. A heavy coat of coal tar applied to posts a foot below and a few inches above the surface of the ground, will keep them from rotting longer than anything else, except thorough kyanizing. Posts or stakes made out of the but logs will last much longer than the top logs. But-end or top-end down, will make no difference in durability.

The Right use of Tools.

Many persons have but a limited use for the same tool. The first idea we have of a manure fork is to remove coarse manure, but it is far better than a spade in a garden. It does not require half the muscular strength that a shovel or spade requires, and the ground can be pulverized much better. We use it altogether in the garden. When roots or weeds or grass spring up in a garden, they can be removed more easily with a fork than in any other way.

Then there is the big hoe. We should not know how to get along without one, yet many persons never use one where we do. For digging turfs by the road side, and for leveling off knolls and hammocks on meadows, no tool is better. There is the trowel, we think of it for plastering, yet for garden purposes no tool is better. An old axe that will not be injured by driving into the ground is always one tool for removing forest trees. The crowbar, which was made to handle stone, is an excellent article to set the bean poles when the land is hard. A thin shoeknife, which has been designed to cut leather, is the best tool we have ever found to cleft stocks for grafting. A bushel basket and a wheel barrow are often better than oxen or drag for collecting small stones on land laid down to grass.—Maine

#### American Cheese in Europe.

THE Mark Lane Express, in an article on American cheese, says :- "Were cheese-making as well understood in America generally as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. It is admitted by themselves that comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced in America can be termed a first-rate article. While many enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable to the country, in Europe, American cheese is not purchased with that confidence with which British cheese is named, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and distinctiveness of character. When this point is attained, a taste is cultivated, an increasing demand follows, and profits enlarge. Although the price of cheese has declined in the New York market from 10 to 13 cents per lb., some eight or ten years ago to a little over 7 cents, in the last few years it might be sold with profit even

Root - Culture.

It is well for every farmer who keeps herds and flocks, to provide for roots, whatever may be his view of the economy of root-culture and root feeding; as an alterative, as a change or mixing of succulent feed with dry hay, no one can reasonably doubt the utility thereof; these may be wurzels, sugar-beets, carrots, parsnips, Swedes or English turnips; some recommend potatoes, which do not come technically within the province of root crops. Let this matter be duly pondered and seasonably provided for, as there is time enough yet in regard to several of the foregoing kinds of roots. It will be recollected that in our last issue, we invited attention to the cultivation of sugar-beets and Swedes. Let all arrangements in regard to root-culture be promptly made, so that whatever it is decided to do may be seasonably and well done. - Exchange.

# Spectacles for Horses.

THE United States Gazette relates the following incident:—A gentleman had an old and valued horse whose sight was defective. For some time past the quadruped evinced a tendency to stumble, and to strain his sight at objects hearted owner to devising a remedy. gentleman judged that with a pair of spectacles, the horse would do as well as when in his prime. An optician ground to order a pair of pebble glasses, about the size of the object glasses of a large lorgnette. They were fixed in a frame over the horse's eyes. That animal is now a horse in spectacles, and not an elderly gentlemen ever yet showed a greater appreciation of the convenience. When in the stable the spectacles are removed.

# Choosing Swarms of Bees.

In selecting a swarm of bees in spring, choose one in a good and convenient hive; for much of the pleasure, if not the profit, depends upon that. There should be but little drone comb, and that not in the center of the hive. The comb should not be very old; two or three years is not a bad age. Choose a hive from which a swarm issued the previous season: one containing a good quantity of worker bees; one having a fertile queen, with legs and wings perfect, and one having honey sufficient for the requirements of the bees. Having found such an one do not hesitate to pay any reasonable price that may be asked for it, if you want to buy, for with a favorable season you may be sure of success.—F. in N. E. Farmer.

Cure of Colic in Horses,

THE following is a certain cure for colic in horses. I have seen it tried dozens of times, and always with success. I am sure it will save any horse, if my directions are followed:-Dissolve one pint of salt in a pint of hot waterthen add a quart of good vinegar and pour half of this mixture down the horse's throat. If the horse is not well in half an hour, give well seasoned before they are set in the ground. | him the balance, and you will soon find him all

# Rural Notes and Queries.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c.-With warm and pleasant weather here, and favorable reports concerning weather, crops, etc., from other sections, near and distant, we deem it unnecessary to offer extended remarks, this week, under the above heading. It is true however, that the cold and wet weather of the latter part of April and most of May, has greatly retarded the labors of farmers, - particularly the preparation of ground for seeding and planting. And yet we believe the promised seed time and harvest will be vouchsafed, and that all will result anspiciously for judicious husbandmen. The Wheat, Grass and Fruit crops promise well, here and elsewhere, and we think there is a "right smart chance" for corn, potatoes, oats and other spring crops. Let us plant in faith.

CHANGE OF FIRM IN AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.—As will be seen by reference to advertisement in this paper, Wm. Kidd, Esq., has retired from the business firm which has long borne his name, to be succeeded by his former partner, Mr. Chas. H. Charin, and Mr. JAMES TERRY, who will hereafter conduct the foundry and steam-engine manufactory at No. 86 Mill St., this city, under the designation of CHAPIN & TERRY. Mr. K., who has been a prominent business man in Rochester for nearly forty years, retires with a competency and the best wishes of his fellow citizens. His successors are capable and energetic business men, possessing all the requisite qualifications for conducting an extensive business, and their "hosts of friends" prohpesy a successful business career for the new firm, as well as a high reputation and ample fortune for each of its members.

PLEASE CREDIT.-Many of our exchanges are in the habit of excerpting articles from this journal and giving no credit whatever. Others simply credit to 'Rural," or, "a correspondent of the Rural says," &c. Of course, with so large a family of RURALS as is now in existence, this kind of credit is anything but creditable to the intelligence or justice of our contemporaries. The fact that ours is the RUBAL-the original—is no excuse. We always endeavor to give proper credit whenever we know the origin of articles given herein, and are entitled to the same for whatever may be copied from the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

CORN AND GRASS IN ORIO.—The Ohio Farmer of last week says: — "Throughout all the corn regions of Ohlo, the heavy rains of the last three weeks have seriously interfered with putting in the crop, and in many cases where the seed has been planted, the work will have to be gone over again, owing to the injury and displacement of the seed by water. Last week we heard of fields in Southern Ohio where this was the case even for the third time. But the grass is fearfully riotous in its growth, and live stock everywhere are up to their eyes in fat living."

OIL WELLS ARE NOT "NEW THINGS UNDER THE Sun."—Witness this statement from a foreign journal: The oil wells in Burmah, India, it is estimated, have been yielding their present supply of 800,000 barrels per annum at least 100 years, amounting during that period to about 80,000,000 barrels, English measure. These, if arranged, would form a continuous line of oil barrels 27,300 miles long. Oil wells also exist in Persia, and, it is said, have lately been discovered near the Sea of Azof, while on the island of Samos they existed 500 years before the Christian era.

THE MONROE COUNTY Ag. Society announces two exhibitions for this season—a Horse Show on the 4th of July, and the Annual Fair to be held Sept. 26th, 28th-both to take place on its grounds near this city. The premiums for each are quite liberal, indicating the prosperity and progressive spirit of the Society. Pamphlets containing list of premiums, regulations, &c., for the Annual Fair, and bills with premiums for Horse Show, are already issued, and may be obtained of the officers of the Society, or at the RURAL office.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.-This Churn-which we have heretofore commended after witnessing a trial of its operation and merits—seems to stand the test well. We have lately received several communications in its favor—in answer to an article lately published in the RURAL - but for the present will only refer to the testimony given in our advertising department. We are glad to know that the Churn has maintained the character we gave it when first introduced.

A SHEEP STORY .- Brother HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, (who heard it of his friend D. Roor, who averred it to be true of a sheep owned by another, &c.,) is responsible for the following yarn:-"A ewe lamb at one year old produced twins; the second year close to him, in a manner that set the kind- she again produced twins, the third year triplets, the fourth year triplets; these last all ewes, each of which now has lambs. If that was not a sheep story we should set it down as a fish story, but sheep can do marvelous things these days."

> THE CANADA THISTLE-A Good Law .- The Canadidian Parliament has passed a law to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle. It makes it the duty of very landholder to cut down the thistles on his land prior to the time of ripening, the penalty for non-performance of this duty being a fine of from two to ten dollars for every offence. A good example this for the legislatures of the several States of the American Union wherein the pest prevails.

> SUGAR BEETS FOR CALVES .- Said a farmer, the other day, to our friend Solon, agricultural editor of N. Y. Tribune-"The best calves I ever raised was in this way: Just as soon as they could eat, and that was very early, for the young ones learned of the older ones, I gave them as many sugar beets as they would eat. I cut them in thin slices with a slicing machine, and they ate them with a voracious appetite, and grew fa and sleek "

SHEEP SHEARING AND PICNIC.—The Monroe Co. (Mich.) Ag. Society has decided to hold a Sheep Shearing Festival on its Fair Grounds on the 15th inst. Equal premiums are offered for both fine and coarse wooled sheep, and a good time is anticipated. Wish we could be there to see what might be seen.

LIVINGSTON Co. PLOWING MATCH.—The Livingston Co. Ag. Society announces a Plowing Match to take place on its grounds, in Geneseo, Wednesday next, June 7th. Having attended one of the matches of this Society, we prophesy that its next will be interesting and profitable to participants and spectators.

GENESEE COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.—Officers for 1865: President-Anson Higher. Treasurer-H. L. Onder donk. Secretary - C. A. Hull. The annual fair is to be held at Batavia, Sept. 20 and 21.

THE ARMY WORM is said to have made its appearance on several of the Government plantations in the vicinity of New Orleans.

E SEAR TYPING

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# HORTICULTURAL.

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS-NOTES IN THE GARDEN.

THE Early Tulips are passed; only the Late varieties and the Parrots are now in perfection. The Late Double varieties are truly magnificent, some of them fully as large as the old red Pæony, and when the color is similar easily mistaken for that flower. They are of many colors, bright yellow, the various shades of red and striped. They make a grand bed, and are unsurpassed at this season for large bouquets or other floral

The Parrot Tulip is not a great favorite with florists, and yet its gay colors will always make it popular. Its habit is straggling, and in wet, windy weather it droops badly, having but a slender stem, but in a bright day a bed of Parrot Tulips will astonish the beholder by its brilliancy. There are several varieties, but the prevailing colors are bright yellow, scarlet and green, and these colors are usually all found in the same flower. Belle Jaune is yellow, slightly striped with green and scarlet. Large Scarlet has only slight markings of green and yellow, the prevailing color being scarlet. Perfecta, deep yellow, with broad scarlet stripes, and dashes of green. The Parrots seem more disposed to sport than other varieties.

Of the LATE Single Tulips, there are so many beautiful varieties that descriptions of one-tenth of those now in flower would be tedious. They have strong, stately flowering stems eighteen inches or more in height, with large, well formed cups. This class is prized by florists the worldover, and they are truly magnificent. They are usually divided into three classes - Bizarras, Byblooms and Roses. Bizarres have yellow ground, edged or striped with any other color. Byblooms have white ground, marked with purple or violet. Roses have white ground, striped with rose, scarlet crimson, or cherry. We have taken notes of a large number of fine varieties, but only name three or four of each class. BIZARRES-Alexander, very large and perfect cup, deep purple, nearly covering the yellow ground, except at base of petals. Gloria Mundi, bright yellow, fine cup, slightly striped with maroon. Trafalgar, creamy yellow, edged with scarlet. Flora, bright yellow, purplish edges. Byblooms-Washington, deep velvety purple, shaded with violet, a splendid flower. Queen of Tulips, violet and purple stripes, two-thirds clear white, very fine. Ambassador of Holland, very large cup, white, edged with purple. Rose -- Rose Unique, broad stripes of deep rose, large and perfect cups. Henry Clay, a very good flower, crimson and cherry stripes. Pearl of the Orient, one-half pure white, crimson and cherry stripes,



JAPAN QUINCE.

The FLOWERING SHRUBS are now exhibiting their spring splendor. That beautiful and hardy plant, the Japan Quince, is almost out of flower, and it has been gay for a long time. Everybody should plant this beautiful shrub. Its scarlet flowers, early in the spring, are truly charming enough. If plants were abundant and cheap enough, we would recommend it in preference to anything else for an ornamental hedge. The Flowering Thorns have always been favorites with us. They are not perfect wreaths of flowers. The double white and pink and scarlet, and the single scarlet and pink, are all good. The Pæonies are now coming into flower, and present

already a most beautiful array. We had almost forgotten our little friends, the Pansies. The cool, moist weather the present spring, has been very favorable for their full development. An English climate could hardly suit them better. As soon as the weather becomes hot and dry, and the flowers become small, we cut the plants back nearly to the ground, and they form new shoots and strong, stocky plants, and flower again abundantly in the autumn. If the seeds are planted any time during June in a place somewhat cool and shaded, good plants will be secured for tall flowering, and they will be strong and vigorous for the spring.

SEVERAL interesting articles, intended for this department, and already in type, are necessarily deferred until next week.

#### TRAINING THE TOMATO.

As soon as the plants are large enough, transplant to rich, light soil, one in a hill, and at least five feet apart each way. At least once a week scoop the earth away from around the plant, and pour on a quart or more of soap suds. When the plant commences to branch, cut off the outer branches; this will have a tendency to increase the size of the stock and cause it to grow bushy. After the plants are 16 or 18 inches high they should be provided with frames. I make mine by splitting standards from pine boards, 51/2 feet long, and sharpen their lower ends. To these standards are nailed slats made by sawing 4 feet laths into three pieces. The frames are made 16 inches square, nailing the lower stats at 15 inches from the bottom of the standards, the upper ones at the top, with others mid way between the two. Frames made in this way have been in use five years, and with a little repairing will last some years longer. When the branches extend beyond the slats and over the top of the frame, clip them, leaving one leaf above the fruit stems, and continue to do this throughout the season. The plant trained thus and showing its ripe and ripening fruit, forms a beautiful object, and one tomato grown in this way is worth a dozen as usually cultivated. Last year I had 21 plants, from which I gathered an abundance of fruit for table use and canning, for a family of five persons, besides distributing from five to six bushels among my friends. No one need to be afraid of using the knife freely, as there is no danger that the plant will not fruit abundantly; in my experience the difficulty has been to keep it from fruiting too much.

#### THE EVERGREEN PRIVET.

THE Evergreen Privet, when well grown as a shrub, is a most beautiful bush when in bloom, and is highly odoriferous; the flowers are greatly relished by bees. During a short visit to the residence of Mr. Henry E. Sherrad, near Haddonfield, N. J., last June, I noticed a large and handsome Privet shrub in bloom; every young twig was crowned with a cluster of rich and waxy white blooms; almost the entire foliage was hid by the flowers, and their fragrance was perceivable many yards off. From morning till night swarms of bees were about the bush, both in clear and cloudy weather. Although the lawn was covered with white clover in bloom, and the adjoining fields contained the red, also in bloom, the bees chose the Privet.

As the Privet is most generally grown in hedges, on account of its compact growth and beautiful foliage, many persons may never have seen it when in bloom as a shrub. The annual or biennial clippings of hedges prevent their blooming, as the flowers are produced upon the ends of the young shoots of the previous year's growth. The Privet flourishes on a great variety of soils; but it blooms most freely where the soil is not too rich. Very few shrubs have such pretty foilage as the Privet, and very few are more deserving of a place in the pleasure-ground.

To the above well-merited praise of this beautiful shrub, we may add, that it will grow and do well on dry gravelly banks, where scarcely anything else will do .- Gardener's Monthly.

# A NEW USE FOR PETROLEUM.

VARIED are the uses to which petroleum can be applied. There seems no limit to its usefulness. A writer in the Prairie Farmer has found by experiment that when applied to the young plant, it will effectually drive away that detestable and miserable nuisance, the striped bug. It is supposed that the disagreeable odor of the oil causes his departure, without standing upon the order of his going. The application does no injury to the plant whatever, and the only evil effect that need be apprehended is that some "oil speculator," snuffing the grease, would at once commence to bore, and thus destroy a good natured farmer's fine garden in attempting to turn a cucumber patch into "oil territory." The writer referred to describes his experiment and success as follows:

"I took some of the oil and with a feather passed it lightly over and under the plants, sufficiently to diffuse the odor among them; then took up a position, at a suitable distance, to observe the result, and I soon discovered that the operation was a complete success; the bugs would light down on the plants and immediately fly off. I passed through all my vines twice in two days with the feather, giving the hills a general odor, and the bugs troubled me no

# WASH FOR TREES.

WE have no great faith in the efficacy of either washing or scraping trees—but as some persons have, a few words on the subject may not be useless. If washing is determined upon, the best material in our knowledge is common soft soap mixed with water until it is of the consistency of cream. It may be applied in the month of July; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of insects which are then deposited on the bark and about the roots of trees.

This wash will also be found effectual in removing moss and other parasitical productions. A sufficient amount of potash is contained in the soap to accomplish these ends, and yet not enough to injure the bark of the tree, and as it is of vegetable origin, it is more congenial to the tree than lime, and is always to be preferred. It does not close the pores of the bark as lime wash does, but leaves them unobstructed and open to atmospheric influences, and in a state of vigorous and perfect health. It has long been used by orchardists and gardeners, and has never been known to injure any fruit tree, when made and applied as above directed.—N. E.

### A HINT TO GARDENERS.

As our houses and gardens are always, more or less, infested with vermin, it is nevertheless satisfactory to know that benzoin; an article sufficiently well known as a detergent, is no less efficacious as an agent, in insecticide. Two drops are sufficient to asphyxiate the most redoubtable pest, be it beetle, cockchafer, spider, slug, caterpiller, or other creeping things. Even rats and mice decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of benzoin. A singular fact connected with this application of benzoin is, that the bodies of the insects killed by it become so rigid that their wings, legs, etc., will break rather than bend if touched. Next day, however, when the benzoin has evaporated, suppleness is restored .- Boston Cultivator.

#### KILL THE CATERPILLARS.

WE have several communications, says the Boston Journal, urging upon those who own trees to devote a little time now to the destruction of caterpillars' nests, which are unusually numerous this season. One gentleman who has no trees of his own went into his neighbor's garden, and estimates that he killed ten thonsand of these mischievous insects in an hour's time, and in so doing probably saved his friend his fruit crop next fall. An hour spent now in destroying these pests is of more value than ten hours will be a few weeks hence, and we hope a war of extermination will everywhere be waged against them.

### Horticultural Hotes and Queries.

A MYSTERIOUS PACKAGE - CHOICE FRUIT. - Some time ago-to wit, in the latter days of March, during our absence from the city—a large (if not suspicious and mysterious) sealed or hooped package was conveyed to our domicil. The temporary head of the family, though of the feminine gender, had not sufficient curiosity to cause the package to be opened, albeit no fears were entertained in regard to its being or containing an infernal machine. On our return the mystery was explained—we "developed the contents," and discovered a barrel "chock full" of large and beautiful apples, of the choicest varieties grown in this region. The Spys, Baldwins, &c., were beauties in the eyes, and not objectionable to the palates, of both seniors and several juniors of the family, We have not seen a barrel of finer fruit for a decade of years.

-In subsequently looking over letters received during our absence, we found one (not now before us) from P. P. BRADISH, Esq., of Batavia, N. Y., intimating that he had sent us a barrel of fruit, partly in commiseration (sensible man!) of or for our elevation to the Chief Magistracy of Rochester! Of course his note was private, and we are aware that he did not wish any acknowledgment, but the fruit was so excellent that we must, even at this late day, make the foregoing development. We were previously cognizant of the fact that Mr. B. had the reputation of being a superior cultivator, but now know whereof has been affirmed in that regard, and heartily say amen thereto.

A DISTINGUISHED NURSERYMAN GOING ABROAD. We understand that our fellow citizen, GEO. ELL-WANGER, Esq., of the celebrated firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY, proprietors of the Mt. Hope Nurseries, the most extensive and profitable establishment of the kind in America, and probably in the world, is to leave in a few weeks for Germany-with a view of spending some months in his native land, and then visiting, and perhaps remaining through the winter in France. Impaired health is one cause of this visit and relaxation from business, and we are sure that Mr. E.'s hosts of friends," all over the country, will cordially unite with us in wishing him pleasant voyages, happy solourns, and a safe retnrn, with health restored, to his adopted and now redeemed and disenthralled country. Many will miss his pleasant and cordial greetings but will temporarily forgo them in the hope that their friend will return in sound health, and more happy, if possible, than ever - which last is our sincere aspiration.

OUR ROCHESTER NURSERIES are looking charmingly about these days and will well repay a visit from any admirer of flowers, plants, shrubs and trees. After a successful Spring business our leading nurserymen have put their propagating houses, lawns, and grounds for specimen trees in fine order-indicating taste, skill and success. The Mt. Hope Nurseries of Ellwanger & BARRY, and the Genesee Valley Nurseries of Frost & Co., have long been widely and favorably known. but during a visit to them the other day we saw so many new beauties, and commendable features, that we came to the conclusion that their merits and usefulness were far from being realized. May their proprietors, and all who emulate them, go on prospering and to prosper-for all who thus cultivate and encour age the useful and beautiful are not only entitled to prosperity, but the thanks of mankind.

THE FINEST STRAWBERRY PLANTS We have seen this season were on the fruit farm of Mr. H. N. LANG-WORTHY of Greece, near this city. Perhaps the good culture bestowed added to their fine and promising appearance. Variety, Russel's Prolific, the only one now cultivated by Mr. L., though he has tried many

- Though Mr. L.'s fruitery is not extensive-comprising only a few acres — it is one of the very best in this fruit-growing region. He is widely known as a neat, careful and successful cultivator, and the present appearance of his trees, vines and plants prove that he is fully entitled to the reputation he has achieved.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK -The Summer Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York will be held at the Court House in the city of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 21st day of June, 1865. Session to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance of members is requested. There will be an exhibition of fruits in season, to There will be an earnorman which all are invited to contribute.

JAMES VIOR, Sec'y.

The above is an important announcement to the Fruit Growers of this section. The meetings of the Society are always well attended, and exceedingly valuable to those seeking information.

REMEDY FOR BUGS ON VINES.—Make a pretty thick flour starch, and when the bugs first come starch the vines all over down to the ground, then sprinkle on dry ashes. If done in season I will warrant this rem edy, having tried it several years, and never failed of having a crop of melons or squashes.—Mrs. E. Craw-FORD, Keokuk. Iowa.

# Domestic Geonomy.

#### A BATCH OF RECIPES.

As MATTIE wants a recipe for making a lemon pie, I will send mine, which I think a tip-top one. Take one lemon, pare it, and cut into thin alices; add to it one cup of water, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour; stir all together; make with two crusts; bake in a slow oven. I think this will suit Tom.

TEA CARES.—Two-thirds cup butter; one of sugar; two eggs; half teaspoon of soda; spice to your taste; mix soft as will roll, but not very

DELICATE CAKE. - Three and a half cups of flour; two of sugar; half cup of sweet milk; whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; two teaspoons cream tartar; one of soda; half cup of of butter; lemon for flavoring .- A FARMER'S Wife, Charlotte, 1865.

To MAKE Good Sour .- Take a piece of butter about the size of a butternut and heat in a spider as hot as possible without scorching; then take two quarts of flour, put it into the spider and brown it until quite brown. It will be necessary to keep stirring it to prevent it from burning. After it is finely browned, stir it into three quarts of boiling water in a kettle, transfer it to your soup dish and mix with it three quarts of new milk; sweeten and salt to suit your taste, and it is ready for use. - MRS. MARY HALL, Camillus, N. Y., 1865.

APPLE FRUIT CARE.-In answer to LYDIA'S inquiry for a recipe for making cake without eggs, I send one which I consider good, and it may be new to her and other lady readers of the RURAL: -Two cups dried apples; soak over night; in the morning chop fine; boil nearly an hour in one cup of molasses and one cup of sugar; add one cup of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one small cup of butter or sour cream, three heaping cups of flour; flavor with all kinds of spices; bake in a slow oven. -Maria, Avon, N. Y.

DIAMOND CEMENT.—Soak isingless in water till it is soft, then dissolve it in proof spirits. Add to this a little gum ammoniac or galbanum and mastic, dissolved in as little alcohol as possible. Shake well and put in a bottle with a good cork. When used it must be liquefied by placing the bottle in warm water; apply it to the broken edges with a camel-hair brush, or in the absence of that, the tip of a feather. This cement will resist moisture.— E. P., V., Masonville, 1865.

Molasses Cookies. - One cup of molasses; one of sugar; one of butter; one egg; one tablespoonful of ginger; one tablespoonful of vinegar; one tablespoonful of saleratus, and seven cups of flour.

SOFT GINGERBREAD. - Three eggs; one cup of butter; one of molasses; one of sugar; one of sweet milk; one tablespoonful of ginger; one teaspoonful of saleratus. This will make two tins. - LADY JANE.

To COOK RIPE TOMATOES.—For a family of six or seven members, slice four good sized tomatoes in a kettle, pour boiling water over them and let them boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then season with salt, pepper, butter, and a little sweet cream; then pour them over a slice of toasted bread, and you have a dish fit for a king to eat, even if they are deserving of better food than we are. — A FARMER'S WIFE, East Avon, N. Y., 1865.

CRACKER PIES .- Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL for a recipe for making cracker pies, I will send mine, which is considered very good. Take two soda crackers: soak them until soft in a cup of cold water; add I cup of sugar, I teaspoonful of tartaric acid; season with lemon (if vou choose). To be eaten when cold.—Lucie East Avon, N. Y.

# EFFICACY OF ONIONS.

A WRITER says: - We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and I often recommend it to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm-pits.

# POTTED MEATS.

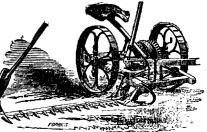
IT sometimes happens to the ladies, from some unforeseen circumstances, that large quantities of cooked meats, prepared for a party which did not come off, perhaps, remain on hand, which are measurably lost. Such should be potted. Cut the meat from the bone, and chop fine, and season high with salt and pepper, cloves and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar, wine, brandy, cider, and Worcestershire sauce. or melted butter, according to the kind of meat. or to suit your own taste. Then pack it tight into a stone jar, and cover over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter. It will keep months, and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the tea table.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

SE ME DIVERS

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. VINA VINTON'S ANSWER.

BY ROSE MAYFIELD.

I will be your bride, RALPH RIVERS, You who are so noble, true. I will wait at home, oft praying, Hoping, trusting, all for you And when tidings from the South-land. Almost crush our hearts with grief, I will seek the GoD of Battles, And He'll grant me sweet relief.

Oft at quiet eve. RALPH RIVERS. I'll wander to our trysting spot. Where last we saw the fresh spring blossoms And plucked the sweet forget-me-not, Often will I list in silence, For your voice so deep and strong: Yet I know your form so manly, Will be with the soldier-throng.

It will lonely be, RALPH RIVERS, Through the weary summer days. Yet Duty's pleadings will be many, And I'll cheerful tread her ways. Yet I almost blush to think How my coward-heart repines. Knowing that you'll nobly stand, Unflinching, in the battle lines.

And if in that dread hour, RALPH RIVERS, The life-blood from your heart should flow, Oh! terrible the thought! yet I Would look to GoD for strength, and go. I'd seek you 'mongst the wounded, dying, And gently press you to my heart, That you might feel you still were cared for, I'd quench the life-flood that would start.

I'd cheer your hours of pain, RALPH RIVERS, And chant low songs you love, While with sweet words of sympathy, I'd bid you trust our GoD above. For long His love hath guided us, And should my soldier-pride March o'er Death's flowing river, I'd meet him as his angel-bride. Almena, Mich.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SMALL-SOULED PEOPLE.

If there is any being of whom I feel in my heart to exclaim, "Good Lord deliver us!" it is from a little, close-fisted, avaricious, penurious, stingy one. If a woman - O, shade of Dorcas! how many "coats and garments" of her giving er making will ever cover the backs of the needy? If a man, however intelligent, talented, handsome or rich-all these qualities, sink into insignificance, if he has not a great, benevo

There are many noble men and women who, while honestly gathering wealth in one hand, can open the other to all laudable calls for aid, and help "according to what they have." But when the owners of thousands strive to relieve conscience by the gift of a few shillings, I fairly detest them, and most heartily repeat the petition, "Give me neither poverty nor riches." You will easily distinguish such; for should you chance to make an appeal to them, which touches their purse, you feel as if suddenly transported to Iceland, the air is so freezing about you; and you can see that, by a process almost as painful as tooth-pulling, they extract a dime or two just to get rid of you; and you know they think you had better be at home, earning something for yourself, than around begging their money, that, year by year, is adding to itself such considerable sums of interest. The stingy young man is always ready to accept cigars, et cetera, but never treats. He will escort the ladies to concerts and lectures if free-if not, he may possibly go himself, if his taste lies in that direction, but the girls may stay at home, or buy their own tickets, for all of him. If married, he'll take time to go to all the "fairs," "celebrations," &c., but wife and children can stay at home. He can get around for nothing, -- look over the fence, or sneak in on somebody's ticket.

Well, there's safety for such animals in one direction, - they will never spend their money making drunkards of themselves; which is the only redeeming, consoling fact in the matter. With such a man, comfort or pleasure for others is nothing, if he can only make money, and hug it to his heart, with note, bond and mortgage. But who keeps the household in order? Who toils in the weary drudgery of the dairy? Who is everlastingly darning stockings, mending coats and pants, and sewing on buttons? O, that's nothing; wife has a dress or two a year, and all she wants to eat and drink, providing she cares little for tea and coffee. So Mr. STINGY pockets the dollars without ever offering one to her who has toiled early and late to help make them. No "pin money" does he voluntarily furnish; so wife and daughters, if a stick of tape or pair of shoe strings are wanted, must go to him like beggars for a few pennies, or steal them, if they can get a chance, from his pocket. I'll warrant that every egg and bit of meat-every ounce of butter and sugar that is used, is dealt out with miserly hand by him. If I was the other "half" of such a man, I'd hate him to death; and, sooner than marry a little-souled young man, I'll comb an "old maid's" head my "three-score years

"O, dear!" say old Mr. Klosefist, and Miss PINCHEM, "guess if you'd got a good deal" more'n you have, you'd sing another tune. It's always these folks who haint got nothing who preach about giving."

Well, riches are very desirable, but if to have them one must sacrifice all the noble qualities of love and benevolence, I prefer to forego the possession of them. What is wealth, when little ones half-fed, half-clothed, are suffering at my door, if I cannot use it to bring one ray of comfort and happiness to their hearts? if I cannot carry it to the humble home where some toil-

room? Ah! what were hoarded geld, if when looking far away upon tented field or battle plain, I cannot reach forth my hand and nobly give to relieve the suffering, wounded, dying soldier? or, if only grudgingly, I give a dime or two to send the "gospel of peace" afar, or into the waste places at home?

There is something in the world besides self to live for, and happy indeed are those who know how to use wisely the earthly gifts God may bestow upon them. They will not climb fences and travel by-roads for the sake of avoiding the toll-gates on Life's great highway, but will go straight forward, blessing and encouraging every poor pilgrim they overtake, and at last enter with joy the wide open gate of Heaven, to possess the imperishable treasures there laid up for them. But alas! for him whose soul is so small you need a microscope of extraordinary power to discover he has one; there are few chances of its ever being seen in the beautiful land above. Chenango Co., N. Y., 1865. BELL CLINTON.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

### KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

WHY is it, that some people consider themselves entitled to make a ridiculous exhibition of anger, every time things do not go just to suit them? Unavoidable things are always happening, vexatious enough, to be sure; and very often they are not exactly unavoidable, but occur through some one's carelessness, or neglect, or selfishness; but on that account shall I fly into a rage and make a whole household unhappy and uncomfortable? Shall I slam the doors, bang the stove, throw the dishes, snap up every body who speaks, and tear around generally?

Some things occur which would, or should, beget a righteous indignation; and it is a tame spirit that can submit to a series or succession of unnecessary annoyance or insult. But I am speaking of the innumerable and petty vexations that come to us all, in every family nearly, because in all families there are usually thoughtless or selfish members, and besides, accidents are liable in all places — mistakes, misunderstandings, and these are bad enough; but to go into a passion and destroy, abuse and annoy innocent persons, is both cowardly and selfish to excess.

If a thing has happened and can't be helped, let it pass entirely, or with a quiet rebuke, if necessary, and not go to storming, and blowing, and filling the house with thunderbolts and sledge hammers! Ah, the blessing of a meek and quiet spirit, the "pearl of great price!" QUEECHY.

### FEMENINE TOPICS.

ALL women are good -good for something or good for nothing.

A "DrEssmakers' Company" has been organized in London, with the object of mitigating the hardships of sewing-women.

BEAUTY has its privilges. A woman who has plainness of countenance must not indulge in the luxury of plainness of speech.

ARMENIAN women are not allowed to speak above a whisper. The Boston Post thinks that they would want to go into the woods to

Going to the Legislative Assembly is now the fashionable thing for the ladies of Paris, and they form a line of crinolines before the doors

Sr. Louis is asserting its claims to importance as a place for matrimonial infelicities. Seventytwo couples are seeking divorces at the present term of the Courts.

THE Western widows are calling indignation meetings with reference to the advent of Massachusetts girls. The male persuasion is too scarce for the home market.

THE ladies are going in for clubs. Poor dears; how little they think how they are "putting their little toesies into it" by trying to place elves on a club-footing 7

As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, so it must be.

[The French express the last idea more strongly - Que femme veut, Dieu le vent - (What woman wills, God wills).

An English hair dresser denounces the custom of ladies covering their ears with their hair. He says that it is productive of diseases of the ear, preventing the circulation of air essential to its healthy action.

A LOCK of Queen Elizabeth's hair, with an original poem by Sir Philip Sidney on receiving it, has lately been found in an old folio volume of the Arcadia, at Walton, England. The hair in color is golden brown.

A war widow, in Lawrenceville, Tioga Co. Pennsylvania, advertises to lay a wager, with any responsible person, that she can walk one hundred miles, without food, rest or drink. One-fourth of the proceeds is to be given to the Sanitary Commission.

A FRIEND of mine has a wife who inflicts upon him every season two or three immense evening parties. At one of these parties he was leaning against the chimney-piece, when a gentleman, coming up to him, said, "Sir, as neither of us are acquainted here, I think we had better go home."

EBENEZER ADAMS, the celebrated Quaker, on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found, six months after the death of her husband, sitting on a sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dignity of woe, approached her with great solemnity, and gently taking her by the hand, thus accosted her :- "So, friend, I see that thou hast not yet forgiven God Almighty." This seasonable reproof had such an effect upon the person to whem it was addressed, that she immediately laid saide her trappings of grief, and went worn, weary one lacks all the comforts of a sick about her necessary business and avocations.

# Choice Miscellang.

IS DANCING AN INNOCENT DIVERSION

"SHE said that Mr. TROT was the prettiest master in town; that she has seen him rise six or seven capers together with the greatest ease imaginable; and that his scholars twist themselves more ways than the scholars of any master in town."-Spectator.

PERHAPS some of the RUBAL readers will remember that, in our issue of March 25th, we published the views of certain of our correspondents on "dancing." These communications were occasioned by the previous publication, in our columns, of certain reflections upon the same subject by GAIL HAMILTON. We are aware that there is no social custom the propriety of which is more hotly debated than the one under consideration; and hence we were not surprised at receiving several other letters touching the matter-extracts from two of which we propose to lay before our readers.

SARAH SMITH says of "Dancing and Cardplaying:"

"GAIL HAMILTON sagely tell us that the cause of Christ does not want the patronage of the world; that if it cannot stand on its own intrinsic worth, it must topple over; and yet, in the same article, she thinks it advisable to admit the frivolous amusements of the world into families and social circles, in order to keep young christians within the pale of the church and away from dissipation.

"A strange argument, verily! With the first position I agree thoroughly; hence with the second, I do not. The hope of Heaven, the selfdenial of our REDEEMER's life, and more than all, his great sacrifice—the crown of thorns, the drops of blood, and the agonizing thorns—the remembrance of all these is not enough, but the Church must open wide its doors to take in the allurements of the world in order to hold unstable hearts.

"The observation and remembrances of my short life come up to refute the assertion that card-playing leads away from gambling, and dancing from dissipation. I well remember two boys who were ruined by fire-side card-playing. They were intelligent boys, of quick, keen perceptions, and of course the game was doubly interesting to them on account of its intricacy. Well, in after years, when their business brought them to the vicinity of one of those sinks of iniquity with which, unfortunately, all our cities are supplied, confident of their ability to win, they were induced to enter and try a game. We all know how easy it is, after the first step in wrong-doing, for poor human nature to glide on and on!

"Of course, I do not expect that all who while away their leisure hours at the whisttable, will become gamblers-perhaps not one in a hundred is tempted—but would it be a trifing thing if one in a thousand were ruined forever?"

This correspondent then proceeds to recommend, in place of these popular amusements, certain intellectual "amusements" which, we are afraid, would be found on trial, to be intellectual tasks. Our friend seems, for a moment, to have forgotten that the question was not how time could be most profitably spent, but whether dancing and whist-playing were innocent diversions, and as such could safely be indulged in by members of the Church. She proceeds as follows:

"There is a class of people who indulge in sarcastic remarks at the expense of long and solemn-faced christians; and we do not doubt but there are well meaning professors of religion who sometimes do things which, in their inmost hearts, they feel to be wrong, through fear of growing into a likeness of this much dreaded caricature. How much more happy and consistent would our lives be if we would heed CHRIST'S holy teachings more, and the worlds criticisms less! Understanding the human heart better than we understand our own, how earnestly did He warn His followers of the little sins that steal away our hopes of that better land. It was not the spreading fig tree, or towering palm that overshadowed the good seed and kept it from growing, but the little thorns and brambles, which, springing up with it, choked it.

"Now, of all the round of life's pleasures, is there one more alluring than dancing? one better calculated to entangle the young heart in its meshes of vanity? How enchanting to youthful hearts are gracefulness and ease of manners! When a desire for such empty bubbles has once usurped a place in the heart, alas! for the acts of self-denial and habits of serious reflection. Dear readers, even in a worldly point of view, our nation has too much gracefulness, too much ease of manners, too much hollow heartedness and outside polish; and too little plain, manly, upright truthfulness. It is hearts that need cultivating in these days, and not manners. The unpolished grace, and dignity, and ease, that an inborn consciousness of our FATHER'S approval will always give, are more beautiful than all the arts of the world, and may be worn without any of the envy or heartachings that always follow in the train of earth's pleasures. I, too, think christians are guilty in this matter. I am convinced that if parents would try more earnestly to teach their children to love less the praise and honors of the earth, and would show them how to win the peace that follows a life of busy usefulness, there would be less need of inventing amusements to pass away time; and that youthful hearts would be more cheerful and happy, because they would be purer, and better, and nobler.

"But one advocate of moral dancing, wishes that the thin partition walls which divide the church and the world might be broken down. What a wish for one who expresses an interest in christianity! Why, how full are all CHRIST'S from the world, in order to retain its purity. No, rather may the thin rartition walls which divide the world's follies from the christian's life of faith grow thicker and stronger and higher, till CHRIST's second coming shall free his followers from temptation."

Some of the reflections above are eminently sound and suggestive. The exception which is taken to the conduct of those Christians who are too much in the habit of sacrificing their better judgments to the opinions of the world, is decidedly true and just. We cannot agree, however, with the sweeping denunciation of a desire for good manners and a polished address. These things are both desirable in themselves, and, smoothing down the asperities of social intercourse, they tend to make the society of our fellows at once beneficial and delightful. We believe, with our correspondent, that the American character ought to be "manly, upright and truthful;" but we do not think it at all necessary, in order to attain this, to decry ease of manner, and dignity of address and carriage. The former is essential - indispensable; the latter, becoming and attractive. Our fair friend will also permit us to doubt that BROTHER JONATHAN is quite the finished gentleman that she paints him. With reference to the case mentioned above, of young men having been ruined by card-playing, let us remark that it is unsafe to assume that to have been the cause of their ruin, unless it can be proved that they would not have become depraved unless they had played cards.

Let us hear E. W. HICKS on CHRISTIAN DANCING.

"Do you really think now that if you give the young pleasing pastimes they will gather around the altar? Isn't that rather a poor motive for coming to the altar? The HOLY SPIRIT working on their hearts, and JESUS standing with outstretched arms - but they don't budge; throw in the pastimes, and they yield! Many, too, have gone down to perdition because of 'the upjustness of the church to their youthful longings, because they could not join the church and dance. Here then we have one well authenticated instance where people lost their souls on account of dancing. Will the advocates of that pastime give "this a 'passing thought?"

"The truth is, we look at dancing and gaming theoretically, instead of practically; whereas there is no such thing in the world as theoretical dancing. When the muscles are brought into play it becomes practical; and practical dancing s just the very article that is commonly known by that name. So it is with drinking. There is no harm in it, abstractly,-and we have the apostle's authority for taking 'a little wine for our stomach's sake;' therefore it is perfectly right to advocate the swallowing a good glass of rum once in awhile! But in these days, when the necessity of total abstinence is so universally admitted, the folly of such a course need not be pointed out. A theoretical tumbler of liquor won't do anybody any harm-but empty a real dram down the throat, and it will make a man drunk. Everything, undoubtedly, was originally intended for man's use and pleasure. But since then we have fallen; sin has changed our nature into another channel, and a perverted nature will pervert its own pleasures. If this proposition be true, then human nature must be changed before certain pleasures can be safely indulged in. Not merely the change that is effected by

regeneration, but a total and radical change,such as we shall not experience until we stand on the other shore.' This is a logical reason against dancing; now let us have a spiritual reason.

"A truly Christian heart is the best guide for the conduct of the individual; and what does that heart say? If I am not mistaken, the feeling is that it has no relish for these pastimes. And why should it not have such a relish? If dancing and the love of God have a mutual affinity for each other, why should a feeling of disrelish be engendered? Certainly, if a Christian goes to a ball and finds that the edge of his religious enjoyment is blunted before it is over, he may fairly conclude that something is wrong. "When the love of Christ becomes the motive

when the love of Christ becomes the motive power of the world, and every heart is conformable to its teachings, then the church may dance. But until that time, its practice and prayer must still be, 'lead us not into temptation'."

We believe that the remarks of our correspondent above are worthy of consideration, although they are very far from reflecting our own opinions. Let us briefly state a few views

own opinions. Let us orieny state a new views upon the subject.

Dancing and card-playing are not, under proper restrictions, generally dangerous or harmful. In common with a great many other many other than the proper section of the proper section.

harmful. In common with a great many other amusements, they become so only by excess and under peculiar circumstances.

We are opposed to that wanting institution known as the "ball," not because dancing is the object for which young people meet together on such an occasion, but because late hours and promiscuous dancing (which we decidedly frown on), are invariably incident to it. In the home circle, and at private assemblies of the virtuous and refund, we think damping and card, we then circle, and at private assemblies of the virtuous and refined, we think dancing and card-playing are not objectionable amusements. Relaxation of some kind is positively necessary, and they seem to meet the requirements of the case. Without them, the only refuge of social intercourse seems to be idle, and too often, victous of the case of the case of the case. The course seems to be idle, and too often, victous of the case conversation. Personal peculiarities will some-times, however, make an innocent diversion positively dangerous. "Look into thy heart and write!" If you discover that these, or any other amusements, awaken in you unlaudable desires or vicious inclinations, then avoid them. We pity.

but we cannot sympathize with such a person.
We think that neither of our correspondents
represent the enlightened Christian sentiment of the day on this question. The policy of Christianity is not to prevent proper enjoyment, Christiatity is not to prevent proper enjoyment, but to moderate our transports, and to teach that, in all cases, the pursuit of pleasure must be subordinate to the claims of duty. There is no danger, as our correspondents seem to fear, that "the world" and "the church" will ever strike hands; they may seem at times to act alike, but their motives are separated by "the whole diameter of being."

SIR RICHARD STEELE says that he "attempts to bring into the service of honor and viring

to bring into the service of honor and virtue everything in nature that can pretend to give elegant delight; and that there is a strict affinity teachings, and the apostles' writings, of the doctrine that the church must be kept distinct doctrine the church must be kept distinct doctrine the church must be kept distinct doctrine the church must be kept dis

### Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SPIRIT LONGINGS. BY MRS. H. M. C.

SHALL we meet in Heaven Friends of by-gone years-Friends whose precious memory Melts us into tears? Wide our feet have wandered, Varied paths to tread; Some are nobly living-Some are with the dead.

Oft in night's sweet visions, Or in waking dreams, Come your dear old faces Almost real it seems. Oh! these spirit visits, Which we love so well, Bind our hearts still closer With a magic spell.

Shall we meet in Heaven, Gathered in one fold, Walk the streets together, Paved with burnished gold? Oh! these thoughts come o'er us With a silent power; Here we are but pilgrims-Pilgrims of an hour.

May we who still linger On the earthly shore, Work for God, our Saviour, Glorify him more: Earnest in life's battle, Valiant for the right, Nerved with high endeavor. Win the glorious fight.

Then we'll meet in Heaven Friends of by-gone years, Share the bliss immortal. Free from doubt and fears Up to thee, "Our Father," Our full hearts we'll raise, While the dome of glory Echoes loudest praise.

Granger, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. STAND UP FOR JESUS.

BY L. MC G.

THESE words were among the last utterances of a Christian young man who died a few years ago in the city of New York. It is a warning that all should heed, and advice that every Christian should follow. Not only when His cause seems triumphant, not alone when there is a special manifestation of His grace, should we stand up for JESUS; but most loudly should we proclaim His worth and attest the truth of His religion when His cause seems to be languishing. The fortresses of Satan may be carried only by persistent activity and continued conflict, and the merits of CHRIST constitute the strongest weapon in our hands against them. What must be the exultation in the breast of the Christian, when he stands before the Judgment Bar, if he has the consciousness that he stood up for JESUS when the power of Satan opposed him and when the world scoffed at his Saviour. We may form some idea of the feelings of the Union man at the South who stood up for his Country through all the struggle to overthrow our Government. What satisfaction must be feel, who occupies the Chair of State to-day, when he remembers how he stood up for his country and her flag when his State and friends deserted them. Then think how much more glorious and ecstatic is the joy of the redeemed soul in the presence of his God and Judge when he meets the approbation of Him who rules in the Heavens : - "Thou hast been faithful."

This life is a continued warfare against sin and unbelief. Those of us who are soldiers, enlisted in the Cause of Righteousness, may not only carry terror into the ranks that oppose us, by proclaiming the greatness and power of our Great Captain, but we may thereby inspiré éach other with increased faith in His leadership.

Some time ago, a friend was telling us how he had grown up into a distrust of one of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac. He said he had become convinced that he was a weak and inefficient General, by the accounts which were given of him by the public journals, and by the denunciations of eminent men. But when he came to converse with the soldiers who had fought under him, and heard them, as one man, speak in his favor, his opinion of the man was changed. He then perceived that he had been prejudiced against him. Now, Christian soldier, shall you hear your Great Captain reviled and denounced and you stand mute without a word in His favor? Your silence will be interpreted to mean an acquieseence in the denunciation.

Then let us never neglect an opportunity to proclaim the glory, the goodness and the truth of Christ. Let us always "stand up for JESUS." Rochester, N. Y., 1865.

# LUMINOUS CHRISTIANS.

CHRISTIANS are said to be "light in the Lord," and are required to shine as "Hights in the world." In our admiration of what is bold, original, and piquant, we sometimes undervalue a character that is remarkable only for the grace that renders it symmetrical and lustrons. We hear a good deal about the mission of the church. but less of the style of piety demanded by the times; and nothing is more needed now, and at all times, than an increase of Christians who let their light so shine that others seeing their good works, may glorify our Father in heaven. A. follower of Christ may be incompetent for enterprises of great pith and moment, and 'yet be' able to fill the sphere in which he moves with a beauty and a radiance that shall adorn the doctrines of God our Saviour, and compel men to

ENVENT.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# The Traveler.

#### LETTER AND A LESSON FROM NEW ENGLAND.

FLORENCE, Mass., May 23, 1865.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Thousands of your readers would like a glimpse of New England - the land to which they can trace back their ancestry. I am just on the western verge of the lovely valley of the Connecticut. The "Licking Water"- a swift, clear stream passes through the narrow valley, turning the great factory wheels as it goes foaming on. Eastward are the broad and rich meadows, through which the Connecticut winds its quiet way. South, the mountain ranges of Tom and Holyoke stretch east and west, their summits standing grandly against the sky. This is a factory village, one of the best in the land in character, as well as thrift. Along the stream are a cotton mill, a daguerreotype case factory, and a mill for making sewing-silk, which turns out daily over two thousand dollars worth. Just beyond the hill-top, northward, is a great shop, filled with beautiful machinery, where are made each month, a thousand of the "Florence Sewing-Machines."

Here are pleasant streets, yards of rarest green, fine hedges, neat and tasteful homes intelligence as well as industry among these sixteen hundred people. In a grove of pines, looking down on the mills, is a neat church, and a noble school-house, toward the building of which, a wisely generous man, SAMUEL HILL, paid thirty thousand dollars. The school is free, the library and reading-room is free to all, and a fine hall, in a wing, is open for lectures and meetings. Toward the river, west, is Northampton, a beautiful old town, with broad streets, ample yards, quaint old homes, with massive frames, low ceilings, small windows, steep, moss grown roofs, and great central chimneys. Often a noble old elm of a centurys growth, spreads its sweeping branches over the roof. There are fine houses, too, of modern style, and old and new are in good order, for there is culture, wealth and taste.

This valley to Hartford, forty miles south, is very beautiful. Springfield, half-way down, is the site of the United States Armory, where a thousand rifled muskets a day have been made by three thousand men, aided by mechanism of wondrous beauty and perfection. Now comes the dawn of peace, and two thousand men are sent away to peaceful labors. I went through those vast work-shops last week, and stood at the western window of the great Arsenal to look down on the city, half buried in abundant trees, and feast eye and soul with a sight of the glorious valley, the blue river, and the great hills, in the dim distance.

What a railroad ride of five hours from Albany to Springfield! Winding along roaring streams, rushing over bridges, sweeping through the rocky hills, looking up steep mountain-sides, rolling across the lovely Housatonic Valley; stopping at stations where a little level spot gave room for a factory and a neat village, and, at length, coming out into the level plains, and crossing the Connecticut.

In Boston, a few days since, I saw much, of which pages might be written; but a word of its great Free Library-justly its pride-must suffice. A noble building, standing at the foot of Boston Common, erected by the city at a cost of \$200,000, with \$105,000 more for its site. Reading rooms and librarians' clerkson its first floor, where men and women sit quetly busy. Go up a broad stairway and you land in the center of a hall, a hundred feet long and forty feet wide, its floor of black and white marble, its carved and fretted ceiling sixty feet above your head. Around you are twenty Corinthian columns, rising from pedestals of marble to the roof, and alcoves, twenty feet deep and three stories high, filled with books on three sides, between them. In front a railing to keep profane hands from these treasures. A hundred thousand books are in the building and great store of valued pamphlets. Strangers can give name and residence, and sit and read all day. Boston people can carry books home. A thousand persons use this library daily-without cost. JOSHUA BATES of London, a Massachusetts boy, a banker of the great firm of Baring Brothers. gave \$100,000. Other men of wealth and son gave largely, and this is the grand result. The world has no other such free library. I saw the 12,000 volumes Theodore Parker left "for the use of the people."

How richly varied is the industry of New Engd. Mills and little shops where a few work toge, ther. Fabrics, and tools, and machinery, and an endless variety of articles are made. The farm is . rear the work-shop, and I see that, not only in the rich meadows, but on the thin soil of the bills. there is an increase of productiveness and a high hashill and success. Here is no sending far off the enriching qualities from the soil. All is kept bere; guano is imported too. Produce is high, and 1 goods, made close by, are cheap. Here is work. for all powers of hand and brain, scope for inventive genius, growth in culture and intelligence, as well as in wealth for the many, in the fine result of this mingling of varied industry.

The lesson is plain enough. Encourage the growth of the same state of thing s elsewhere. Let us have work-shops and farms s. de by side in the West. Let us keep our soil 1. 1ch, our farmers prosperous and skillful, give se. ape to our varied powers, foster our own manufacts, res, and be a truly free, self-reliant people, burthen. 'd by no foreign debt, dependent on no foreign work-shops, but opening our doors for artizane from crowded Kurope to come here that our great farms may feed them, and all gain surely and a member of all purposes and permenant

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

#### PEAT.-ITS ORIGIN AND USES.

SEVERAL RURAL correspondents, of late, have made inquiries concerning peat, desiring to learn its value and availibility as an article of fuel. For the benefit of such persons, and all others interested, we have collated and condensed the following facts; borrowing largely, for this purpose, from a pamphlet entitled, "Facts about Peat as an Article of Fuel," compiled by T. H. LEAVITT.

Peat is found in all regions where a temperate or a cold climate prevails, but has never yet been discovered in tropical countries. In its natural, unimproved state, it is a soft, spongy substance, filling up slight cavities or depressions of the earth's surface, and is commonly called bog. Its ultimate elements are essentially those of coal and wood; viz., - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.

A great many theories have been entertained to account for the origin of peat. The latest and most enlightened is, - that when water falls upon unretentive soils and forms ponds, a luxuriant vegetation of mosses and aquatic plants springs up; which, gradually decomposing, and being submitted to great pressure, for long periods, is finally converted into what we call peat. Its origin, like that of coal, is vegetal; but, geologically, it is of much later date; and its formation must, in some respects, have been different. This organic growth and accumulation gradually spreads over adjoining land, which, in time, becomes a morass. The evidence of this latter fact exists in the large number of trees and logs - in some cases constituting whole forests - which are found in all possible positions at the bottom of peat-bogs. In many cases the antiseptic properties of the peat has entirely prevented the decay of this wood, which remains as solid and sound as though it had just been felled.

The depth of the peat-bog varies, in different localities, from one to thirty feet. The morasses of Holland and Germany are about six feet deep, while several in Ireland are known to extend forty feet below the surface. Certain varieties of peat are very porous and elastic, and are of a light brown color: but the denser kinds are of a pitchy, shining hue, and are almost as fine in grain as cannel coal.

When freshly cut, peat is found to be saturated with water to the extent of from 30 to 90 per cent. It does not readily yield its moisture upon exposure to sun and wind, but several processes have been invented which greatly facilitate its convertion into fuel,

The importance of peat as an article of fuel has long been known in Europe, where in some places it is exclusively employed for that purpose. But, although it is found in large quantities in most of our Northern and Western States, it has never been used here, except in New England, to any considerable extent; and it is only of late that the public attention has been called to its utility as fuel. It has recently, however, been subjected to many tests, and the advantages claimed for its use are-that it is superior to wood, and scarcely inferior to coal for household purposes, and that it can be made to supply the place of coal, coke or charcoal, for all other purposes, at a cost much less than that for which either of these latter kinds of fuel can be obtained. It contains from sixty to ninety-nine per cent. of combustible matter. burns freely, with considerable flame, consumes almost its entire bulk, and leaves no residuum but a very fine ash. In its several prepared forms, it has been successfully used for generating steam; for the working of malleable iron; for melting unmalleable or cast iron; for smelting and general manufacture of iron from the ore; and for all descriptions of brass and copper work. It is alleged that iron made with peat charcoal will not splinter.

The chemical products obtained from the distillation of peat are sulphate of ammonia, acetate of lime, pyroxylic spirit, naphtha, paraffine, heavy and light oils, gas of value, and ashes. Its chemical properties make it available for many purposes. Its fibrous portions have been mixed with rag-pulp and made into paper. It has been used in the production of gunpowder, and for building and ornamental work. The solid bitumen obtained from its distillation may be used, like asphalt, in the preparation of mastic for paving. Its well known antiseptic qualities render it valuable as a disinfecting and deodorizing agent. It is also said to be of service as a fertillzer - its ashes being used to great advantage on some soils and highly esteemed.

Peat-bogs of considerable extent are found all over our State: but they are more common in Eastern, and Middle, than in Western New York. It is estimated that New York, Westchester and Putnam counties alone contain 2,000,000 cords. Peat has been sold in New York city for fuel, for \$4.50 per cord; the whole cost of preparing and getting it to market being only about \$2.00. Let it be borne in mind that peat can be produced only in places of a marshy character, and that the substance itself may be tested by first drying and then igniting it. If it burns, it is peat.

Several of the European and New England varieties of peat require but little preparation before they are fit for fuel. It was at one time thought that the American peat was not old enough, had not been submitted to pressure long enough, to make it available for this purnose: but it has been discovered that the process of drving it, or even of pressing it, when necessary, is not a costly one. The denser the article. of course the more valuable it is. It can be used in common coal stoves and grates, burns well and leaves the grate-bars free and clear. 's it is a cheap and pleasant fuel, easy of trans-

tation, makes a constant and intense heat, for which wood, coke, charcoal, bituminous and

anthracite coals are used, it is undoubtedly destined, at no late day, to come into general use. Its presence, in large quantities, in our land has long been known to scientific men, but owing to the superabundance of fuel furnished by our forests and coal mines, its resources have never been developed. Its popularity, like that of coal, in this country has been a thing of slow growth. When coal was first discovered in Pennsylvania, and an attempt was being made by those who had been familiar with its use on the other side of the water, to bring it into general favor as an article of fuel, so great was the incredulity of people in regard to its utility that persons actually had to be hired, for a time, in Philadelphia, to burn it. So certain New England farmers had, for their own use, cut peat from their swamps for twenty years, and had never thought of carrying it to market. Wood and coal are now, however, very dear, and there is a strong demand for cheap fuel. We think peat is destined, at no distant day, to supply this

### GUM COPAL.

THE purest and best gum copal in the world is found on the mainland of Africa, near Zanzibar. It is, without doubt, a fossil gum. It is dug from the earth by negroes, and by them carried to the Banian traders, in small quantities, for sale. When it reaches Zanzibar, it is in a very dirty state, and requires much sifting and garbling before it is merchantable; it is then cleansed with solutions of soda-ash and lime, put up carefully in boxes, when it is ready for the home market. That it is a gum may be proved from the fact of its rough or "goose-skin" surface, which no doubt is an impression of the sand or earth when it ran down from the tree in a soft state. Pieces, too, are found with sticks, leaves, and insects preserved in them in the most perfect state. Large and uncouth-looking pieces will often have many impurities, such as dirt, sand, and hundreds of little black ants in them, giving the copal a dirty, dingy appearance. At the diggings no copal trees are found, or even anv signs of them; and to this time it is mere conjecture in what ages these deposits of copal were made, probably many thousands of years ago. I have tried to get specimens of anything the negroes might dig up with the copal; but they, in every case, say that they get nothing whatever. There are copal trees on the coast and on the island; but the gum from them is not a merchantable article at all, and when mixed with the fossil gum, is always rejected. Without doubt the quality of that dug is made as pure as it is, by the chemical action of the peculiar kind of earth in which it is buried. Some copal is found on this island, but it is so poor that it is not much sought .- Pacific Monthly.

### NEW TELEGRAPHIC FEATS.

An autographic telegraph is about to be estab lished at Paris. By means of this machine in a few seconds, the fac simile of a portrait, handwriting, or signature can be reproduced at a distance of several hundreds of miles. Thus, you wish to send your portrait from Paris to Vienna. Every stroke of the artist's pencil executed by means of the pan-telegraph machine in Paris is simultaneously reproduced at Vienna. Two distinguished artists, M. M. Berstall and Bauginet. drew likenesses which were instantly transmitted a distance of 400 miles. The great Rossini did the inventor the honor of composing a few bars of music, which was written and performed at the same moment at Marseilles and in Paris.

M. Casselli has even accomplished printing in colors at a fabulous distance. For instance, at the office a rose appeared on a blank sheet of paper in a most brilliant coloring, telegraphed from the imperial observatory, both the flower and leaves being painted in natural colors. The process used is similar to that employed for painting leaves on stuff. The autographic telegraph transmits per hour thirty dispatches, containing twenty words in each. It is equally possible to stenograph by the pan-telegraphic machine with marvelous rapidity, and from its peculiar construction it will work under atmospheric circumstances which impede the action of ordinary telegraphs.

# THE INFLUENCE OF THE EYE.

LICHTENSTEIN says the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not attempt to spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, when he lies crouching on the ground, gathering himself up for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at his head with the most perfect certainty. If one meets a lion, his only safety is to stand still though the animal crouches to make his spring; that spring will not be hazarded if the man remain motionless, and look him steadily in the eyes. The animal hesitates, rises, slowly retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him-lies down-again retreats, till, getting by degrees quite out of the magic circle of man's influence, he takes to flight in the utmost haste.

# ELECTRIC BELLS.

THESE are used in large Parisian hotels. Some of them are so constructed, that after the button is touched, they continue sounding until stopped by the servant, by which means it is known when the bell is answered; for though it may be situated at such a distance from the apartment that the sound is not audible there, a small needle, or index hand, is attached to the button, and continues moving as long as the bell sounds. The construction of this bell is simple enough being merely a copper wire connected with a battery fixed in the kitchen or other convenient place. These bells are very suitable for hotels, palaces, or large mansions.

# Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS BETTER THAN CALOMEL AND JALAP.

In regard to health, the old saying, "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," is specially true and important. The cost of disorder or breakage in the human machine is large-not only waste time, but pain, weakness, and doctor's bills without end.

I once asked a physician of forty years prac tice how large a share of sickness might be saved by such knowledge of physical laws as could easily be gained by all. "More than half," was his prompt reply. Startling but true. I've seen many a farmer who knew better what food and shelter to give cattle and pigs, than wife and babies. Who knew far better how much work his horse would bear than himself, and who would be particular that the horse, after a hard pull, should breathe and get cool before water or food were given it, but thought nothing of how, what, or when, he ate himself, after a heavy job in the hay-field or at the plow. Cattle should be wisely cared for, the noble horse deserves good treatment, but the humans are of more consequence still.

A word, just now, about diet for hot weather. We have the climate of Greenland a few days in winter. The Greenlander eats whale blubber and tallow-full of carbon, to unite with oxygen and keep the fire up—the animal heat,

In summer we have, for weeks, well nigh tropical heats. The Hindoo eats rice and cool fruits, such as the Great Designer has placed in that climate as fittest food there. We have, too, a wide range of varied productions. Is there no lesson in all this? Certainly; to vary our food with the seasons. In winter use more meats, corn-meal, &c., -heat producing food. In summer less meat, especially fat and salted, little or no coffee, plenty of vegetables and fruits, and keep the system open and cool.

The Englishman goes to Calcutta, and with John Bull tenacity of custom, eats, as at home, his beef with stimulating sauce, drinks his heavy ale, and gets yellow with billious fever. It is like shutting the doors amid tropic heat and keeping up a hot fire.

The farmer gets heated in the field, hurries home to his meals, and stuffs himself with fat pork, sops his waxy potatoes in burnt gravy, washes down the meal in the black coffee, or strong tea, and rushes out again, fancying he has had "hearty food" to "stand by" through the day. He don't keep up a hot fire in his sitting-room stove in July, but he does keep up the fire inside; he keeps himself clogged, feverish, bilious. In October or before, comes on fever, or, if in the new West, he is burning and shaking with the horrid fever-and-ague.

Years ago, in a western region not very healthy, I met a farmer and carpenter, an emigrant from the East. Asking about his family, he said, "We've had little sickness, our neigh bors a good deal. I think we are as much dis posed toward bilious troubles as most people, more than many, but in summer we eat little fat meat, less of any kind than in winter, no coffee, and will have vegetables and fruit in wholesome variety. We are not fussy, but use rational care. We stop to get cool before we eat, and take care not to work to the point of exhaustion. Then we've done more than most our neighbors, besides helping to care for them in sickness." Wise man that. There's the "ounce of preventive" for you. Take the dose, (it's not bad to take,) and wash your bodies as well as your faces, often enough to be sweet and pure, and I "guess" it won't hurt you.

# HEART DISEASE AND TOBACCO.

Scientific men in France have little friendship for the odious weed, and the following extract from the Medical Times and Gazette shows that they have good cause for antipathy. We wish it might convey a warning to young men in this

M. Decaisne, in a communication to the Academie des Sciences, exhibits another clause in the heavy bill of indictment against the abuse of tobacco. He states that in the course of three years he has met, among eighty-three inveterate smokers, twenty-one instances of marked intermittance of the pulse, occurring in men of 37 to 47 years of age, and not to be explained by organic lesion of the heart. The absence of such lesion or other conditions of health capable of inducing intermission of the action of the heart, and the fact that in nine of these instances, in which the use of tobacco was abandoned, the normal action of the system was restored, M. Decaisne believes will justify him in concluding that in certain subjects the abuse of tobacco may give rise to a condition which may be termed narcotism of the heart," characterized by intermission in the movements of that organ and in the pulsations of the radical artery; and that, in some cases, a suspension or diminution in the practice of smoking is sufficient to cause an entire disappearance of this irregularity."

A SINGULAR, but useful, book has been published in London, under the title of the "Marriage Service." It contains no more and no less than the words of that solemn compact which binds man and woman tighter together than all the deeds which all the solicitors of London could draw up. It is beautifully illustrated, and, we are told, may be got up in any style of elegance for a gift book.

Am able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. Punch remarks that this most likely accounts for the number of matches made.

# Reading for the Young.

### THE TWO APPRENTICES.

Two boys were apprentices in a carpenter's shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman, the other didn't care. One of them read and studied, and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home reading. The other liked fun best. He often went with other boys to have "a good time." "Come," he often said to his shop mate, "leave your old books; go with us. What's the use of all this reading?" "If I waste these golden moments," was the boy's answer, "I shall lose what I can never make up." While the boys were still apprentices, an offer of two thousand dollars appeared in the newspapers for the best plan for a State House, to be built in one of the Eastern

The studious boy saw the advertisement and determined to try for it. After careful study he drew out his plans, and sent them to the committee. We suppose he did not really expect to gain the prize; but he thought "there is nothing like trying." In about a week afterwards, a gen. tleman arrived at the carpenter's shop and asked if an architect by the name of Washington Wilbeforce lived there. "No," said the carpenter, "no architect, but I've got an apprentice by that name." "Let's see him." The young man was summoned, and informed that his plan was accepted, and that the two thousand dollars were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put the building up; and his employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time and let him go. This studious young carpenter became one of the first architects of our country. He made a fortune, and now stands high in the esteem of everybody; while his fellow apprentice can hardly earn food for himself and family by his daily labor.-American

#### AN EARLY LESSON.

"I well remember," said a gentleman, "Imv first lesson in human sympathy and kindness to a stranger. I was then six or eight years old. My mother said to me one morning:—'I hear there is a sick sailor boy down at the ferry wharf, in one of the vessels. Do you want to go and carry him something good to eat and drink?' I thought how it would seem for me to go down on such an errand among rough sailors. I was afraid of being laughed at, and I said I did not want to go.

"'My child,' said my mother, 'suppose you were far away from home, sick, in pain, weak and sorrowful, would you not be glad to have some one come and see you, and bring you something you would like? He is sick and sad, with no mother or sister to comfort him.'

"'I should like to go, dear mother,' I said. I went, and found the poor fellow sick in his berth, and not another soul on board. I remember he was much touched by my coming and waiting on him. This little seed of mercy, sown in my young heart, has been growing ever

This gentleman is rich, with everything ithe world can give him to enjoy, and yet[he finds the highest enjoyment in visiting the poor, sympathizing with them in their misfortunes, and helping them. He has a Sabbath School for children who have hardly clothes to come in, and a corps of teachers who sow and make the poor children garments to make them comfortable. He makes it his business, like his Divine Master, to go about doing good.—Child's

# ADVICE TO YOUNG ARTISANS.

THE best plan and the one surest of success, I think, is to have every young man, when he starts in business, select that trade which best suits natural genius. Now phrenologists tell us, and indeed we know it ourselves, that there is as great a difference in the formation of the brain as in that of the face. We are each created for some wise and different purpose. Some boys are natural mechanics, while others have not the slightest idea of machinery, and have no taste for it. For my part I never had the slightest curiosity to know anything about mechanics. I could not state, to-day, the principles on which the steam engine works for a hundred dollars. You may take such a boy as I was, and set him to watch-making, and after seven years he might be able to take apart and put together a watch, but it would be contrary to his inclination, and up-hill work all his life. But if he selects the vocation he is fitted for, it is a pleasure, and there is nothing to prevent him from succeeding in business and making money. It is difficult to go across the grain. You will find from the pulpit to the anvil many people who have mistaken their avocation. Get them on the right track and they will succeed. Sometimes persons will get on the right track, and yet not succeed, because they are placed in too circumscribed a position in some village or town where they cannot get full play for their faculties. A man in this case should get away out where he will not be so circumscribed.—P. T. Barnum.

THE religion of Jesus Christ is a vast remedial system, made up of many mighty forces, and containing within itself capacities of adaptation and adjustment to every phase of the world's progress and to every necessity of individual life. These mighty forces are to some extent dormant, and they must be awakened into action; and the outlying field around the Church must be filled by all the agencies which God has placed in our power. To develope these inner forces, and to cultivate this outer field is the bounder duty of this age and this Church.

# Kural New-Yorker.

CHE ME BY SAYS

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



FOREVER float that Standard Sheet. Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 3, 1865.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From the South.

GOV. PIERPONT arrived in Richmond on the 25th ult., and assumed Executive control of the entire State. A general election was held on the same day throughout Virginia.

James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War. has been arrested, and is now imprisoned on a gunboat with Hunter and Campbell, in the James River.

Jeff. Davis is accommodated with lodgings in one of the casemates of Fortress Monroe, where his safety is, without doubt, secured. We learn that he has been placed in irons. Mrs. Davis and her four children, and her brother and sister, have been sent South. The parting between the great traitor leader and his family is represented as having been very affecting.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora left Fortress Monroe a few days since with Alexander H. Stephens, rebel Vice-President, and Postmaster-General Reagan on board, for Fort Warren, near Boston, where these rebel gentlemen are to be confined.

North Carolina is rapidly swinging back into the Union. The mass of the people are anxious to resume their old position under the Stars and Stripes. Under the protection of Gen. Schofield they are industriously setting to work to reorganize society and restore civil government. An election for State officers is soon to take place. There are three candidates for Governor in the field, and political parties are spiritedly canvassing the State. Traitors are getting scarce.

The Savannah (Ga.) Herald of May 20, says the country below Savannah and Augusta is filled with rebel paroled soldiers returning to their homes. The planters have put in large crops. An abandoned wagon containing \$43,000 in specie, belonging to the rebel government, had been found and turned over to the U.S. authorities. Gen. Gilmore has issued orders declaring null and void all proclamations issued by the rebel Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and also declaring that the black race are free citizens of the United States, and will be protected in their rights by the Government. Those who plunged the State into rebellion (the Legislature) will not be allowed to reconstruct the Union Government; that the great destitution complained of in the State the rebels brought upon themselves, - they can blame no one else. Trade is lively at Augusta, and silver is plenty and greenbacks at par. It is published that there are 300,000 bales of cotton in Georgia-35,000 of this number are in Macon.

Gen. Grierson has been making a very damaging raid through Alabama. He marched four hundred miles, destroyed a vast quantity of rebel stores and arrested Gov. Watts.

Advices from Pensacola to the 15th of May are received. St. Marks and Tallahassie, Fla., surrendered to our forces on the 9th, and a rebel steamer was delivered up on the 11th.

A boat containing seven white men and a negro was captured off Bayport, Florida, on the villains, will not permit them again to live in 15th of May. One of the men is the originator their society. of the plot to burn Northern cities, and it is believed that another is Breckinridge.

# Mustering Out of Volunteers.

THE following is a synopsis of an important order just issued from the War Department, in relation to the mustering out and discharge of volunteers:

The several divisions of the various Army Corps will be kept intact.

Commanding Generals, immediately on the receipt of orders directing any portion of said forces to be mustered out, will order the same if not already thereat, to one of the following rendezvous:

First - Troops of the Middle Military Department and of other armies or Departments, acting therein, will rendezvous in the defenses of Washington, Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, Md.

Second - Those of the Military Division of the James, at Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Third - Those in the Department of North Carolina will assemble at Newbern and Wilmington.

Fourth - Those of the Department of the South, at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. Fifth — The Military Division west of the Mississippi, at Mobile, New Orleans and Vicks-

burgh. Sixth — The Military Division of Missouri, at St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kansas.

.;'

Seventh — The Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis. Eighth - The Department of Kentucky at

Louisville. Ninth - The Middle Department at Balti-

Special orders will be given from the Adjutant General's office relative to troops serving in the | prisoned during the war be liberated.

Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northwest, New Mexico and the Pacific, as the time approaches for their discharge.

In case of one or more regiments of a division being left in the field, the regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where serving at the time, and then sent to their several States.

The Adjutant-General of the Army will designate the places and rendezvous in the States, to which regiments after being mustered out will be forwarded for payment.

Every regiment will be sent forward to its State and rendezvous as the rolls are completed, carrying with them their arms, colors, and neces sary equipments. On the arrival of the regiments in their respective States, supplies will be issued by the supply department on requisition and returns countersigned by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

#### From the South-West.

TEXAS papers of May 10, contain accounts of efforts to keep up the war spirit in that State. All males, white and black, over fifteen years of age, it was proposed to conscript; masters to be compelled to drill slaves and put them in the field. Women were to be furnished with arms to defend their homes. It was expected that 80,000 men could soon be added to the army of Kirby Smith, and that this force would be able to cope successfully with the United States. While this attitude of defiance prevailed to a great extent among the people of Texas, the rebel soldiers were coming to the conclusion that the Confederacy was "used up," and that it was of no use to contend longer with the Union Government. Federal prisoners in some places were allowed to escape, and they had done so in large numbers. [The news of Davis' capture had not then reached Texas.] A later report represents the affairs in Texas as greatly disorganized. The capture of their president probably had a damaging effect on rebel prospects.

It appears by the following "official," that Kirby Smith's forces were to be, (and doubtless have been, ere this,) surrendered:

# WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

To Major - General Dix: - A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the Trans-Missis sippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. navy.

Kirby Smith, it appears, was not assassinated, but he was in danger of being "made way with." One party in his army threatened to assassinate him if he surrendered, and another party determined to take his life if he did not.

The surrender of Smith's army ends the "Great Rebellion" so far as organization of large bodies of armed men under the authority of the "Confederacy" is concerned. All persons found in arms against the Government east of the Mississippi after the first of June are to be treated as outlaws and freebooters. Rebels west of the Mississippi will probably soon be dealt with in the same manner.

All the rebel vessels in the Tombigbee river have been surrendered to the Union authorities.

# From the West.

Eight guerrillas dashed into Amensboro Ky., Monday night last, waved pistols, shouted "hurrah for Davis," and then dashed out, with all the young men of the neighborhood at their heels.

General Hobson, of Kentucky, has refused to receive the surrender of Ferguson, the guerrilla. Ferguson is a brutal vagabond, whose name has been made odious by a series of crimes that would damn a Sioux Indian. One of his achievements was that of braining a lovely daughter of Colonel Howell, of Kentucky, because she refused to reveal the whereabouts of some Union soldiers. His course has been marked everywhere by a track of piracy and murder. The heroic men of the West, whose homes have been destroyed and whose kindred murdered by such

Gen. Custar has command of a new depart ment, embracing Missouri and Arkansas-subordinate to Sheridan.

Gen. Sheridan reached St. Louis on the 28th ult., and met with a warm reception by the citizens. At night he was serenaded.

Guerrillas have ceased molesting boats and telegraph wires in most of the Western States.

# AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, indicted Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge on the 25th of May for high treason. The U.S. District Attorney gave notice on the 27th that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Davis. Breckinridge, it was believed, would soon be captured.

The Government has received information that the rebel ram Stonewall had been uncon ditionally surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havana. But one other rebel piratical vessel is now preying upon our Commerce.

In examining the rebel documents recently captured, evidence has been discovered which implicates Northern men whose loyalty has heretofore been unquestioned.

Generals Burnside, Schurtz, Sigel, Lee and Raumer, have resigned their commissions in the volunteer service.

Frederick Seward was informed on the 23d of May for the first time, of the sad death of President Lincoln.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the grand reviews of the Armies of the Potomac Georgia took place. It took twelve hours for these great armies to pass a given point, notwithstanding as many marched abreast as could

The President has ordered that all persons im-

#### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

GOVERNOR FENTON has applied to the Secretary of War to have the New York regiments mustered out in the districts where they were organ ized.

THERE were a number of delegates from States which have been in rebellion, at the Old School Presbyterian Assembly in Pittsburg last week.

Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, was captured on Monday at Lexington, Va., by a detachment of Torbett's cavalry, and is now in the Old Capitol prison.

THE grand musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society commenced in Boston last Thursday evening, with a chorus of seven hundred voices on the stage.

THE identical log cabin in which Mr. Lincoln resided when he split rails and learned to write, and studied law, is to be brought to Chicago and exhibited at the great fair.

JOHN MORISSEY, the pugilist, is building a handsome four-story house on North Second street, in Troy, as a present to his father. John has always been a kind man to his relatives.

THERE is a great rush of travel to Europe, and the steamers go out full. The closing up of the war, together with the decline in gold and sterling exchange, stimulates this form of pleasure seeking.

BRIG-GEN. DANA is under arrest at Vicksburg for crowding too many soldiers on the ill fated steamer Sultana, when another boat lay at the levee, and could have been used for the purpose of transporting troops.

THE Postmaster of New York now employs seventy returned soldiers in his office. The Collector has also taken on quite a number. Of fifteen recent appointments in the post-office in that city, thirteen are of this class.

An Illinois soldier who was a prisoner at Andersonville, gives the names of nine hundred and thirteen of his companions from that State, who perished from starvation and neglect. He estimates the total number from all the States, who thus perished, at 12,854.

QUANTRELL, the guerrilla, is anxious to surrender on the same terms granted to Lee. He is the wretch who burned Lawrence and massacred its peaceful inhabitants; a midnight assassin, and not a warrior. Nothing short of a halter will do him justice.

A MOUNTED provost guard perambulate the streets of Richmond, with drawn sabres. Their mission is to check lawlessness, keep the streets unobstructed, prevent the negroes from monopolizing the street corners, and check fast riding and driving through the streets.

JAMES GORDON BENNET, of the Herald, is over seventy years old. He leaves the management of his paper almost entirely to Mr. Hudson, who has been its editor for more than twenty years, and who may be found day and night at his desk living and thriving in an atmosphere of intense work.

THE mail boats from Washington and Baltimore are every day crowded with passengers, all bound up the James river. The mail boats from Richmond bring down, every afternoon, large numbers of the Southern people going North and to Europe in search of business or some means of employment.

THE London Times is savage on Booth. It says his end "was too good for the miscreant. Honest men must feel with Americans that Justice has been cheated out of a victim." This is going rather farther than we have gone ourselves. The "Thunderer" discourses with the hot zeal of a young convert to our cause.

COL. PRITCHARD, the captor of Jeff. Davis, is said to be a noble specimen of a man and a model soldier. He is modest and unassuming, but brave as a lion, and ready to lead wherever his duty calls. He is about 30 years of age, six feet high, compactly built, and was, before entering the service, a lawyer at Allegan, Mich-

THE Harford Courant says that a Connecticut man, who has been in the employ of the government for the last four years as a purchaser of beeves and other stock, has lately returned from the West, and says the western country is completely surfeited with live stock. Beeves and sheep are more plenty than he has ever know them before, and in his opinion prices must come down.

Madison University has just received a gift of \$60,000 from Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, onehalf of which constitutes an "Educational Fund," to be used as scholarships, for the immediate benefit of soldiers who have served in the army or navy of the United States, and are without adequate means to prosecute their education. These scholarships are ultimately to be used by students for the ministry.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has respectfully declined the proffered coach and span of horses tendered him by merchants of New York, for the reason that he has ever held that persons holding high offices should never accept such gifts. He asks, however, that he may be permitted to retain the parchment containing the sentiments and names of the donors, regarding it as a mark of high respect from kind friends and loval citizens.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT MOBILE. - The N. Y. Tribune has a dispatch from New Orleans of May 26, which says: - The Ordnance Depot and Magazine at Mobile exploded at two o'clock and James and the Armies of the Tennessee and | yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shaken to its very foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed. Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The do so conveniently in the streets of Washington. loss is estimated at eight millions of dollars. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

#### List of New Advertisements.

A New Novel, "Theo Leigh."

Great Prize Distribution—T Benton & Co.
The Brinkerhoff Churn—Jacob Brinkerhoff.
Turnip Seed—James Vick.
New York Silver Mining Co—Thos Sproul, President.
Harrah's National Gate—National Gate Co.
New Musio—Oliver Ditson & Co.
Agents Wanted—W & Williams & Co.
Life of Abraham Lincoln—R H Curran.
Normal Academy of Music—John Zundel, Principal.
Sheffield Scientific School—Prof Geo H Bush.
New Patent Snap Fish-hook—Joseph Briggs.
Bass Bark—Thomas & Herendeen.
Strawberry Boxes for Sale—C Vanderbrugh.
Old Eyes made New—E B Foote, M D.
Paying Business for Solders—E G Storke.
Agents Wanted—J J Jones & Co.
To Every Family—J Thompson Cree.
Laughinz—J Edler.
Strawberry Boxes for Sale—O J Weeks.

# The News Condenser.

- Gen. Augur's command now numbers 87,000.
- The wheat prospects in Illinois are excellent.
- Montpeller, Vt., brags of grass 27 inches tall. - Cincinnati people are going to give Gen. Kilpatrick a nice new sword.
- The Chicago Tribune claims to have a daily cir-
- culation of 47,000 copies. - Chicago is enraged at the ice dealers who are
- charging \$20 a tun for ice. - Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are stopping at the
- Tremont House in Chicago. - There are counterfeit 5s on the Worcester (Mass.)
- County Bank of Blackstone. - Petroleum springs have been discovered in West-
- ern Missourl and Southern Kansas. - Gov. Smith of Vermont has appointed June 1st
- as a day of humiliation and mourning.
- The excitement about the Mexican emigration scheme is rapidly dying away in New York.
- A new hotel has been opened in Richmond, Va. called the "Gen. Grant House." - Col. Krenfel, one of the Chicago conspirators,
- tried and convicted at Cincinnati, is to be hung. - The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reduced the fare on coal so as to reduce the price nearly \$2
- A fellow lately tried to play Gen. Hancock and swindle a Chicago banker out of \$10,000, but he did not succeed.
- Twenty-five female convicts from the State Prison at Sing Sing, have been transferred to the Erie County Penitentiary.
- The Armory in Dunkirk, N. Y., is to be enlarged the late legislature having appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose. - The Hartford, Ct., city government has voted
- \$5,000 to F. B. Hancock for an injury from a fall on a bad pavement - The Republican State Convention of Maine is announced to be held in Portland on Thursday the 10th
- There is trouble among the Mormons, Joe Smith's son disputes Brigham Young's authority as chief priest and ruler.

day of August.

- Seamen are plenty in Buffalo at present, and those who demanded \$2.50 per day a week ago are now glad to ship for \$1 per day.
- Free soup of an excellent quality is daily dealt out to the citizens of Richmond by the United States Christian Commission. - Five thousand men are reported to have gone
- from New York and Philadelphia within a few weeks, it is supposed for Mexico. - About thirty newsboys and bootblacks were ar-
- rested in Washington Sunday week for crying their calling in the public streets. - Dollar bills on the Northwestern Bank in Warrer
- Co., Pa., are being circulated. The bank has been broken for several years past. - Baron Osten Sacken, Russian Consul General in
- New York, has just left this country for Europe, where he will remain for some time. - Maj. Taylor, at Louisville, has been paroled pre-
- paratory to his leaving the United States. He refused to take the oath of allegiance.
- Nearly 6,000 German emigrants have gone West over the Pennsylvania Central road in the last two months against 5,000 last year.

# Special Antices

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH. SCRATCH. OINTMENT SCRATCE WILL cure the itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rhoun SCRATCH. Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to WEERS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail For sale by all druggists.

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

# Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, MAY 30, 1865.

THE market continues dull. Hay is considerably low er. There are no transactions in wool yet; the weather continuing cool shearing has not fairly commenced: the market is expected to open about the 10th. There is no fall in meats yet owing to an increased Eastern demand but present prices cannot long continue. Grain is lower but there has not yet been a corresponding reduction in the prices of flour.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Mutton, \$\pi\$ b.

Hams.
Shoulders
Chickens
Turkeys
Geese, \$\pi\$ pair. 0,
DAIRY, Etc.
Butter, choice roll
Do. packed
Cheese, new,
Do. old
Lard, tried
Do. rough
Tallow, tried
Do. rough
Tallow, tried
Do. rough
Tough
Eggs, dozen,
FORAGE,
Hay \$\pi\$ tun 1

# THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton, 486486 for middlings, FLOUE.—Superfine State \$6,006.639; extra State, \$6,706.639; extra State, \$6,706.629; common to medium extra do, \$6,856.715; common to good slipping brands extra round boop Ohio, \$7,156.730; trade brands, \$7,2569.00. Canadian flour lower, at \$8,856.00

1,80; trane brands, \$7,2599.00. Canadian nour lower, at \$6,809.00. Wheat, winter red Western \$1,50; No. 1 Chicago spring, on p. t.; No. 1 Milwankee club \$1,52. Rye quiet, sales Western at 839.85c. Barley dull. Corn scarce sales at 859.85c for new mixed Western. Oats 56.85c.
PROVISIONS—PORK, \$23,806.23,25 for new mess; \$20,769.21,00 tor mess; \$18,009.18,00 for prime. Shoulders, 11,612c.
Hams, 136,18c. Lard, 16,618 yc. Butter, 25.633c. for Ohio, and 25.635c for State. Cheese, 10,617c. Hops 15.645 for common to prime. Clover seed \$5.65,26. Flax seed \$20,22.

ALBANY, May 27.—Flour, city brands \$10.50. Commesl, \$100 hs, \$1.75@1.87. Wheat, good white Michigan, \$2.25. Rye, 85c. Corn, 80@86c. Barley, \$1,25@1.85. Oats 46@82c.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Flour, sales Canada white and bakers' at \$7,25@8; \$6,75 for red winter; \$8,87 for XX Indiana white, and \$6,75 for X State.

GRAIN—Wheat, No 1 Chicago \$1,38, and \$1,45 for red Ohio. Corn, 66c for No. 2, and 70@72c. for No. 1 Western mixed. Oats, 60@50c. Barley, \$5c@\$1. Rye, 50c. Peas, \$1,40. Beans \$1,25@1.50. Timothy seed, \$1,00@4,50; clover cand. \$15.

\$1,40. Beans \$1,2001.00. Timothy seed, \$1,0024.00; clover seed, \$15.

Provisions—Pork, \$25,00 for mess. Hams, 15@21c.—
Shoulders, 17c. Lard, 141/6/19c. Salt, \$2,1062.15. Butter
20,285c. Cheese 16@22c. Eggs 19@20c. Dried apples 11@
12/4c. Green apples \$ bbl \$5,50@6,50. Hay, \$2:@30. Petatoes, 60@75c.

CHICAGO, May 26.— Flour, dull. Wheat, sales at \$1,725,461,26 for No. 1 spring, and \$1,1461,15 for No. 2. Cors., 54,660c. Oats 46,4647c. Mess Pork \$22,50623; prime \$17.

TORONTO, May 21.—Flour, \$5,25@6.00. Fall wheat, at \$1,25@1.50 \( \phi\$\) bushel; spring do. \$1,20@1.20. Fall wheat, at \$1,25@1.50 \( \phi\$\) bushel; spring do. \$1,20@1.20. Barley, 55@65c. Peas, 50@90c. Oats, 45@48c. Butter, 10@15c. Cheese, 12 @15. Eggs, 11@12/c.ts. Ham, 12/6/31sc. Bacon, 11@12c. Lard, 12@15 cts. Potatoes, 40@45c \( \phi\$\) bu. Bect, 12@16c. Mutton, 11@15c. Dressed hogs, 64@14c. Mess port, \$21; prime, \$15. Hay, \$12@16.50. Hides, trimmed, \$3@3.50 \( \phi\$\) 100 hs. Sheepskins, \$1@1,00.—\$\( \text{Globe}\).

#### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Beeves received, 4,732 against 4,176 last week. Sales range at 11% 11% 11. Cows, received 136 against 112 last week. Sales, at \$25,630 each. Veal calves, received, 2,155 against 1,632 last week. Sales range at 4610c. Sheep and Lambs, received, 11,97 against 8.871 last week. Sales at 5,696. Swine, received, 14,500 against 9,880 last week. Sales at \$8,50612,00.% cwt.

BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE, May 23 — Besver, range at \$9.645. Oxen. \$1.625 pair. Milch Cows. \$40 & 100. Handy Steers, \$100,150. Veal Calves, \$307 each. Two-year olds \$3040.00. Three-year olds \$455.0 Shoep and Lambs, 668cts \$ m. Shoats—Wholesale 123,4154c; retail 15618c. Fat hogs 106103c, live weight. Hides 76 & \$ m. Tailow 7684c. Caliskins 18620c. Pelts \$1,506 2,50; sheared, 25c.

ALBANY, May 22.—Beeves range at \$4,50@9,25. Sheep, sales at 8%@10c. Hogs, sales at 10@10%c.

TORONTO, May 24.—First class cattle, from \$5,50@5,75 \$ 100 bs, dressed weight; 2d do, \$5,50@4,00; inferior, \$2.75 @3,25. Caives, \$3@7 each, large quantity in market. Sheep \$6@8,00 each per car load. Lambs, \$3,00@4. Yearlings \$3,50@4.—Globe.

#### WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The inquiry for Domestic fleeres has been quite active during the week, and market closing firm. We quote domestic fleeres as follows; &&Cr for Native and & Merinos; 57@70c for 14 and & do; 06,74c for full-blood do; 75@77c for Saxony; 61@85c for No. I pulled; 66@70c for superfine; 70@76c for extra do; 06,25c for common unwashed California, and 42@44c for ne—N. Y. Post.

BOSTON, May 23.—The following are the Advertiser's quotations:—Saxony choice, 78@80c; Baxony choice, 75@78c; full-blood Merino, 75@78c; three-quarters do, 71@72; half do, 85@70c; common, 80@85; Western mixed, 80@70c; California, 85@80c; Canada, 800@81,85; pulled extra, 75@80c; superfine, 70@80c; No. 1, 85@86c.—Cape Good Hope, 86@42c.

TORONTO, May 24.—Not much in demand till the new grop: 20230c % b for good fleece.—Globe.

# Uew Advertisements.

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

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines, \$1;— Obituaries, same length, 50 cents. Each additional line 85 cents. Marriage and Obituary notices sent us by mail must be accompanied by a responsible name.

AUGHING.—A game which will make old or young laugh; easy to play; from five to fifty can play it. Price 50 cents by mail. Address J. ELDER, Box 130, Marissa, St. Clair Co., Illinois.

20.000 ROUND QUART STRAWBER-\$40,00 per 1,000. I will send samples, 100 boxes crated, \$4,25. Address C. VANDERBRUGH, 83 Main St., schester, N. Y. EVERY FAMILY who has received a

I recipe of J. Thompson Cree's Wabsing Preparation and Soap, will be especially benefited by sending him their name and address immediately. J. THOMPSON CREE, 84 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

A GENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE a new and highly useful article of our manufacture.—
Urgent demand in every family. The right kind of men allowed a reasonable salary or large commission. Address, with envelope stamped and addressed to yourreif, J. J. JONES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles without sid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address

802-18t

180 Broadway, N. Y. PAYING BUSINESS FOR SOLDIERS.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. offer extra-inducements to Soldiers, to sell a complete HIS-TORY OF THE LATE REBELLION. Now is THE TIME. It pays well. EF Write for Checular to E. G. STOEKE, Auburn, N. Y.

WE can furnish BASS BARK, prepared FOR BUD-DING, of excellent quality, at the rate of 30 cts. per Pound. or 25 Dollars per 100 Pound. Cash orders solicited. THOMAS & HERENDEEN, 802-4t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

OF YALE COLLEGE.

Courses of Agricultural Instruction—including the Practice of Agricultura and Herticulture, Agricultural Chemistry and Physiology, Principles of Breeding and Feeding, Injurious Insects, Rural Economy, Forestry, Prench and German languages, &c., &c.—open Sept. 18th, 1885. For detailed Programme apply to 802-4tom] Prof. GEO. J. BRUSH, New Haven, Conn.

# TURNIP SEED.

I have on hand a large assortment of the best RUTA BAGA, or SWEDE TURNIP SEED grown, all imported from England the present spring. Among the varieties are

Green Ton Speeds. Laing's Purple Swede, Marshall's Extra Swede, Large London Swede, Sutton's Champion Swede, Skirving's Improved Swede, White Sweet Swede.

I will forward any of these by mail free of postage, at \$1.25 \$ \$5, or 16 cents \$0 cents.

STEAP-LEAVED PURPLE TOP, and a dozen other white varieties, at the same price.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

W. S. McCLURE & CO., 1865. 1857. W. S. McCLURE & CO.
The well established strictly PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 250 Fulton Street, New York. Reference - New York National Echange Bank, N. Y. Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers. The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, Eggs. &c., &c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK BANTAM Chickens and Eggs for sale WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Piksburgh, Pa.

TO THE RESERVE THE PARTY.

TRAWBERRY BOXES FOR SALE.—Samples may be seen at the Kural office. Price 430 per 1,000. Samples in crates 43.50 per hundred, sent by express. Address O. J. WEEKS, West Webster, N. Y.

IFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 1 Vol. Octavo. Price \$3 Muslin; \$3,50 extra leather binding. PORTRAITS—Two sizes. Prices \$1,25 and \$1,75. Deeds of territory given guaranteeing exclusive right of sale to canvass. Apply, personally or by letter, to sale to canvass. Main and Water Sts., Rochester, N. Y.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL TERM NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, GENESEO, N. Y.

CARLO BASSINI, ..... President.
JOHN ZUNDEL, ..... Principal.
Will commence July 6th, 1863, and continue eight weeks.
For Circulars, stating plan of studies, terms &c., address
to JOHN ZUNDEL, Brooklyn, N. Y.



NEW PATENT SNAP AND CATCH-EM Fish-Hook.—Takes every fish that bites. Springs open in his mouth and fastens him. Perfectly safe for boys and amateurs. Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell them. Send 22cts for sample hook, terms to agents, circular, &c., to JOSEPH BRIGGS, 500 Manufacturer, 335 Broadway, New York city. [8024t

#### HARRAH'S NATIONAL GATE. Patented Sept. 20, 1864.

Patented Sept. 20, 1864.

This is claimed to be the best Gate for general use yet invented. This claim is substantiated by the unqualified endorsement of all who have tried it. Farm. Township and County Rights for sait throughout all the States. Liberal inducements offered to first class agents. Applicants for Agencies, or for purchase of territory, send for Circular containing particulars. Rights for Farms embracing 20 acres and less, are uniformly sold for \$6 each, including printed Drafts and Specifications for building all sizes of both Farm and Entrance Gates, by the sid of which any one can construct them. On receipt of \$5, in all cases accompanied by a particular description of the land for which the Right is desired, the appropriate Conveyance, Drafts, etc. will be promptly forwarded. For cuts of Gate, testimonials, etc., see Rubal of May 27, 19-5. Address, with stand, etc., see Rubal of May 27, 19-5. Address, with stand.

NEW MUSIC COMMEMORATIVE OF

# The Death of President Lincoln.

A NATION WEEPS. J. W. Turner, 30c.

"Mournful! O, tearful, Columbia to-day!
Sorrow and sadness obscuring the way."

"LITTLE TAD."

"Little TAD."

"Little TAD."

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THE DEAD.

HE WELL TO

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

ı. SHROUD the banner! rear the cross!

Consecrate a nation's loss; Gaze on that majestic sleep, Stand beside his bier to weep: Lay the gentle son of Toil Proudly in his native soil; Crowned with honor to his rest Bear the Prophet of the West!

How cold the brow that yet doth wear The impress of a nation's care: How still the heart whose every beat Glowed with compassion's sacred heat; Rigid the lips whose patient smile Duty's stern task would oft beguile; Blood-quenched the pensive eye's soft light, Nerveless the hand so slow to smite: So meek in rule it leads, though dead, The people as in life it led.

Ot let his wise and gentle sway, Win every recreant to-day, And sorrow's vast and holy wave Blend all our hearts around his grave ! Let the faithful bondsmen's tears, Let the traitor's graven fears. And the People's grief and pride Plead against the particide ! Let us throng to pledge and pray Around the patriot martyr's clay; Then with solemn faith in Right, That made him victor in the fight Cling to the path he fearless trod Still radiant with the smile of God

IV.

Shroud the banner! rear the cross! Consecrate a nation's loss! Gaze on that majestic sleep, Stand beside his bier to ween: Lay the gentle son of Toil Proudly in his native soil; Crowned with honor to his rest. Bear the Prophet of the West!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. EIGHT YEARS AFTER,

BY CLIO STANLEY.

IDA VERRIAN sat alone that night in her father's grand parlor. The light was only partially turned on, and she leaned her fair cheek on her hand and watched the shadows in the farther corners of the room, dance and flit like darkbrowed elves. Her thoughts were by no means pleasant if one might judge by the frown on her brow and the petulant tap of her little foot on the rich carpet. She was thinking of Christmas night just two weeks before, and of her signal failure to win the attentions of MARK HADLEY. at Mrs. Selden's party. She had been radiant in satin and gems, had worn her gayest look and brightest smile, but all to no purpose; he had passed her by with only a polite bow and salutation, and she had carried an tigly frown on her face ever since, and a feeling of bitter envy in her heart; for MARK HADLEY was worth half a million dollars, was talented and handsome, and what more could she desire!

There were many others, to be sure, who had laid their fortunes at her feet, but she disdained them all, for, gentle reader, let us whisper a secret in your ear, - IDA VERRIAN had a heart, much as some of her acquaintances doubted the fact. and MARK HADLEY was the first one who had touched it since that bright summer, six years before, when she had met, loved and slighted young ARTHUR VALE. She had been on a visit to a maiden aunt in Boston, where she had met him and his lovely sister AMY: they were poor but respected by all who knew them, and yet she, the proud Miss Verrian, had dared to scorn them. She met ARTHUR VALE often at the house of a mutual friend, and, pleased with his culture and evident admiration of herself, had led him on until he, mistaking her character, told her all his love and asked her to be his wife. Even then she did not refuse him, for she his prospects were, before promising him her hand. But she said enough to betray her love, and he left her, proud and happy in the consciousness that he was beloved by the one woman who alone of all others had touched his heart or won his admiration.

The week after, she heard, while calling on some young ladies in the place, that he was poor and had even taught school during the last winter to help his widowed mother, and earn enough to give his sister those musical advantages which she so much desired. On his very next visit she treated him with such haughty coldness as to wound him most cruelly, and when he subdued his pride so far as to ask for an explanation, met him with bitter reproaches and undisguised scorn, and he had gone out from her presence a disappointed and a saddened man, sad for his wasted love, yet thoroughly despising the woman who had wrought him such ruin.

Somehow Miss VERRIAN thought of all this to-night and wondered to herself, even while she was meditating in her own mind on the chances of securing MARK HADLEY, what had become of her old lover. She was eighteen then, hopeful and light-hearted, but twenty-four found her a vain, haughty woman, fond of display and fully bent on making a worthy conquest before her charms should fade.

She started to her feet as the bell rung, and almost immediately the servant ushered some one into the room where she was sitting and turned on the light. She turned to meet the merry laughing eyes of Lucy Arden and Nettle INGALLS, and in a moment more the two friends had thrown off their wrappings, and established themselves in two luxurious easy chairs, that were invitingly drawn up in front of the grate. The Christmas party at Mrs. SELDEN's and the appearance of the rich MARK HADLEY were evi-

"Did you ever see such a handsome face and figure," exclaimed NETTIE, "and then to think of his fortune too; why if he is only half as rich as they say he is, I'd forget NETTIE INGALLS, and become Mrs. HADLEY to-morrow."

"Yes, if you could only get the gentleman's consent," said Lucy, "for he seems determined not to see any grace or beauty in any of us," and the spoiled belle pouted her red lips and looked at IDA.

Miss Verrian tried to seem unconcerned as she replied to the questioning looks, "Perhaps he has left a lady-love across the water, for I hear he is to return to Europe in the spring, and so is bound to be as indifferent as possible."

"True, I never thought of that," said Lucy and with a shrug of her shoulders she continued. "I scarcely think we can, any of us, have a chance, if IDA VERBIAN cannot succeed."

Her companion flushed to the temples, but mande no reply.

"What do you say, NETTIE?"

"Oh, don't think I expect him to lay his wealth at my feet; my hair is too red, my nose too pug, and my manner to gay to suit; I heard Mrs. SELDEN say that he admired quiet, gentle manners a modest dress, white muslin I suppose, and above all simplicity of heart."

She said this so naively that her companions could not restrain a laugh, which they were indulging in most heartily, when they heard a step in the hall and a voice asking if Miss V---- was at home, and disengaged.

LUCY and NETTIE escaped into the library just as Mr. Hadley came into the parlor, much to the satisfaction of IDA, who would thus have no one to play at rivalry with her in the good opinion of her new guest.

"Good evening, Miss VERRIAN, I hope I have not frightened away more genial company," he said, as he saw NETTIE's hood lying on the sofa.

"Oh, no! some of my friends came in for a few moments, but they have gone into the nursery with sister ABBIE," feeling all the time very uncomfortable at the falsehood she was telling, not for the sake of the untruth however, but for fear that Mr. HADLEY might find it out.

"Indeed, I was not aware that you had a sister.''

"Yes, I have three; ABBIE, who is only just returned from school, and who is the only own sister I have, and two little ones, three and five years old, children of my step-mother."

"Pardon me, but was your sister with you at Mrs. Selden's Christmas evening?"

"No, she would stay at home, because she fancied May had a cough, and she feared the nurse would neglect her; she missed a great deal I told her, for I certainly think it was one of the pleasantest parties that have been given this vear."

"I agree with you in thinking it must have been; Mrs. Selden is such a dear friend of mine that I may be pardoned for thinking anything she attempts sure to prove a success." He paused a moment, and then asked, "Have you known her long?"

"No," returned IDA, "she has only lived here a few months, I believe, and I have only called upon her twice; her face is strangely familiar, too, but I cannot recollect having ever met her before."

"She has only been married a little over a year; possibly you have met her before, as Miss VALE; she formerly lived near Boston, and her family and my own were always on very intimate terms."

IDA was sure there was a little smile on his lips as he spoke, but if so, it was quickly gone. She wondered if ARTHUR was his friend, too, and finally asked, rather hesitatingly, if Mrs. S. was an only child.

"No, I believe not; at any rate, I have often heard her speak of a brother, but I think he went to Germany to study and had not returned when she was married."

IDA VERRIAN trembled and thought she must faint as she caught her breath with a shiver, but hastily recovering herself, she said, "Excuse could love, and she waited only to learn what | me one moment, Mr. Hadley, for I must take NETTIE'S hood and shawl to her."

> He bowed and she hastened from the room. She found her friends in the next room, but sister tried to silence her, but she would prattle drew them out into the hall and across into the on, and Abbie rose, saying she must return or music-room, before she would let them speak. Lucy was the first one to find her voice after her hasty exit from the library. "Well I must say, IDA, you disposed of us nicely! I acknowl- | self well pleased with his conversation. As they edge I'm not much more fond of children than you are, but it may result in our favor, after all. the little fib you told, for he will think me some approach to sweet simplicity, now that he knows I patronize the nursery and the darling little pets who are imprisoned there; more especially as I mean to wear white and blue ribbons at the very next party where I think there is any danger of meeting Mr. MARK HADLEY."

"But wasn't that a narrow escape for you IDA," said NETTIE, "only think, what if he had happened to know ARTHUR VALE, and should have heard of your gilting him?"

"Hush!" said IDA, with pale cheeks, "hush, I wouldn't have him imagine that I ever knew them; I think Mrs. SELDEN has forgotten me too, I have changed so much in six years."

"Indeed, you have," they both replied in a breath, "no one who had ever known you six years ago, would recognize you now for the same person; not even ARTHUR VALE himself!"

Again IDA motined them to be silent, asking them if they wouldn't return with her to the parlor; but no, they must go, and with a merry good-night, they went out and left her alone One moment she stood thus holding her hand over her beating heart, as if to silence its wild throbs, while she thought, "Ah, if ARTHUR had only been rich we might have been happy!"and then, calling a smile back to her face and smoothing her wavy hair, she went back.

"You must excuse me, Mr. HADLEY, for ma-

dently the topics uppermost in the minds of all king you wait my return so long, but young ladies, you know, always have so many last words to say, that it is hard to get away."

"Certainly. I was entertained by a very sweet voice, singing some lullaby to the children, I think; can it be your sister?"

"I think likely,—one of us always sings them to sleep."

Just then the door opened and ABBIE came in, not knowing that any one was in the room, unless it was NETTIE INGALLS, whose voice she had heard early in the evening, asking for her sister. She hesitated a moment as if she would have withdrawn, but Mr. HADLEY had already risen, and IDA could do no less than introduce them. As she did so, ABBIE came gracefully forward, saving,

"Any friend of Mrs. SELDEN'S I am glad to know, and I have frequently heard her speak of you.'

"Believe me, the pleasure is mutual," he replied. Turning to IDA, he asked her if she did not play, saying there was nothing he enjoyed any better than music. Now, IDA VERRIAN was conceded, by all her friends, to be a most skillful musician, and she instantly rose and took her seat at the plane, and struck the first chords of one of BEETHOVEN'S exquisite sonatas, and played it through with fine execution, though any person whose taste had been cultivated as MARK HADLEY'S had, could easily detect the lack of soul in the performance. She enjoyed the triumph she expected in winning the praise of her listener, but there was no enjoyment of the music written in her face. When she concluded, she half rose, then sat down again, turned over some loose music lying there and selected a very brilliant valse. Miss VERRIAN would not have been so well pleased with her auditor or herself, could she have seen him while she played the sonata, sit back in his chair and watch ABBIE's face with such a pleased look of admiration: and then could she have seen the sarcastic smile which lingered on his face a moment as she changed her selection, she certainly would have wondered what thoughts gave birth to such a look.

But she was ignorant of all this, and so when a few moments after, she resumed her chair, he said he must go, as he had another engagement, it was with a self-satisfied expression that IDA said "good-night," not noting at all the change in his manner, as he turned to ABBIE and bade her, too, good-night, just saving he was indebted to her also for music, and hoped he might sometime hear that lullaby again.

The heavy door closed with a jar, and the sisters sought their rooms. The next day IDA was unusually pleasant to every one in the house, making the children wonder "who had been giving sister IDA candy to cure her of being cross," but she went her own way and thought her own thoughts. During the forenoon, ABBIE came in where she was practicing, to ask if she wouldn't go out with her to take Aggie out walking, but she answered, scarcely looking up, that she had better let the nurse take the child out and not make herself an object of ridicule to the neighbors. Poor ABBIE sighed at her sister's pride and selfishness, and went out alone with the little girl, leading her gently by the hand, and gratifying her by letting her buy nuts to feed the squirrels in the square, and finally sitting down on one of the seats with her while she coaxed a pretty fawn up to the back of the seat and let Aggir feed it from her hands.

While she was sitting there, she heard a pleasant voice saying, "Good morning, Miss VER-RIAN, I did not expect the pleasure of meeting an acquaintance here."

She blushed as their eyes met, but said simply, "I came in here to amuse Aggie; she gets so tired staying in the house all day."

"Let me share in your task then," and he sat down beside her on the rustic bench, took the child up on his knee, and talked to her for an half hour of the beautiful things he had seen in Europe, 'till the little girl's eyes grew so bright with excitement that he thought best to stop.

Aggre said then "I wish you'd take ABBIE and me there too, and everybody that likes to see such things. IDA needn't go for she hates fountains and squirrels and pictures, and gets cross when I want to tell her about them." Her they would be surprised at her long absence. He rose too and offered to walk home with her. to which she assented cordially, as she was her approached Mr. VERRIAN's he said, "I would like to come in again some evening and hear you sing, Miss Abbie."

"Thank you," she replied, "you deserve better music than I can give you, in part payment for amusing AGGIE so well this morning, but I shall be glad to see you."

He raised his hat, bowed, and went slowly down the street, while ABBIE went in, scarcely noticing IDA, who stood at the window, 'till she exclaimed crossly, "So you have to go out into the street to hunt a beau, do you?"

Her sister only looked at her a little raproach fully, and said, "You know I went out to please AGGIE, IDA."

"Well, I wouldn't go walking about the street with that child, if I were you; it will not raise you any in the estimation of a man as fastidious as Mark Hadley, I can assure you;" and she shut herself in the parlor, closing the door behind her with a hasty hand. [To be continued.

Normine teaches patience like a garden. You may go around and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will. If forced, it is only torn in pieces. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are slowly but regularly progressive.

In the waves of life, man breaks and crinkles as the staff flickers in the water, but the essen-I tial being stands nevertheless firm as the staff.

# Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 30 letters.

My 8, 11, 8, 10, 27, 14, 26 was a Statesman. My 2, 22, 18, 5, 4, 25, 26 was a President of the United

My 15, 14, 14, 1, 28 is a Rear Admiral. My 6, 24, 25, 18, 80 was a distinguished General in the

United States Army. My 12, 20, 9, 18, 23, 17 29 is a Union General. My 15, 14, 18, 16, 12, 7 is a notorious rebel General.

My 23, 25, 18, 18, 21, 6 was a signer of the Declaration or Independence. My 24, 10, 21, 29, 19, 25, 29 was a British General in the American Revolution.

My whole were the dying words of a Statesman. Steuben, Ohio,

Answer in two weeks.

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

HET grinsp si rech, eth lufjyo ringps, Eht sieldf, eth dosow, eth lavvels nirg: Hte dirab gins weltesy no veery goubh, Nad tanren si ayg dan oojuys own. D. L. ROGERS. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Answer in two weeks.

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

How long would one side of a square field, be that was fenced with a five rail fence, or ten rails to the rod, so there will be as many acres as rails. Pavilion, Mich.

Answer in two weeks.

#### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. '800.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:-Competence is the great incentive to industry.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Make hay while the sun shines.

Answer to Riddle :- North Star.

Answer to Anagram: A cozy nook, a mountain brook.

That wanders toward the sea; A little cot, in a quiet spot, Have all a charm for me.

A cool retreat and shade so sweet With one I love to share, Is to my heart the dearest part Of life that knows no care.

### Burdsall's Arnica liniment AN INFALLIABLE OURE

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State of Illinois.

The rapid development of Illinois, its steady increase in population and wealth, and its capacity to produce cheap food, are matters for wonder and admiration. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the amounts of the principal crops of 1864, for the whole country, as follows: Indian corn, 530,581,403 bushels; wheat, 160,695,823 bushels; oats, 176,690,064 bushels; of which the farms of Illinois yielded 138,356,135 bushels of Indian corn; 33,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of oats-in reality more than one-fourth of the corn, more than one-fifth of the wheat, and almost one seventh of the cats produced in all the United States. Grain-Stock Raising.

Pre-eminently the first in the list of grain-exporting States, Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertile prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules; and in the important interest of pork packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay crop of Illinois in 1864 is estimated at 2,166,725 tons, which is more than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York.

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