TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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AGBICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Facts about Potatoes.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I would like to hear more "Facts about Potatoes," as I was very much interested in your remarks about them, especially the Davis Seedling. I planted some of them last year, and they will bear all the praise you gave them as to quality, productiveness, and good cating. Out of thirty-two kinds planted, nothing equaled them in freedom from rot and productiveness. Out of seventy-nine bushels there was not a peck of rotton potatoes; while Meshanocks grown along side of them did not pay for digging. The next best potato I raised was the Shaw. I think highly of it for earliness, freedom from rot, great productiveness, good eating and keeping; but I need not praise it, as you probably raised it last year from some sent you by J. W. HELME, of the city of Adrian. Please give us your experience in the potato line for the last year. "It will do the farmers good to read such sensible articles as that last was.--J. G. McC., Adrian, Mich., 1861.

WE are still well pleased with the Davis Seedling, and though we have a dozen good kinds in our cellar for eating, this is preferred before all others, and we have eaten it almost every day the past winter. We hope farmers and potate; growers will give it a trial. I secured to their owners by patent right and can only many other places, at only a little more than the fees, nor do we design usually to give special promibrice charged for other good varieties. We feel safe in repeating what we said last year, that it is the unless, as it may sometimes happen, it becomes its merits after the experience of the present sesson, brought to mought by the injury done to the tons by insects. Soon after the first of June, an insect, (the Phytocorus,) which has been accused of causing the rot attacked the leaves in immense numbers, and all varieties alike. All we could do by dusting with checked their ravages, did not destroy them, or prevent great injury. The plants suffered from the loss of the leaves, looked sickly and dirty, ripened off early, and the potatoes were small, but did not show the least signs of rot. From appearances during the season, we anticipated a good deal of rot, but in several hundred bushels of some forty kinds, grown entirely for experiment, we did not find one rotten

In consequence of the depredations of these insects, our experiments with different manures, and varieties of potatoes, modes of planting, &c., are of Cleveland, and others of our friends and correspondno practical value, and must be repeated. We regret ents, among the best apiarians in the country, are this the more because after baving failed in a trial of | nnanimous in their praise of the system of managing some of Goodston's Seedlings the previous year, we the Bee made practicable in the Langstroth Hive. were anxious for the results.

Bee Culture and Bee Hives.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:- In the RUBAL I have often ten open frames, like figure 2. These are sus noticed the hives with movable frames spoken of and their advantages. I would ask for a more particular description, &c., &c.-M. D. D., Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

EDS, RUBAL NEW-YORKER; Please give us all the light you can in regard to the management of bees, as it is becoming an interesting and important matter. Is the Movable Frame Hive worth its cost, or is it like so many others with which the farmers have been gulled?—WORKER, Eric Co., N.

aiOn this subject there is now felt a great deal of interest, as the number of inquiries similar to the pended by the ends of the top of the frame resting on above, as well as other significant facts, clearly indi- rabbets prepared for the purpose, as shown in figure cate. The belief is becoming pretty general that we can make honey in most sections of our country at a of their combs, a thin piece of comb is attached to the few cents per pound, and far cheaper than sugar or any other sweetening substance. Our land abounds in lar piece of wood will answer the same purpose, honey-bearing flowers that waste their sweetness on the desert air, while nature has provided us with workers-models of industry in all lands and in all ages that will gather and store all this honey for us without fee or reward, only asking for their compensation a little well arranged house to live in, and an opportunity to partake of a portion of the fruits of their own

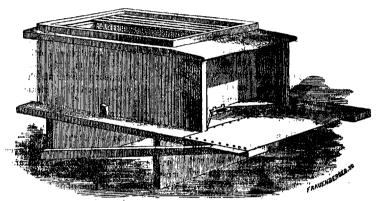


FIGURE 1. - MOVABLE-FRAME BEE-HIVE.

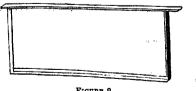
rather a small matter, and this is most likely to be the case with those who look at the cause instead of the effect - the insect is small, the cause seems insignificant, but the result is by no means unimportant. The last published Census shows that in 1850, in this State, 1,755,880 pounds of honey and beeswax were pose of it while fit for storing honey. produced. This, at one shilling per pound, would give \$219,478. Of this, Steuben county must be credited with nearly \$12,000, and Delaware over \$10,-000. Missouri grows nearly as much honey as New York. Allowing 10 pounds of honey and wax as the product of each hive in this State, it would give 175,-583 as the number of swarms, or less than four to s square mile.

We learn from the best authority that in Germany the same number of thousands would be a very low estimate for the same extent of territory; and a friend recently returned from Europe informs us that bees are kept by almost every cottager in Switzerland, and that there, honey is as commonly used as butter. The gable ends of almost every cottage are furnished with shelves on which the hives stand, protected in some measure from the weather by the projecting roofs peculiar to Swiss Archi-

If, instead of having only four stocks to the square mile in this State, we kept one hundred. which is only a fraction of what we might do, and the product of each hive in honey and wax were only 10 pounds for each colony, the value would be about five millions of dollars. These facts will give some idea of the importance of Bee Culture and the loss which we annually sustain by its neglect.

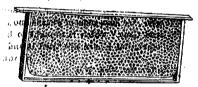
In regard to the queries above, we must be allowed to remark that it is not our custom to speak in praise of implements or machines, the right of which is Seed can now be obtained here, and we presume at | be used by farmers on the payment of the inventor's nence to the invention of one party over another. most productive good petate we cultivate. The necessary for the interest of our readers, to save them Show we think well of thirpens early, and is of from deception or loss, or to bring to their notice good quality; but we shall be better able to judge of something of unusual value. But, occasionally, some one steps out from the beaten track and takes a as our experiments last year were pretty much station far in advance of his fellows, making improvements and discoveries that revolutionize old systems, and effects such an entire change for the better that to attempt to keep silent as to its nature or advantages would be about as wise and practical as to ignore the existence of railroads or the telegraph. lime and ashes, plaster. Mough it may have This is eminently the case with the Rev. L. L. Ling-STROTH and his Movable Comb Hive. So completely have his researches and hive changed the system of can use a very convenient bee keeping, that we cannot speak of the Italian bees, article, called a Bee Har, or the best method of wintering or feeding bees, or destroying the miller, without being compelled to allude to the Langstroth Hive, much as it may displease owners of other hives, or operate against our general rule. Our own experience impels us to pursue this course - for we have tested the system to our entire satisfaction, and M. QUINBY, E. KIRBY, and M. M. BALDRIDGE, of this State, Dr. J. P. KIRTLAND, of

The form of the hive is shown in the engraving; figure 1, with the top and honey hoard removed, so as to expose the interior. In this chamber are placed



1. To furnish a guide to the bees in the construction underside of the top piece of the frame, or a triangu-After all the frames are prepared in this way and placed in the chamber, the honey board, which generally has nine holes to allow the bees access to the spare honey boxes, is put on, as also the honey boxes, the whole being covered with a convenient "top." The bees are now allowed to take possession of the hive. Here we may remark that if the apia-

Some persons are disposed to consider Bee Culture | to the frames by a little rosin and beeswax, and thus save the bees the labor and material necessary for the construction of comb. The price of beeswax bears no proportion to that of honey, as it requires about 20 pounds of honey to make one of wax. The bes keeper, therefore, should never waste comb, or dis-



The engraving, figure 3, shows a frame filled with comb. These frames can be taken out every day or week, according to the curiosity of the bee keeper or the necessities of the bees. Of course, this gives an opportunity for a thorough examination of the interior of the hive, so that the apiarian knews as much about the condition of his bees, the amount of honey, &c., as he does of the condition of his stock, or of his granary.

This handling a "bees' nest" may be thought by some a frightful operation, but we can assure our. readers "it's nothing when you're used to it." A careful man, or woman either, may manage a score of stocks a whole season, and seldom receive a sting. All that is necessary is to understand the business and do it carefully and quietly. As soon as the operator begins to take off the honey board, a few of the more excitable of the bees will send forth their angry tones and prepare for an attack upon the intruder. 'Have a roll' of cotton cloth on which a little tobacco has been sprinkled, with one end on fire, but not blazing, and blow a little of the smoke upon the excited bees. They will retire. Now remove the board slowly, and if any bees show signs of attack, give them a little more smoke. This will so alarm them that fearing they are to be turned out of house and home, now that the roof is gone, and determined to save as much as

they can carry, they will fill themselves" with honey, and w in this condition can be handled as safely as flies. But occasionally there is one more excitable than the rest. or with less love of sweetness. To be entirely secure, therefore, the bee keeper, especially if a little timid, made of wire, and resting, upon the shoulders. A curtain of any common cloth is attached to the bottom, and

BEE-HAT. this is folded in under the coat, entirely protecting the

face, which is the only part the bee will usually attack, If the operator is exceedingly fearful, gloves may be used. It is best to be so well protected as to give confidence; but in a little while, in ordinary operations, all these means of protection will be discarded as unnecessary. For answers to other inquiries in regard to manufacturers of hives, "rights, &c., we must refer to our advertising pages.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

In our last review of European journals, we gave an article from the Royal Agricultural Journal, containing the results of many years' experience in the culture of Barley, and now condense a communica tion from the same pen, on the growth of Oats. The author remarks, that the natural energy of the root of the Oat renders this crop admirably adapted for sowing on old sod-land. He recommends plowing up an old sod in the fall and leaving it till seed time in the spring. During this interval frosts are almost certain to have crumbled the surface and produced,a nice light mold for the seed; such land will then present the most desirable seed-bed for Oats — a soil well charged with vegetable matter, firm beneath yet easy of penetration for the rooting of the plant, with a surface light and free in its character for the germination of the seed. This firmness of land for the root must be distinguished from the hardness with which Wheat will contend after it has once made a fair growth. He favors leaving the land rather rough after sowing, and says,-"I have known the greater

simply from the field having been rolled, instead of sickened, the disease was contagious. If it was being left rough from the harrow. Upon such land the seed must always be buried deeply, say two inches for this gives the plant a better opportunity for might, with much benefit to the country, take; this securing itself to the spot."

Bedding Horses on Sawdust.

results of an experiment the feasibility of which has been discussed somewhat in our columns. The

"Having used sawdust as bedding for horses for a length of time, the result of my experience may not be unacceptable to some of your inquiring readers. I litter the horses on it to the depth of six and nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole only four times a year." Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few which give it, in my estimation, its great superiority over straw. It is much cleaner and more easily arranged, and of course much cheaper at first cost, making in the end excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil or earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to the horse's natural footing—the earth. We have never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stables, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are also freer from dust and stains than when on ordinary litter (staply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps,) and testify their own approval of it by frequently relling and lying down for hours in the day. It also has the recommendation of being uneatable --- an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of consuming their litter will readily admit. Being free from pungent smell, which is apt to accompany straw (unless very scrupulously kept,) it is imaccent to weak eyes, and its slight turpentine odor **is** rather a sweetener than otherwise. It makes (when converted into manure) the best possible foundation for hot-beds, and, unlike other stable manure, forms no harbor of refuge for vermin. Pine sawdust is the best, and oak the worst, as the latter turns black the second day."

The Lung Murrain.

... THE Professors in the Royal Veterinary College have recently had their attention specially directed to this disease, and Prof. Simonus, in a paper to the London Farmer's Magazine, describes its peculiarities, and advises concerning it in an article which we copy. He remarks:

As to the "oleuro preumonia," he might say in the outset that this was a misnomer, and the erroneous name had done not a little to mystify the subject. The name of a disease should always correspond with its nature. Pleuro-pneumonia signifies inflammation of the pleura and substance of the langer but this disease is not of an inflammatory character. Is it. contagious? Cases have been mentioned which appear to prove that it is not. We had but too strong evidence that it was contagious. The morbific matter entered the system, and, when seated there, poison, ous exhalations were given off. This was the case in small-pox; after the disease had reached a certain stage, pustules were formed, and each mustale contained the same morbific matter as was originally inhaled. It was not the case that all animals exposed were infected, any more than it was with man. There must be a susceptibility as well as a cause Some constitutions would resist more than others. inst as men were differently affected by strong drinks; whet would intoxicate one men would produce no effect upon another. This opened the way to speak of secondary causes and how farmers might help nature to resist the disease. Animals were rendered more susceptible by over-crowding. Hence in the London deiries the disease was more rife than anywhere else. Damp, and, wet vards were also to be avoided, and keeping cattle in places where much dung was fermenting, especially if animal matter was present. There were some pastures which in dry, weather were unexceptionable; the same pastures in autumn, when exposed to fog and damp, would endanger it. To use plain language, we must have our wits about us. As for the malady itself, it was not an inflammatory, but a local and specific one. The morbific matter enters the blood by respiration, and then concentrates itself in the lungs.

This affection was in many respects very peculiar. It is an eminently fatal disease. Bring any of the boasted remedies to a genuine case one fully established to be such by the testimony of competent. persons, and they invariably failed. . The lungs were aurifying organs, and both in cattle and man, nature is unable to remove the deposits caused by disease, and to substitute sound tissue in the place of that destroyed. It was always a fatal disease, and it always would be: the more we knew of it, the more positive were we of this. In no case has an animal ever been cured. The disease is sometimes arrested, but never cured. It often happens that cattle are sold appearing well, and when slaughtered the lung is found diseased. Sometimes in the center of an apparently healthy lung, a diseased portion is found which is dead, and insulated by nature from the living part, being surrounded by a layer of lymph. In no case was the mischief done by the disease upon the lung ever repaired. When does its contagion cease? is a question upon which there has been much discussion, rian has good empty comb on hand, he can attach it portion of a crop of Oats blown off the ground, and which is still undecided. As soon as the animal

arrested, it was not easy to say how soon the animal might safely mix with the others. The Legislature matter up. On the Continent, the measures taken by governments had done much to stay the reveges of the disease. In some countries, if a herd was affect-A LATE issue of the London Field contains the ed, it was compulsory to separate it immediately; the proprietor was compensated by government, whose officers took pessession of the herd. Those hadly diseased were slaughtered, and those that were not affected, or had recovered, were branded on the horn, so as to be always known. By the adoption of such measures as these, much had been done to lessen the severity of the scourge.

The principles of treatment could only be put into operation by a Veterinary Surgeon. As a farmer himself, and addressing farmers, he would recommend when the disease was decided, to spand nothing in physic. Get rid of the heast as soon as possible. The first loss is the best.

HIGH AND LOW FEEDING.

My position upon animal dietetics I have heretofore defined, but it is one of those subjects that should always be kept before the people. An ingenious man can paint a picture, or make a watch, but it takes a philosopher to feed a sheep. Accomplished berdsmen, like great poets, come very scattering through this world. The wonder is that the most important and difficult of attainments is deemed worthy of slight attention. . Take the country through, and no branch of American farming is more capriciously and carelessly conducted than the rearing of domestic animals. Omitting, at present, other considerations, let us confine ourselves now to the question of high and low feeding.

It having been found that animals fatten cheapest on grass, and in warm weather, that method of fattening came to be almost universally relied on -if animals could be "got through the winter," by running ever so narrow a chance for their lives, it was deemed a decided success,-if we didn't have a "backward spring," they could get up alone by the first of June, would be entirely out of danger by the first of July, have tolerably smooth coats by first of August, caper and seem glad in September, show signs of decided thrift in October, and in November be fit to kill to make broth for a dyspeptic.

My friend John Johnston, who is a little ultra, proposes a new plan entirely, while I go in for a "compromise." He demands roast beef the year round, -I would take something less. Much however, depends on circumstances. In more Southern latitudes, where animals can pick their own living pretty much all the year, if land is cheap, and labor. scarse and high, I would depend mainly on grass, and not much on grain. A man may own a thousand acres, and a thousand, cattle, and pasture them withont hired help - perhaps in part on "Government land,"-and they may pay him, a good profit, for his thousand acres may have cost him but a thousand dollars, ... perhaps not \$500 ... But if he should make up his mind that his cattle must eat a certain amount of grain, say six quarts, per head every day for six months, so that they should "gain the year round," according to Mr. JOHNSTON'S plan, then they will require one hundred and eighty-seven bushels of grain per day, and the owner must employ a froop of men and derive uncertain profits.

Corn will not grow on the "voluntary" principle. like grass. Corp costs labor, and labor costs money. Grass, as I have intimated, in Southern and Western latitudes, sometimes costs mere mething; and at that price, I would certainly use it in preference to corn. and except to finish up the seef with, pretty much to the exclusion of corn. . Circumstances containly alter cases. Where land is dear and labor chess, as in our eldest settled districts. I would not let whole farms go to grass. ... I would use more labor, and less land. There can be no doubt but twice as many cattle can he kapt on fifty acres, if you raise a certain proportion of grain, and goods, as there could if you fed exclusively on grass and hay. But it will take four singeras much labor to raise and feed the grain and roots, as it would to use hay and grass. This principle is understood by those who adopt the method of "soiling," or keeping cattle up the year round. It is practiced, only in densely, settled, districts, where land is high, and labor low, as in Great Britain, Holland, and around large cities.

It must be confessed that the chances for keeping cattle on grass for nothing are growing beautifully less, and with the progress of population will disappear entirely, when there will be a demand for more labor to the "square mile" than one man can bestow. It is quite probable, even now, that a certain amount of grain may be fed with profit in nearly every section of the country to all kinds of farm stock; not enough grain "to keep cattle gaining the year round," perhaps, but sufficient to keep them strong and healthy. The wonderful capacity of our Southern and

Western lands for the production of corn, and its consequent cheapness, is a reason why farmers in that quarter should feed it to cattle and sheep, as well as hogs - the extent to which it should be used will depend upon peculiarities of location, and various other circumstances. Extreme obesity should be guarded against, always, and I repeat a caution which I gave in a former article against feeding breeding animals too high, and again insist that good condition should be secured by attention to

ALL MANY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

every thing that pertains to healthy developement, such as air, exercise, succulent food to improve digestion, skill in feeding, a regular supply of good water, good hay, straw, and corn stalks, - every thing good of its kind, - by any, and by all appliances, keep animals in condition, and what you lack make up in grain.

Having said thus much, I am prepared to give my emphatic testimony in favor of higher feeding on the part of farmers generally. On a recent visit to John JOHNSTON, of Geneva, I took note of some of his animals, which very well illustrate the advantage of high feeding. No. 1, a three-year-old wether, weighed 251 pounds,-No. 2, less than two years old, 178 pounds,-No. 3, a three-year-old ewe, which raised a lamb, 2164 pounds,-No. 4, a lamb, eleven months old, 152 pounds. Mr. Johnston feeds these sheep,and they do not materially differ from a large flock in which they are kept,—one and one-half pounds of grain per head a day, it being part oil meal. He thinks one and one-half pounds a day of corn meal might founder or otherwise injure sheep, but if onethird is oil meal, they will bear it. He is quite partial to buckwheat for sheep. I hope Mr. Johnston will furnish the RURAL with the results of his winter feeding, though this winter is hardly a fair test, as to profits, for sheep were very high in the fall, and are low now, - but it is always important to know how much animals gain on a given amount of food. But we will cypher a little on the eleven months lamb. It cost in spring and summer say one dollar, it had been fed grain 24 months, (113 lbs.) worth one dollar, hay 40 cents, and was worth on the start one dollar,amounting to \$3.40. I would give for it 44 cents per pound, or \$6.84,- just about twice what it cost, at a high estimate.

I also took note of two ewes which Mr. JOHNSTON bought Nov. 24, 1859, weighing 160 hs., for \$5.60. These he kept till Feb'y 1st, 1861, feeding them grain costing \$3.38, hay 80 cents, (he fed straw, which we will set off against the manure.) pasture \$1.50, hav. grain, and pasture for their lambs till 1st Feb'y \$1.50. amounting to \$12.78, as the cost of ewes and lambs. He sold the ewes, then weighing 260 hs, for \$13.65. their wool for \$5.28, and their lambs would bring \$9.00, amounting to \$27.93 for the sheep which cost \$12.78, leaving for profit \$15.15 on two sheep kept 14 months and 7 days. Bigger results are sometimes obtained among fancy men, but these sheep went to fifty years ago. In your issue of the 9th of Feb., he the butcher, and they certainly afford no discourage ment to high feeding.

Mr. Johnston advises to feed wether lambs well from the start, and turn them at about twenty months old, when he makes them average \$6 per head,-it sometimes does better to keep them till they are sheared the second time. He has a horror of lean sheep and cattle, --- says he had rather pay 31 cents | thinks that because pumps cannot perform the funcper pound for plump, well conditioned stock, than 21 cents for lean ones.

Mr. Johnston has sometimes overfed his sheep with grain, inducing appoplexy, which he remedies by administering oil. He deems 1; pounds safe for a sheep if it is part oil meal, or buckwheat, and this he thinks the highest feed that is admissible. Mr. Johnston has a steer of remarkable growth and development, which he expects to keep a year or so longer, though first-rate beef, because what he gains henceforth will be tallow and meat, the offal not increasing, and of course the animal will be worth more per pound. I wish farmers who send light animals to market would consider that bone, blood and inwards, and even hair and hide, are at a discount at the Astor House.—H. T. B.

MINNESOTA-SHEEP, GRAIN, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A friend from Livingston county, N. Y., wrote me to know whether. sheen do well here, and whether wolves like mutton. I answered ves. After writing him, it occurred to me that many other readers of your paper, who own sheep, and are asking themselves and neighbors will it do to keep sheep on land worth \$75 per acre. would, if they had some friend in Minnesota, like to propound the same question, and that I might best reach them through the columns of your journal. To all such I answer, emphatically, yes. Sheep do well here, and wolves like mutton; but don't start, friend, nor say, well, I won't take sheep there, that decides the question. Minnesota has been settled about six years, and in that time the early inhabitants have improved their opportunities to obtain wolf-skins so well, that there are but few to be found in this, or the adjoining counties. I heard of wolves having been seen some four miles east of me during the past winter, still a friend of mine keeps 500 sheen in that region, and no harm befel them from that source. But enough about wolves, there is no fear from them.

I have lived here two years, and during that time there have been brought into this county something over 3,000 sheep, mostly fine-wooled. I have sought opportunities to speak with their owners, and they all agree in saying that those brought from Illinois and Michigan shear a better clip than they did there. that the sheep are remarkably healthy, and the lambs are thrifty. Rochester is on the route from La Crosse. Wis., to St. Peter, Mankota, and other Western settlements, and I have had opportunities to observe sheep gaing into those localities, and can testify to the fact that many and good sheep are going West and North.

One reason, no doubt, why sheep do so well here, is ewing to our climate, which is so dry all winter. Both strangers and residents agree on that point. We have no sleets, and scarcely any rains during the months of winter. Winter sets in, the ground freezes, and, as a general thing, the first snow remains until the ground opens. The winter of '59-'60 was quite mild. We had little snow, not more than four inches on a level at any time. Wheat was sown on the 17th day of March, 1860, that yielded 30 bushels per acre. The past winter the snow has not exceeded one foot in depth, while a brother in Iowa, who lives about 100 miles south of here, writes me that it has been two feet deep there.

Ordinary sheep bring about \$2.50 per head, while one-half to three-fourths Spanish Merino command from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The farmers, with their last two wheat crops, begin to pick up from the hard times, and thousands of bushels of wheat would have been converted into sheep last fall, and wintered, were they to be had. Most of those brought here are let out on shares, and I do not think that a man could buy ten good sheep out of the 3,000 in the county, at a reasonable price. Farmers in Livingston, Monroe, and Ontario counties, why don't you send West and buy a quarter section of land, which can be had as fine as ever lay out of doors for from \$500 to \$800 per quarter, with good water and good hay, and send JOHN, or JAMES, or PETER, or some of the other boys, on with your surplus sheep and your surplus money, or bring them here and herd them on anybody's land until you see fit to buy somebody's fee simple to the soil.

grains thrive there." I will give my experience. I came here in the spring of 1858, and during the month of June that year, I broke up about 40 acres, planted some to corn, - which gave me grain and fodder for my stock, - some to potatoes, some sowed to buckwheat, and a small piece to Hungarian grass. All did well. The following spring, 1859, I sowed oats on part of this without re-plowing, but well harrowed in. I received 60 bushels to the acre. On 20 acres I sowed spring wheat without re-plowing, 14 bushels to the acre, and received 425 bushels. machine measure. It grew very heavy, lodged down, and I lost some by its getting too ripe. Corn and potatoes were excellent. Says one, "what did you get for your wheat, oats, &c?" Well, to use a Western phrase, "there you've got me." Our nearest point to the Mississippi is 35 miles, but most of the farmers go 50 miles to Winona, and we get from 60 to 75 cents this year. Oats are 16 cents and corn 25 cents at the door.

I have troubled you quite long enough grinding my ax, but while I put the edge on mine, I repeat, come on ye lame, ye halt, ye blind, buy and settle up the country, develope its resources, and I will turn for you when your ax needs sharpening, and also write a few more lines telling you how, if desired. Rochester, Minn., 1861. E. PALMER.

THE LABOR-SAVING QUESTION.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:- We find in history accounts of persons who were minus so much brains as to act very silly or foolish at times. HENRY VIII was often found on his hands and knees "playing horse" for the children. The maids of honor of Queen Anne used to blacken their Sovereign's face while she was asleep - and by so doing the Queen's household servants would have an object with which to amuse themselves. Now, men who have not enough to appreciate the value of mechanical inventions, such as sewing and knitting machines, washing and ironing machines, improvements in stoves and household utensils in general, ought not to undertake to condemn them. The gentleman who signs himself "H. T. B." seems to think that these inventions, and all other improvements for the purpose of decreasing the toil of women, have proved unnecessary, - that their labors are as hard and as tedious as they were undertook to prove that pumps are useless, and using his own words, "even where pumps have been vouchsafed, a big stream does not always respond to a gentle touch." That is very true. Large, even small streams, do not always yield to the touch, especially in a dry climate. Does "H. T. B." believe that he can pump water out of a dry well? I presume he tions of pumping water out of an empty well, they are useless. Again I quote - "frozen up in the winter, dry in summer, rickety-rackety, the old thing has been wished at the bottom of the ocean many a time." Now, does "H. T. B." think that pumps will freeze up if men had sense and energy enough to prevent? It is their duty (and not their wives',) to see that they do not. When a pump gets rickety, as he calls it, (and I presume he means worn out,) a new one ought to take its place. He, no doubt, has had more to do with old pumps than with new; and I suppose, when his pump (if he ever had one,) was "rickety rackety," he threw it aside and searched up an old bucket he inherited from his great grandfather, and presented it to his wife as a substitute.

The next object he dwells upon is "the stove." He seems to think that cooking stoves are unnecessary and can be dispensed with. I would advise him to buy another, as his must be nearly worn out, according to the description which he gives of it, together with all its appurtenances, - "doors unhinged, plates cracked, griddles in three pieces, the tea-kettle nose off, boiler burst, and a general explosion among the women, (Mrs. 'H. T. B.' and daughters,) the pipe had to be cleaned, (did 'H. T. B.' or the women do it?) it never would burn wet or green wood." &c. Will "H. T. B." inform us what kind of stoves they were fifty years ago? Could they burn wet and green wood? Could they bake without leaving "the bottom of the loaf dough, and the top

cinders?" "H. T. B." seems to think that all the young girls, old maids, and young widows, are after him and his 'highly esteemed bachelor friend," and as the law will not allow a man to have more than one wife, it fills their hearts with the greatest grief and despair. Why do they not start for Salt Lake City. I think his "bachelor friend" had better postpone that "journey to Cayuga Co."-for if he cannot get any girl nearer home, he would meet with poor success in searching up old maids abroad. In the RURAL of March 2, another person, who signs himself "Psi," seems to take pleasure in advocating the cause of "H. T. B.," condemning old maids, but he don't say a word about old bachelors. That looks suspicious. He has said that "they are a meddling, fault-finding, nneasy set of beings," &c. Has "Psi" been long out of the insane asylum? I should judge not, by his article. If these old maids want husbands, I know they can be accommodated, especially when such men as "H. T. B.," "P.," and "Psi," are in the world; but I think that the gentlemen need not fish any longer for these "ancient ladies."

A few words more and I have done. I do not wish my three friends to think that I am an advocate of what is known as "Woman's Rights;" far from it,but I uphold that "labor-saving machines," especially those destined for the use of women, are as substantial marks of progress as any which grace the XIXth century. Union City, Branch Co., Mich., 1861.

AN ERROR IN MAKING HAMES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: With the hope that this may reach those that are engaged in making hames for horses' harness, I take up my pen, - after waiting several years for one more able than mine, but waiting in vain,-to expose a great error that hame makers have fallen into, in making the hasp, or staple, to which the trace is fastened too near the lower end of the hame by about two inches. If any person should entertain doubts about it, my advice is that they try the experiment as I have done, to be satisfied of the truth of what I say.

hames of which were made as they are still made. I soon found that my horses could not work long in them before the lower part of the shoulder would become sore, which led me to see that the draught, or weight of the load drawn, came too heavily on the lower part of the shoulder. I had the hames altered, by raising the staple to which the trace is fastened, two inches higher, so as to cause the weight of the draught to come more equally on the shoulder. I soon found, not only that my horses shoulders did ter at the largest end, sided down to four or five not become sore, but that they could draw a heavy inches, to the top of the ground, being round below,

the alteration. I have since bought another set of | One pair was set in quite moist ground, and is now harness made in the usual way, viz., the trace attached to near the lower end of the hame, causing, as in the first case, the lower part of the shoulder of the horse to become sore. I see, too, that they cannot draw the same weight with as much ease as they can with the harness of which the hames was altered so as to attach the trace nearer the middle of the hame. Both sets of hames are of the same length,-22 inches. Those in which the horses do not work well, measure nine inches from the lower end of the hame to the upper side of the staple to which the trace is attached; and the hames that I had altered, and in which my horses work well, measure eleven inches from the lower end of the hame to the upper side of the staple.

If giving this a place in the RURAL will induce hame makers to make the alteration above mentioned, I shall consider some good, at least, has been done, and that noble animal, the horse, has been relieved of a great torture. Drummondville, C. W., 1861.

SORGHUM AND SUGAR-MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In a late issue of your paper, I saw an account of raising Sorghum, by W. H. GARDNER, of Amboy, Illinois. He speaks of making very good sirup, but seems to doubt its sugar making properties; yet says he has seen instances of its graining. I raised a little last summer, - about one-fourth of an acre of cane,—and made it into sirup. Had about two barrels. Boiled it in a pan made of galvanized iron; boiled to about a good common thickness, and put it down cellar. In a few weeks it began to grain, and it is now so thick that you can carry it in your hands. I should think it was twothirds sugar. I intend to try draining the half-barrel we have left. Two years ago last summer I grew my first crop,-had about the same sized piece of ground, and about the same quantity of sirup. I then boiled it in a caldron kettle. That year it got ripe, but did not grain. The next year I planted a larger piece, but we had an early frost, - quite a hard one, - and it spoiled the most of the cane in this section. I manufactured it the same as the year before, but the frost had soured the juice, it was poor, did not grain, and was dark. Last summer it grew well. We had a light frost early in the fall, and the cane did not ripen, still it has made sugar. This may be owing to the boiling. Should I raise any the coming summer, I think I shall get a copper boiler, and see if it is not better.

The following is my mode of cooking:- Fill my boiler and cleanse with milk and eggs. the same as maple sugar. Let it boil slowly until it is well skimmed, then boil down as fast as possible, skimming whenever scum rises. Do not add any fresh juice after it begins to boil. The longer it is boiled the darker it gets. We have some of what is known as the "White Seed Cane," which is thought to be better than the other, but I have not tried it and cannot J. V. HOAGLAND.

Ridgeway, Len. Co., Mich., 1861.

THE PRESIDENTS WHITEWASH.

MESSES. EDS.:-I have the recipe for the whitewash used on the President's house, spoken of in a late RURAL, which I copy and send for your paper, with some additional improvements learned by experiment: Take 1 bushel of nice unslaked lime; slak it with

boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a small seive or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt,—previously well dissolved in warm water,—3 pounds of ground rice mixed to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; & a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and I pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days, covered from the dust. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if preperly applied. Brushes more or less fine may be used, according to the neatness of the job. It retains its brilliance for many years. Coloring matter may b brown stirred in, will make a red or pink, more or less deep, according to the quantity. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre, stirred in, makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes further, and makes a better color. Green must not be mixed with the lime, the lime destroys the color, and makes the whitewash crack and peal off. Where the walls are badly smoked, and you wish to have a clear white, it is well to squeeze in indigo, and stir into the P. D. KNIGHT.

Medina, N. Y.; 1861.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

THE New England Farmer contains the following from one of its correspondents, about the cure of worms in horses:

"I see inquiries in the Farmer as to what will kill worms in horses. You remarked that wood ashes are good. When ashes do not effect a cure, take basswood bark and boil it in water down to a strong liquid, then take whatever grain is given to the horse and soak it in it over night. Give it to him in the morning, on an empty stomach; follow giving it two or three mornings, then give something physicking, and in a short time a cure will be effected."

Bloat in Cattle.

H. D. Court, of Bedford, writes to the Michigan Farmer, that when cattle are bloated from eating wet clover, or horses from eating green clover, he has found a sure remedy in giving to the animal an ordinary charge of gunpowder, mixed with about the same quantity of fine salt, in the hand, and thrown on the tongue every 15 minutes, until 2 or 3 doses are given. He says:-"In the summer of 1858, I had five head taken at one time, two of which were severe cases, but this treatment saved them. The same week the hides of forty head were sent into Battle Creek, A few years since I bought a set of harness, the and all from animals that had been lost by early wet clover."

A Fencing Experience.

SUBSTANTIAL fences on a farm are valuable. There may be something in this experience, which we find in the New England Farmer, to think of."

"About the first of June, 1840, I made two pairs of hemlock bar posts. The sticks of which they were made were about ten or twelve inches in diame-Perhaps some say, "I wonder how wheat and other | draught with much more ease than they could before | cut at the time, and, of course, the bark stript off.

standing, though I think nearly used up; the other pair was set in dry, loamy ground, and broke off in the fall, from a high wind, the fifteenth year after they were both set. The same sticks cut in the winter would not have lasted half so long."

Cleaning Granaries.

WE find the following item "on its travels" without paternal mark. The subject is one of impor tance to farmers, and they can easily and cheaply decide as to the value of the recommendations:

A prudent farmer will never fill his bins with the new threshed grain, without first having given them a thorough cleaning. In order to do this, we would recommend using either of the following modes: Having formed a bed of sand upon the granary floor, place earthern vessels of powdered brimstone upon it, to which set fire, after having closed the doors and crevices, if there be any. This fumigation, it is said, will prevent the existence of the weevil or other insects in the grain. Or, first sweep the ceiling and sides of the granary, and lastly, the floor. Carry out the dust, being sure to burn it. Then wash all the interior of the granary with a strong lye mixture, and when done, finish by giving the whole a good whitewash.

How to work up poor Fodder.

THE Working Farmer says that in time of scarcity, when it becomes necessary to feed hay, and straw, and corn stalks, which have become slightly moldy, and so unsavory that cattle will not touch them, the quality may be materially improved and rendered palatable by steaming them thoroughly. This will carry off much of the foul flavors with the vapor, while the condensed portion may be suffered to run out at the bottom of the steaming vessel, holding in solution much matter which should be got rid of. The English plan is to steam their tainted or moldy hav until it is free from smell, and then to mix it with pulped or sliced roots; when the steamed hay is also thoroughly chaffed, the results are still better: sometimes a slight dusting of linseed cake is added, salt in small quantity, and occasionally porridge is made of the linseed meal and added to the mess. Cooked Indian meal will be a much better divider, whenever food of an inferior quality is given to an animal.

Self-Fastening Door Catch.

F. M. BAKER, of Centre Co., Penn., writes to the American Agriculturist that the following was contrived on a rainy day, by one who was often annoyed by the flapping of the small barn door against the side of the barn: - Push the door back against the side of the barn, and with an inch augur bore a hole through the weather boarding and door; the augur striking the door an inch or two from the edge, and about midway from top to bottom. Fasten a pin tightly into the hole in the door, thin it a little so as to pass easily through the hole in the weather boarding, letting it extend through two inches or more. Cut a notch in the upper side of the pin, large enough to receive a wooden spring. Taper the pin from the lower edge to the notch, so that the spring will slide into it. Fasten the wooden spring, made for the purpose, at a suitable distance, and it is done. If a door be accidentally left open, the first gust of wind will drive it back against the side, and the spring in the inside sliding into the notch in the pin, fastens the door.

Salt and Lime for Wheat.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmer and Gardener, who had been troubled with the falling down of his wheat, relates the following experiments: --- "I made a mixture in the proportion of two parts (in weight) of lime to one of salt; I permitted the mixture to lie in the heap for some four weeks before applying it; then spread it over a part of the field at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre. The result was, that in that part of the field the wheat all stood well, while on the remainder it went down before the heads were entirely filled. I need not tell you how much easier the former was to cut than the latter. The yield was decidedly better, and, in addition to these advantages, I found the clover, on the part to which the mixture had been applied, larger and finer than where it had not been."

Another correspondent of the same paper says he eighth of an acre, when the turnips were putting out the third leaf. A very severe drouth succeeded. and the result was a much better yield on the salted part than the other. They stood the drouth well, and were not attacked by the fly.

Inquiries and Answers.

CURE MY PIGS. — I have three pigs, two of which are so adly crippled that they cannot walk, and the other begins badly crippled that they cannot walk, and the other begins to show symptoms. They are five months old, — have been kept in a warm, dry pen, cleaned and newly bedded nearly every week. Their feed has been mostly corn, occasionally a few apples and notatoes. Will some of warms of the control few apples and potatoes. Will some of your resuers will some of your r

THAT IMPROVED BARN FRAME.—I have examined the plan for a barn frame in your issue of the 23d ult., which Mr. Come desires to submit to the investigation of the readers of the RURAL. It appears strange to me that Mr. Come has not noticed a serious deficiency (as I should call it,) in this frame, viz: there is no bracing to prevent the barn from spreading. Will some of the readers of the RURAL supply this deficiency and oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, Benton, Tales Co., N. Y., 1861.

IRON PIPE AS A WATER CONDUCTOR. - "Farmer," in the RURAL of March 30th, inquires about the use of iron pipe for water purposes. I have been using a galvanized iron gas or water pipe in my cistern for nearly a year. It works well and does not rust. I procured it of a gas fitter and plumber. - T. B. Hebrmans, Syracuse, N. P., 1861.

FLEAS ON DOGS - A Sure Remedy .- W. H. C., of Amboy, Ill., writes thus emphatically:=" PETE, of Dryden, wishes to oust the fless on his dog; — here is a good and sure remedy Give the dog a dose of strychnine. This will rid him of fleas, and also hinder him or any other dog to which it is given from killing sheep. We will give ten dollars toward supplying this remedy to all who are too poor to buy it, or too mean to use it, and hope philanthropists will come forward and contribute liberally toward ridding the poor man's poor dog of the pestiferous flea. N. B. Meat is good, if fresh, to give the strychnine with. Dog owners, universally, please try it."

FRED FOR LAMES .- I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL as to lambs kept on beams, oats, and hay. I should ask the gentleman how long he would like to diet himself on buckwheat flour, pork and bread. I have wintered nearly 70 sheep, and find this season, as well as every previous one through life, that lambs generally require a great deal of care as to food. It cannot be changed too often. Some of them might be tired of the grain, and fail from not eating enough, and then the others may eat too much and injure themselves. I think a change of food preferable to physic. I first wet all the food for mine with a weak brine, and feed as many kinds of food as convenient, but, like Mr. Johnston, without hay. Lambs require to have their food moistened more particularly than other stock, they are se delicate in their appetite, and it is so difficult to get them all to eat each kind of food. I have noticed some of mine eat very little peas all through - W. P., Woodstock, C. W., 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER.—The first ten days of April was quite favorable. The heavy snow of the 1st inst, which gave us one and three-tenth inches of water, disappeared very gradually, (in four days) so that the streams were scarcely affected. Of course, it must have been highly beneficial as a fertilizer -carrying into the earth a great amount of ammonia—spring now being, proverbially, "the poor man's manure." past few days of warm and pleasant weather have rapidly dried the earth, rendering it fit for cultivation, and greatly nastening out-door operations. We may yet have a favorable spring for soil cultivators.

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in this paper comprise several announcements of special interest to Farmers and Horticulurists. We take pleasure in directing particular attention to the valuable implements and machines advertised—especially Ball's Reaper and Mower, the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, the Improved Straight-Draft Plow, and Allen's Improved Harrow. These implements are all worthy the notice of farmers. Those who desire good trees, seeds and stock animals—vitally important items just now—should also carefully peruse our advertising department. Apiarians will, of course, note advertisement of LANGSTROTH'S work on the Hive and Honey Bee, while parents will not overlook the term notices of our State Ag. College, Clover Street Seminary, &c. The conspicuous card of Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, relative to the American Watch, on our last page, merits the attention of all who wish such good time as will enable them to be "up to time" on all important occasions.

WESTERN NEW YORK HÖRSES FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN .-Our neighbor of the Daily Union states that President LINCOLN recently commissioned a friend, Col. Wood, to purchase for him a pair of horses. Col. W. first went to New England and spent several days in search, but finding nothing that suited him, came to this State. Hearing at Albany that WM. H VAN Corr, of Victor, Ontario county, had a pair of horses that might answer his expectations, he repaired to Victor and soon concluded a purchase at \$2,000. The horses are described as peing sixteen and a half hands high, six years old, a beautiful dark brown in color, with tan noses, flowing tails, well matched, and altogether a very stylish and attractive team. We may add that, among the National and State dignitaries who have resorted to Western New York for horses within a year or two past, Gov. Morgan purchased a fine carriage team, and also a superior saddle horse, of Mr. H. H. NORMAN, of Fairport, this county. Of course, all interested in fine horses, and especially officials and others wishing to purchase, will "make a note" of this paragraph.

MARKET FAIRS.-The season has again arrived for Market Fairs, and we are glad to observe announcements of times and places where several are to be held—in New England, New York, and the West. This indicates that the experiments made last season were not unsatisfactory; and we think those having stock or produce to dispose of, purchase, exchange or exhibit, will, ere long, appreciate the facilities afforded by these Fairs and Exhibitions. The advantages of Market Fairs are thus concisely stated by the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, after a thorough examination of the system:

- 1. Greater convenience in buying, selling and exchanging.
- 2. Greater saving of time. 8. Cash for all things sold.
- 4. The removal of middle men or speculaters, giving better
- prices to producers and less expense to consumers. 5. The abolition of the peddling system.
- 6. More uniform knowledge of market prices
- 7. Increase of social intercourse among farmers.
- 8. Increase of knowledge by comparison and experience. 9. Greater division of skillful and profitable agricultural
- labor. 10. Stimulus to higher culture and better products.
- 11. Bringing the remote farmers into competition with

12. Greater facilities for employing laborers and transacting business generally.

CEOP PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.—We have already alluded to the unfavorable prospect of the winter grain of Europe, as indicating an increased foreign demand for American breadstuffs. A late number of the London Economist expresses apprehensions of a failure in the coming grain crop of England—a result which, following the bad crops of last year, would prove a serious misfortune. The Economist speaks thus gloomily of the prospect:-- "We have arrived at a critical period of the year as regards the produce of the next harvest. The season for sowing spring wheat is rapidly passing away, while the land has latterly not been in a favorable state for sowing. There was a great quantity of rain in the first week of March, which not only stopped all work upon the land for some time, but left the soil so beaten down that wheat sowing became difficult. The editor thinks that calculation must be made on a 'comparatively small breadth' of wheat this year. Mr. Caird, in the House of Commons recently, estimated the deficiency of last year's harvest at 36 per cent. In the same speech he gave an account of the successive agricultural disasters which, beginning in the autumn of 1859, prepared the way for the inadequate harvest of last year. The wheat which was got in this spring before the rains, looks well. There

must be a deficiency, however, under the most favorable cir

A GOOD LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.—The utility of lightning conductors, properly constructed and applied, is generally conceded. Great imposition has been practised in years past by the sale and erection of defective conductors. This is a subject of especial interest to farmers, as their buildings are usually isolated and filled with combustible materials, consequently much exposed. And as large amounts of money are paid out every year to purchase protection and safety from the direful effects of lightning, it is important that those making this expenditure should be satisfied that their money is not worse than thrown away by radical defects in the apparatus employed. Of the various kinds which have come under our notice, we give the preference to BRITTAN'S Copper-Strip Conductors, advertised in another column, for which letters patent were issued last season. We have had them applied to our own dwelling, and think they embrace all the requsites of a perfect lightning conductor. They are said to be an improvement on the celebrated invention of Sir HARRIS, for which he was Knighted and pensioned by the British Government. Sir Harris' conductors were made in sections four feet long, and riveted together. One of BRITTAN'S improvements consists in the strips being whole, whatever width and thickness may be desired—forming one unbroken line of transit for the electric fluid for any required length. We see no reason why these conductors should not supersede other kinds now in use.

THE OHIO STATE FARE for 1861, is to be held at Dayton, Sept. 10th to 13th, inclusive. The Secretary announces that the usual railroad facilities have been secured for the benefit of exhibitors and visitors; also, that during the Fair the following members of the Board will have the general charge of the different Departments: Horses-John M. Millikin, Hamilton, O. Cattle-James M. Trimble, Hillsboro'. Sheep, Hogs and Poultry-Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. Machinery, Implements, &c.-Wm. DeWitt, Cleveland. Manufactures, &c.-John Reber, Lancaster. Furm Products—David Taylor, Columbus. Fruits and Flowers—N. S. Townshend, Avon, Lorsin county. Fine Arts-Henry B. Perkins, Warren. Treasurer-C. W. Powtin, Zanesville.

SALES OF SHORT-HORNS .- We learn that Mr. C. K. WARD, of Le Roy, N. Y., has recently sold his young bull, "Oxford of Genesee." to Mesers. IRA & CHARLES BULKLEY, of Tiogo Co., Pa. These gentlemen are extensive breeders of cattle, and the above named is the fourth bull they have purchased of Mr. WARD, which shows their appreciation of his stock. More recently Mr. WARD has sold to Mr. FRANCIS BOWERS, of Genesee county, his young bull "Lord Raglan," and a one year old heifer, bred by himself; also "Fanny," a cow purchased of Mr. S. P. Chapman.

HARPERSVILLE UNION SOCIETY.-The following persons have been elected officers of the Society for 1861: President— JAMES A. CHAFEE. Vice-President-John F. Bishop. Cor. Secretary-Edward P. Northrup. Secretary-Daniel Stow, Jr. Treasurer-Riley Bush. The Society has a fine lot, well fenced, with a good hall, and is out of debt. The premium list amounted to about \$500 last year, and it is hoped to enlarge the list the present season.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE PLOWER GARDEN

ANNUALS AND THEIR CULTURE.

WE continue our descriptions of the best annuals and their proper culture. Here we will remark that it is better to cultivate one variety well, than a hundred in an indifferent manner. Many a man has gained a world-wide reputation by making a specialty or hobby, if you please, of a particular flower. Who, among the lovers of flowers, has not heard of TRUF-FAUT and his celebrated French Asters. The thorough cultivation of a variety, - growing specimens so fine as to surprise yourself, and that would be considered respectable in a Horticultural Show in London or Paris, will afford more pleasure than acres of neglected flowers.

The PETUNIA is one of the chief ornaments of the garden. It is a native of South America. The white variety was discovered in 1823, and the purple in 1830. By hybridization, and care in selecting seed from the best plants only, a great number of good sorts have been raised, far surpassing the original in size and beauty. But it is only within the last two or three years that the efforts to improve the Petunias has been rewarded with marked success. We now have double varieties remarkable for beauty and size. The French were the first to succeed: but we saw seedlings of ELLWANGER & BARRY last season, far superior to any of the French varieties that have come under our observation. We measured good double flowers four inches and a half in diameter.

The GAILLARDIAS are interesting and showy plants, though not generally cultivated in our gardens. When sown in a hot-bed or cold frame, they commence flowering the first season in July, and will continue until frost. For sowing in the open ground, a dry location and a warm soil should be selected. There are several varieties, differing principally in the markings, the prevailing colors being dark red, orange, and yellow. Aristata has yellow rays. Bicolor. crimson and yellow. Picta, orange, red, and yellow. Alba marginata, dark red, edged with creamy white. There are several new varieties which we have not yet flowered, but shall do so the present season.

CONVOLVULUS .- The Dwarf Convolvulus, of which there are now several fine varieties, differing only in color, is one of the most beautiful of our hardy annuals. The seed may be sown in the open ground, pretty early; but the plants should not be allowed to stand nearer than eighteen inches.

The Convolvulus major, or Morning Glory, is one of the best and most popular of our climbing annuals. It makes an excellent covering for porches, arbors, or unsightly out-buildings. The seed should be sown in a shallow drill, and covered lightly, and the plants should be about one inch apart. If sown early in the spring, they will bloom in July.

SWEET PEA, Lathyrus odoratus, has been popular as long as we can remember, and is one of the most fragrant and beautiful of our annual flowers. It can now be obtained of almost every color, from white to the darkest purple, as well as striped. Seed should be planted just as soon as frost is out of the ground.

MARYEL OF PERU, Mirabilis Jalapa, we think a very desirable plant. The flowers exhibit a great variety of colors and beautiful markings of white. pink, and yellow. Seed may be sown in a hot-bed or cold frame, or in the open ground about the last of April. In rich ground it will grow nearly three feet in height. It will endure a little shade and

All lovers of flowers feel regret when the buds and blossoms have passed away. Hence our efforts to keep them with us during the whole year by means of conservatories and pot plants. In the early winter we miss the bouquet from our table, and long for its gay and delicate colors and its delightful fragrance. We have a class of flowers that while destitute of fragrance, retain all the beauty of form and color for years, and therefore are exceedingly useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets. The French are very expert in making these winter ornaments, and some of our florists import the flowers from France, while we have often seen wreaths. bouquets, &c., of French manufacture, in New York city. The fanciful people of that country also dye or stain light colored everlasting flowers, and thus make them of any color to suit their notion. This is a process of which we cannot approve, and for which there is now no necessity, for we have Everlasting flowers of almost every desirable shade of color. We now have before us, a collection grown last season, the colors of which no artist could successfully imitate. We will describe a few of the best Immortelles.

The GNAPHALIUMS are most common in Europe, but the better varieties are perennial, and not hardy in this climate. We have several species growing wild on poor soils, but they are of little value.



The Helichrysum is, perhaps, the most interesting and showy family of the everlasting flowers. There are several varieties, all annuals, differing in color and size of flower, but they are all good and showy. They are white or cream color, bright yellow, a reddish bronze, and dark brownish red. For preserving, the flowers should be picked as soon as they open, and they will keep their natural appearance for years. For the sake of variety, it is best to pick a few buds as well as flowers in different stages of maturity. We give an engraving of a flower somewhat reduced in size, and a bud. It is best to start the seeds in a hot-bed, if possible.

The GLOBE AMARANTH, (Gomphrena globosa,) is one of the best known of this class of flowers. There are several varieties differing in color, as the red, flesh-colored, yellow, &c.

RODANTHE MANGLESII—Is the name of another beautiful annual Everlasting. It is a native of Aus- Isabella. It should be bunches. tralia, and was introduced into England some years Paris, C. W., 1861.

ago by Capt. Mangles, from Swan River. It is rather tender in its habit, and will require more attention in the earlier stages of growth than some of the others. It is a beautiful rose color, and has a fine effect in beds or masses in bright weather.



ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM - Is another fine annual, resembling the last somewhat in habit and form of flower and color, but differs from it in size, being larger than Rhodanthe Manglessi. It is also a native of Australia.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM is another very interesting family of Everlasting flowers, with blooms both white and blue, the latter being particularly desirable. A new variety, called corrules compacts, is said to be exceedingly fine.



XERANTHEMUM, ANNUM AND ALBUM.

With the above, and a few of the Ornamenta Grasses, Bouquets can be made of exceeding beauty. After the flowers are cut, they should be laid away on shelves to dry, or may be tied in small bunches and hung up is some spare room.

THE ONTARIO GRAPE.

EDITORS RUBAL NEW-YORKER:-In giving fifteen years of the history of the Ontario Grape, the writer does not presume to speak of its origin, and if the following facts should conflict with statements made by others as to its being "a seedling from a Native grape, found on a limestone ridge skirting the shores of Lake Ontario," I have only to say that no one can regret more than the writer, that such unwarantable statements were ever made. Had the parties who made those statements, introduced this fine grape to the public, and stated at the same time from whom they procured it, they certainly would have been entitled to the thanks of all lovers of good fruit in this Northern part of America, at least. Far be it from me, however, to say that they are not now entitled to thanks.

But, to proceed to the promised history of the grape so far as known at present. About the year 1845 or 1846, an individual in the double capacity of horse dealer and grape vine pedlar, was traveling on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Who he was, or where he came from, no one knew, and by all accounts he was not likely to come a second time into the same neighborhood, for he told some strange stories, and he certainly had some strange things to be called grape vines. Some of them, I am credibly informed, were covered with thorns; and he also pretended to have a great many varieties of grapes. all of them, however, proved to be Isabellas, except those with thorns, and the one solitary and then weakly-looking little plant now called Ontario, but at that time called by the pedlar, "the Virginia White grape-the largest white grape that grew." The purchaser, Solomon Hill, Esq., of the Township of Clinton, C. W., thinks it was at that time a young seedling.

In the course of three or four years it fruited, but lo and behold, the great Virginia had a black skin, and from that time it lost the name Virginia White, and was called by Mr. HILL and family, the Big Grape, to distinguish it from the Isabella.

About seven years ago Mr. WM. REID. of Port Dalhousie, procured a plant of this grape from Mr. Hill, for which he paid Mr. HILL's son one dollar. The acceptance of pay for the vine was not approved by the father. What Mr. REID did with the vine he purchased at this time, deponent saith not; but the original, or at least the old vine from which Mr. REID's was a branch, can be seen any day at the residence of Mr. HILL.

Now, sir, if the above remarks respecting this grape are correct, (and the writer thinks he would have but very little trouble in proving them se,) several ideas suggest themselves-for instance:-Is the old vine of Mr. Hill's the original; if so, where did it come from? Again, should the name Ontario, given by its (to say the least, not very scrupulous) godfathers, be the name by which it shall be known henceforth? These are matters that I hope honorable Fruit Growers will at no distant day be able to decide.

And now, sir, to prevent unnecessary correspondence, and the imputation of sinister motives, permit me to say, that I have no Ontario grape vines for sale at present, and never had; neither has Mr. HILL. I have the grape, however, procured both from Mr. REID and Mr. HILL, standing side by side, for their identification. In my last article, the types make me say the branches of Ontario are one-fourth larger than

CHAS. ARNOLD.

Morticultural Notes.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF FRUITS.

At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society. provision was made for appointing a Local Committee of five in each State and Territory, "charged with the duty of pre-paring a Catalogue of Fruits in its own locality, on the same general plan as the Society's Catalogue, due regard being had to soil, climate, position, and other circumstances affecting the tree and fruit." A Chairman was appointed for each State and Territory, and for Canada East and West, with power to appoint their associates. They are as follows:

Hon. Samuel Walker, J. W. Adams. J. W. Adams,
H. J. French,
Eben Wight,
Silas Moore,
D. W. Cott,
E. C. Worcester,
J. B. Eaton,
Dr. Ward,
Thos. P. James,
Geo. P. Norris,
Charles B. Calvert,
Oliver Taylor. Oliver Taylor, S. W. Westbrooke, Wm. Schley, D. Redmond, M. W. Philips, Wm. J. Keyser, Edw. D. Hobbs, Robert Buchanan Wm. H. Loomis Wm. H. Loomis, M. L. Dunlap, Dr. McPherson, M. L. Comstock, T. T. Lyon, Jos. L. Moultrie, T. W. Felt, George Worthen, Thomas Affleck, J. C. Brayton. Thomas Affleck, J. C. Brayton, S. Thompson, Joshua Pierce, Amasa Stewart, Edward Hunter, James Dougall, Hugh Allen, C. B. Lines,

tes. They are as follows:
Roxbury, Mass., Chairman.
Portland, Maine.
Laconia, N. H.
Dedham, Mass.
Providence, R. I.
New Haven, Conn.
Thetford, Vt.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Philadelphia, Penn.
Wilmington, Del.
Maryland.
Loudon Co., Va.
Greensboro, N. C.
South Carolina.
Augusta, G.
Wilmington, Miss.
Milton, Tenn.
Louisville, Ry.
Cincianati, O.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Urbana, Illinois.
Allenton, Mo.
Burlington, Iowa. Bayou Sara, La. Little Rock, Ark. Texas.
Wisconsin.
Nassau City, Cal.
Washington, D. C.
Minnesots. Minnesota. Salt Lake, Utah. Windsor, C. W. Montreal, C. E. Kansas.

A Special Committee was also appointed, to whom these various Local Committees are to make their report during the year 1861; and this Special Committee are charged with the duty of compiling from the Local Catalogues, prepared by the various Local or State Committees, and from the present Catalogue of the Society, full lists of all the fruits therein named, properly classified and arranged, with due regard to nomenclature and terminology, and are to submit the same at the next biennial session of the Society for its consideration and action. The Special Committee are as follows:

P. Barry, Chairman. J. S. Cabot, L. E. Berckmans,

J. A. Warder, Chas. Downing, William Reid,

Marshall P. Wilder, Pres. Ex-Officio. The Special Committee has just issued a circular to the Local Committees containing the following instructions;

"It is our duty to request you, as Chairman in your State, to organize your Committee and enter upon the work of preparing your Catalogue at once, so that it may be transmitted to us sometime during the ensuing year, 1861, as provided in the resolution. In preparing your Report or Catalogue, you will please observe that the arrangement of the present Catalogue of the Society is to be followed as closely as possible, giving—
lst, A list of varieties suitable for general cultivation in

your State, or such other region or district of country as your Committee represents:

2d, A list of such new or newly introduced varieties as promise well.

8d, A list of such as are known to be valuable for special purposes,—as for marketing, or for particular soils and localities only.

It is the design and aim of the Society to make its Catalogue so comprehensive and accurate that it may become the stand ard of American Pomology; hence it is important that Committees exercise the greatest care in preparing their lists, accepting such information only as they know to be perfectly reliable. It will be understood that no varieties are to be classed for 'General Cultivation' within any State or locality, upon brief or partial experiment, but must be generally and successfully cultivated for a considerable period of time. In the case of those classed for particular localities or purposes, the nature of these particulars should in all cases be given if possible."

WEATHER AND FRUIT IN MASSACHUSETTS. -- Hon. MAR-SHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, writes us:-- "We have had a hard winter in Massachusetts, with remarkable alternations of weather. On the 8th of February the weather was colder than it had been for twenty-nine years. In the morning the thermometer fell to 23 degrees below zero. On the 3d of March the mercury stood at 2 P. M., at 80°, at 5 P. M. at 75°, and at 8 in the evening at 65°; and in five days afterwards, on the 8th, it fell to 4 degrees above zero. Our peach and cherry buds are all destroyed, and many of the pear buds are injured. This injury, however, was not caused by these revulsions, but by the extreme weather on the 1st of last October, being the coldest that had been experienced in this region for thirty-six years,"

An Early Wild Grape.—I have a wild grape vine on my farm that bears profitably every year, and ripens in July, or the first of August. I have not noted the precise time of ripening, but have frequently picked and ate the grapes, which were quite palatable to one fond of "sour grapes," when harvesting winter wheat, winter rye, and also when mowing grass in the field where the vine is growing. The vine is situated on a west side-hill, in an open field. This may not be at all remarkable to you, but it is very much so to me, since I think it is not common for wild grapes to ripen so early in the season. If there is any process by which the grapes can be improved and increased in size, I would be glad to know it.—David W. Andrews, Sterling, N. Y., 1861.

WATER CRESS.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist gives this simple method of growing Water Cress:—"This salad is easily raised wherever there is a well or pump. Take dooring boards, and make a tank four feet wide and one leep; pitch the seams, and sink in the earth; fill with good soil, and set plants. Run in all spilt water.

"I have raised it in this way for three years, a bed of the above size furnishing an ample supply. The last two years I sashed it, and cut from 1st of May until the middle of December. It should have a warm aspect, to get it in bearing early, but is better shaded by an arbor of beans, squash, etc., in July and August, or the sun is apt to cook it."

GRAFTING THE WISTARIA .- The Wistaria can be propagated by grafting, by cleft, the same as for the grafting of fruit trees. This method offers the advantage of having several varieties on one stock. Best choose frutescens as stock, as it is a very vigorous grower.—Revue Horticole.

Inquiries and Auswers.

Honey Locust for Hedges.—Can you, or some of your correspondents, give me any information in regard to using the Honey Locust (Gleditschia triancanthus) for hedges? As far as my experience goes, I am inclined to think it is the best plant for Kansas hedging, provided it does not sucker by the severe pruning necessary. Information on this point, especially, will be very acceptable.—C. A. HOTCHKISS, Wabaunsee, Kansas, 1861.

The experience of American hedge growers seems to be very contradictory. One succeeds well with the Whitethorn, while another fails, and so it is with almost every plant that as been tried for hedging. Mr. ERNST, of Cincinnati, tried the Honey Locust, and abandoned it, believing it would not endure the severe pruning necessary to confine it to the nedge row. Dr. WARDER thinks he planted too thick, and that three feet apart is as close as the Locust should be set. WM. REID, of New Jersey, some time since, said, after twenty ears' trial, he was satisfied the Honey Locust was more easily kept, and better adapted for a farm fence than any other plant yet used. The Locust will sucker where the land is cultivated, but whether so much so as to make it particularly objectionable for hedging on this account, we

GUANO.—Will you inform me, through your paper, which guano is best for renovating a lawn—American or Peruvian? —A SUBSCRIBER.

Peruvian guano we have found the most valuable manure for almost all purposes.

Graffing Old Trees.—Will you, or some others who have had actual experience in grafting large apple trees, give me reliable information as to the following questions:—Whether it will do to graft the whole top in one year; when to cut off ungrafted limbs; and when is the best time to graft? A worthy neighbor tells me not to graft more than half the top the first year, the rest the second, using scions from preceding year's growth. Another, of some experience in grafting, points out to me two large apple trees, grafted five or six years ago with Roxbury Russet, exceedingly thrifty and great bearers,—every limb was cut off at time of grafting, and scarcely one died. He thinks it the best way. His theory is, that the sap is thus forced into the scion, and that they are surer to live. I gather, too, from reports, that the ungrafted limbs ought not all to be cut off until the third season. Which is the best and safest method?

Also, have any of the readers of the Rural made experiments with salt as a manure?—either with corn, potatoes, barley, rye, or roots? If so, how was it applied; in what quantities; and what kind of salt used? I intend to make some experiments, in a small way, with salt the coming summer. If successful, I will try, at some future day, to give the results, for the benefit of others, through the columns of the Rural.—C. W. Turner, Dighton, March, 1861.

Some of our experienced grafters will please give the desired information. The plan suggested, of grafting only a portion of the tree, or at least, of allowing the ungrafted limbs to remain, is the old and approved practice; but of late years, we have seen experienced grafters cut an old apple tree down to a mere stump and insert a great number of scions, thus obtaining an entire new top in a short time.

Budding Peaches.—I have some thrifty young peach trees grown from pits last year, which I have neglected to bud. Will some of your correspondents instruct me whether I shall set them in the orchard this spring as they are, or what shall I do with them? Will it pay me better to throw them away and buy from a nursery those that have been regularly innoculated or budded? Such information will confer a favor on—Young Farmer, Haddonfield, N. J., March, 1861.

By cutting the plants back to near the ground, you would get a growth that could be budded the present season, but then you would lose a year; and if you are desirous of forming a peach orchard, it may be better to obtain trees from some nursery the present spring.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Will you, or some of your numerous correspondents give, through the RURAL, the names of six of the handsomest varieties of climbing roses?—A SUBSCRIBER, Lockport, N. Y., 1861.

Our selection would be Bennet's Seedling, pure white; Queen of Ayrshires, dark crimson; Felicite Perpetuelle, small, very double, creamy white, (requires very slight protection); Queen of Prairies, bright red, Baltimore Belle, pale blush; Elegans, or Superba, pale rose, very double and compact. This will give a good show of colors.

Pomestic Gconomy.

STOCKINGS-SHAPING HEEL AND TOE.

In the RURAL of March 2d, I saw a request "for some elderly lady to give directions for shaping the heel and toe of a stocking." I am unwilling to claim the honorable title of an "elderly lady," but as I have to knit for several pairs of little feet, as well as larger ones, I thought I would tell PRUDENCE how I do it. When I get my heel long enough to narrow, I narrow each side of the seam,—stitch as I knit across on the right side, till I have narrowed five times across, then I narrow every time across, (both on the right and wrong sides,) till I have narrowed five times more, then slip and bind off the remainder. When I am ready to narrow off the toe, I commence at the corner of some needle, knit seven stitches and narrow one, knit seven more and narrow again, and so on till I get round,—knit seven times round without narrowing, then knit six stitches and narrow, and six stitches and narrow, till you knit round again, then knit round six times without narrowing, then knit five stitches and narrow, and so on. This rule makes a slim toe. I sometimes omit knitting around the five times, but knit four times and narrow every four stitches, and so on, till I get it narrowed off. This is a rule for a large stocking, if you have to knit small ones, you must vary the rule according to the size of the stocking.

Now will some one please tell me, through the columns of the RURAL, how I can mend an indiarubber overshoe that is torn, and oblige, St. Anthony, Minn.

CURING MEAT WITH MOLASSES.—A French writer. and a good authority, says that molasses is net only useful in curing hams, but any meat may be preserved by it alone in the most perfect manner, and with the following important advantages:—It has an agreeable flavor, it produces no scurvy or other disorders which result from the use of salt food, and it may be prepared at a moderate price. The process consists sim. pared at a moderate price. The process consists simply in cutting the meat into pieces of moderate size and dropping them into molasses, such as is obtained from the sugar manufactories or refineries. The lighter juices of the meat pass out, and the heavier molasses penetrates inward to every part of the meat. When the external molasses has acquired a certain degree of liquidity from the mixture of the juices of the meat, it is a sure sign that the meat is thosoughly impregnated. It is now taken out of the molasses, thoroughly washed, and hung in a current of air to dry. After it is completely dry, it may be packed in boxes and sent all over the world without experi-

CHEAP BEER.—A very good, palatable, wholsesome beer, may be obtained from acorns and hops. It is slightly sparkling, eminently tonic, and a febrifuge. The acorns are steeped in water for fifteen or twenty days, the water being renewed four or five times; they are then transferred to a cask, hops are added, the cask filled up with water, and the bunghole lightly covered, but not stopped, as there is an escape of gas. In fifteen or twenty days the beer is fit to drink; and, as fast as it is drawn off, fresh water may be poured on. The cost is less than three-pence per gallon. It would supply four or five persons for eight months with a very excellent beverage.—Lon-

encing any change whatever.

"COMPOUND," OR CHEMIC BLUE.-To make compound, or what is sometimes called chemic blue, and which is used in coloring green - Take one ounce of good indigo, reduce to a fine powder, put in a glass bottle; pour on 3 oz. of pure oil of vitriol, stir together well, and when the fermentation and heat ceases, cork it up with a beeswax cork,- it will eat up everything else. Pour into a large bottle, or it will boil over. The older it is the better it will color. This will make a beautiful blue by putting a little of it in hot rain water. It will not color cotton .-E. C. P., Middleville, Mich., 1861.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN HAMS. - In a communication to the Cotton Planter, Mr. W. McWillie says he avoids the skipper by simply keeping his smokehouse dark, and the moth that deposites the egg never enters it. He has now hanging in his smokehouse, hams one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up.

FROSTING FOR CAKE.—Will some of the subscribers of the RURAL please give me a rule for making frosting for cake. I want to know just how much sugar to put in for the white of each egg, for when I make it by guess I am apt to get it too hard or too thin .-EMILY, Minnesota, 1861.

A DURABLE PAINT FOR OUT-DOOR WORK. - To a quantity of charcoal, add a quantity of litharge as a drier, to be well levigated with linseed oil; and when used, to be thinned with good boiled linseed oil. The above forms a good black paint, and by adding yellow ochre, an excellent green is produced which is preferable to the bright green frequently used on out-ofdoor work, as it does not fade with the sun. - French

CLEANING BROCHE SHAWLS .- I wish to inquire, through the columns of the RURAL, the mode of cleaning the white center of Broche Shawls, -some method which will render them clean and white without injury. Also, how to color marcon. Will some reader answer, and greatly oblige - A Sub-SCRIBER, Hunt's Hollow, N. Y., 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Word to Husbands. - When you go home to tea, and find that Mrs. Smith has succeeded, by a simple turn of the wrist, in producing some of those scrofulous-looking biscuits, which are your especial aversion, and as you, with a familiar nod, recognize the eruptive countenances of your old enenies, don't go off into one of those paroxysms of rage and disgust, which always make you so particularly disagreeable; but, on the contrary, mildly, yet with becoming dignity, place your hand in your pocket, and extricate from its long confinement the dime which shall place Mrs. S. in possession of a package of DE LAND'S CHEMICAL SALERATUS, with which she cannot fail to have perfect success in making biscuit, pastry, &c. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by D. B. DE LAND & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus is now for sale at retail by most of the dealers.

horticultural Advertisements.

25.000 Angers Quince Stocks for Dansville, N. Y., April 6, 1861. O. B. MAXWELL & CO. 50.000 Doolittle's Improved Black CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS for sale at 2 cts.

apiece. Send orders to

JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, Ont. Co., N. Y. PASPBERRIES-At \$10 per Thousand.

D 6,000 Franconia at \$10 per thousand.
5,000 Brinckle's Orange at \$15 per thousand.
2,000 fine 2 year old isabella Vines at \$40 per thousand.
April 6, 1861. JNO. S. GOOLD, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

DOLITTLE'S Improved Black-CAP RASPBERRY—50,000 Plants for sale, of the choicest hind, propagated with care, from a thrifty stock of yearling bushes, and warranted to be bearing PLANTS. PRIOS—\$2 per hundred. Orders addressed to J. K. TINKHAM, Lima, Liv. Co., N. Y., or 587-21 JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, On. Co., N. Y.

NTARIO CIRAPH.—The largest Native
Grape in America. Bunches large, berries enormous,
vines are true to name, having obtained our stock of Mr.
REED, of C. W. Good plants from \$1 to \$2. Also, two-year-old
Lawton Blackberry plants \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.—
And a few dozen large sized bearing Hop Trees at \$1 each. Price
list of 150 varieties sent to all applicants free.

A. W. POTTER & CO., Grape Lawn, Knowlesville, N. Y.

POR SALE.-2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees 2, 3, and

4 years old.

4 years old.

500 Standard Pear Trees 2 years old.

500 Standard Pear Trees 2 years old.

These are of the best varieties, well grown (but not forced,) very healthy and well rooted trees.

Angers Quince Stocks, Standard Apple Stocks. Prices very reasonable.

Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry \$3 per 1,000.

Trees, &c., delivered in Utica without extra charge.

Please address

C. H. CURTIS,

587-2t

Waterville, Oneida Co., N, Y.

CHERRY SEEDLINGS.—Cherry Trees, two years old Also, a general assortment of Nursery Stock, as reasonable rates. R. WHITE & CO., 686-3t

DLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.'S LEADING varieties of NATIVE and FORRIGH GRAPE VINES, for Vine-yard Culture, at low prices.

E. Send for full Descriptive Catalogue and Prospectus.
T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Secy. G. H. WHEELER, Pres't.
Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

A PPLE AND PRAR TREES FOR SALE
CHEAP.—The subscriber has Twenty Thousand Apple
Trees and five Thousand Dwarf Pear Trees, two years old, that
he will sell at the following low prices, as they must be moved
this spring, the land being wanted for other purposes:
Apple Trees, per thousand, \$50; per ten thousand \$200.
Dwarf Pear Trees, per thousand, \$60; per five thousand \$250.
Other Nursery Stock at very low prices.
J. L. CADY, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

ove, together with other Nursery Stock.

forwarded on application, by SPOONER & CO., Nurserymen and Florists, Jamaica Plain Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass 585-4t NATIVE EVERGREENS—6 to 15 inches high, packing free, \$4 to \$5 \$\overline{1}{2} 1,000.

584-5t D. L. SIMMONS & CO., Colborne, C. W. cking free, \$4 to \$5 \$7 1,000.
D. L. SIMMONS & CO., Colborne, C. W.

DEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!!—A prime lot for sale at \$1,60 per pound, by D. F. HOLMAN, Geneva, N. Y.

TURSERYMAN WANTED .- A man who is thoroughly competent to take the entire supervision of a Nursery. If he has a family, a house can be furnished him on the premises. Apply to or address. 584tf JAMES CHAPPELL, Rochester, N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES.
We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages.
WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery, Stock of all lescriptions at the lowest wholesale rates.
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,
884tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Union Village, Northern Muscadine, Creveling, Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, &c., at the very lowest rates.

Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861.

RNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
WE have a large assortment of very fine Shade and Ornamental Trees for Lawns, &c., comprising among them Weeping Poplars,
Monntain Ash,
Willow, New American Weeping,
ing,
Kilmarnock do,
Rosemary Leaved do,
Red do.
Red do.
Montain Ash,
Out Leaved Birch,
Ut Leaved Birch,
Double Flow's Horsechestaut,
Red do.
Montain Ash,
Out Leaved Birch,
Meeping Elms, viminalis,
Double Flow's Horsechestaut,
Authrestruck & RAKER

Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER. 583-5t

TOLEDO NURSERIES.

We offer for sale this Spring our usual Nursery Stock,

L WE offer for sale this Spring our usual Nursery Stock, comprising APPLE TREES, 5 to 7 feet, at \$55 per 1,000.
PEARS, Standard, 1 and 2 years, \$20 to \$27 per 100.
Do. Dwarf. 2 "12 to \$22 "
PLUM TREES, 2 years, \$27 per 100.
Do. CHERRIES, fine, 5 to 7 feet, \$15 per 100.
CHERRIES, fine, 5 to 7 feet, \$15 per 100.
PEACHES, 1 year from bud, \$8 per 100.
PEACHES, 1 year from bud, \$8 per 100.
With a large stock of Small Fruits, such as Carrants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates.
Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE. ARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.

The largest Cabbage in the world—they have been grown weighing 62 he, and averaging over 50 hs, by the acre! A package of over 1,000 seed, with directions for cultivation, 25 cents; five packets, \$1,00. Circulars containing an engraving of this and the Mason and Stone Mason, with recommendations of men who have raised them by the acre, and had every plant head hard, tender and very sweet gratis. Stone Mason and Mason, with directions for cultivation, 35 cents each, per ounce. Hubbard Squash (of this I was the original introduces.) 15 cents for about 50 seed. All seed vorranted to reach each purchase.

533-6t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Norway Spruce 1 ft, stocky and well furnished \$40 \(\frac{2}{2}\) 1% feet " " 570"

Scotch and Austrian Pines, 10 to 12 inches, \$50 \(\frac{2}{2}\) 1,000. Do. 2 1000. Do. 3 1000. Do. 3

o suit the times.

Nurserymen and venders dealt with liberally.

533-5t
FAHNESTOCK & BAKER,
March 7, 1861.

Toledo, Ohio.

A PPLE TREES FOR SALE—60,000 Apple Trees of the most popular varieties. The trees are four years old, straight, thrifty and in good condition for removal. Would be glad to sell the entire lot to one or two parsons, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frost's nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Thos. Smith, Francis St. near the premises. For further particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyrs, N. Y. Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861.

Zadier' Department.

LINES TO KATE.

BY A. M'CRBERY.

[Ir has been our custom to ignore all dedicatory poetical efficients, but these "Lines to Kate" are good enough to admit of an exception to a rule heretofore strictly observed.]

There's something in the name of Kate Which many will condemn; But listen now white I relate The traits of some of them:

There's advo Kate, a charming miss, Could you her hand obtain: She'll lead you in the path of bliss, Nor plead your cause in vain.

There's deli-Kate, a modest dame, Aid worthy of your love; She't bice and beautiful in frame As gentle as a dove.

Communi-Kate's intelligent, As we may well suppose; Her fruitful mind is ever bent On telling what she knows.

The built to find her out. For she is often very sure To put your wills to rout. Prevari-Kate's a stubborn maid,

There's intri Rate, she's so obscure

She's sure to have her way, The cav'ling and contrary jade Objects to all you say. There's alter-Kate, a perfect pest.

You cannot her refute There's dislo-Kate quite in a pet Who fails to gain her point Her case is quite unfortunate,

Her prating tongue can never rest-

And sorely out of joint. Echivo-Kate no one will woo. The thing would be absurd. She is so faithless and unfrue

You cannot take how word

There's vindi-Kate, she's good and true. And strives with all her might And battles for the right:

There's rusti-Kate, a country lass, Quite fond of rural scenes, She loves to ramble o'er the grass And through the evergreens

Of all the maidens you can find. There's none like edu-Kate, Because she elevates the mind, And aims for semething great.

... [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] FRIENDSHIP.

Neves repel friendship; if you put it from you now, the day may come that you will weep in vain for its return. In the sunny day of prespecity, when troops of friends surround you, and hope is ever on the wing, you may not feel the need of the love you now chill by indifference. While there are enough to greet you with a smile, and the sources of enjoy ment are so abundant, what is it that you have repulsed one that would have been your friend? Your heart says, that amid so many more beautiful gems, this one with the rough setting will not be missed. But there comes a change. Æsor said that when Promerneus took the clay to form man, he tempered it with tears. Certain it is that the day of sorrow and weeping will eventually come. Where now are all those friends who once reached out the cordial hand? They have turned away to greet the world's more favored ones. The region of tears and sighs is uncongenial. Strange, is it, to expect them to gather around, with the dark wing of misfortune hovering over your head! And thus they hurry away to bask in the sunny aplands, while you carry. your burden alone in the valley. The friendship you repelled from your bosom, how sweet it would be to you now.

If misfortune was attended by no other advantage, real friends. If prosperity always smiled, we should young we made her fetch our wood, and cook out never fathom our own hearts nor those of others. | food, and play the menial. In our days of chivalry Adversity is our teacher. Friendship, at best, is frail. It gleams upon our pathway like a bright, beautiful star, then vanishes, and we are left in the shadow. Why is it that everything bright and lovely must perish? The sunset tints vanish as the eye | we fancied that she was an Arcadian shepherdess, or seeks them, - the rose no sooner blushes in its richest bloom than it begins to fade. — the sweetest songs die upon the ear and are forgotten, - and human sympathy and love, our most precious earthly gift, how frail it is! An unguarded word, a heedless act, or a deviation from the path of rectitude in one we love, how does it chill the heart and open the way for dark distrust and prejudice. Why were sunlight, and beauty, and music created, and whywere we made with tastes to enjoy them? We are only travelers here, heavenward bound, and our Father shows us gleams of beauty to allure us onward to a world all brightness and love. We are on the sea, and if sunny weather and calm for the haven. When we have passed the vestibule of life-this mortal pilgrimage-we shall, if purified from earth's stains, enjoy friendships never to be dissolved. Shall we then look back upon the rough path of life and think of the heavy burdens we bore. and the rough discipline we passed through? If so how shall our spirits rejoice over every experience by which our hearts were made better. Dark days, buried hopes, and false friends, will be looked upon as difficult but needful lessons to teach us that this earth was not our rest. BERNICE. Butler, Wis., 1861.

A GOOD WOMAN. -- I account a pure, beautiful, intelligent, and well-bred woman, the most attractive object of vision and contemplation in the world. As mether, sister, and wife, such a woman is an angel of grace and goodness, and makes a heaven of the home which is sanctified and glorified by her presence. As an element of society, she invites into finest demonstrations all that is good in the heart, and shames into secrecy and silence all that is unbecoming and despicable. There may be more of greatness and of glory in the higher developments of manhood, but surely, in womanhood God most delights to show the beauty of the holiness and the sweetness of the leve of which he is the infinite source. It is for this reason that a silly young man or a vicious old one makes me sigh or shudder. It is for this reason that I pray that I may write worthily to young women. - Timothy Titcomb.

Or all the passions, jestousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is - to watch the success of our enemy; its wages - to be sure of it.

[Written for Moone's Forral New Yorker)] THE FIRST SPRING-FLOWER.

I round it on the last day of March - a pale, little Claytonia, lifting, its head above the drifted autumn. leaves. I pitied it, for it was alone, and although the sun shene brightly upon it, it trembled in the fierce Merch wind, and I knew how slight was its hold on the loose soil beneath. Kind hands took it up, and I could but think that the delicate pink of its petals grew brighter in the light of loving eyes. Was it all fancy? All day long the little flower lived in my thoughts. I had seen that of which it was the type. and almost unconsciously linked the two. A life listing itself up against the cold winds of the world,a soul shaken with doubts and fears, - a heart struggling with the heartless, - life and soul, and heart, faint and weary with the ceaseless pain of living. Of all this spoke the flower, not dimly, indeed, nor negertainly, but flashing in upon consciousness with strange elegeness and intensity.

Aprilucame in, like the very dist she is, with a flurry of snow and a chilling coldness. What mattered it that the clouds fied before the sunshine, that the snow yielded up its dainty life beneath the heat? Add the opening flowers and unfolded buds were chilled to the heart, - they would never blossom. I was glad that some one had sheltered my flower. In other hands yet mine. Had it not come to me in all the fullness of its typical nature? Was it not to me activing othing? My heart had enfolded that of the flower within itself. its life was merged in mine. and henceforth it was part of me. And I thanked Gon' that loving hearts 'sometimes' sheltered the bruised and the broken; that strong arms sometimes ient of their strength to protect the weak even here, and that above, the great heart of Gon best with an infinite fullness of love and pity for the sorrows of the finite. MARGARET ELLIOTT.

Gainesville, N. Y., 1881.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] QUERIES FOR AUNT BETSEY.

DEAR AUNT BETTET: Will you allow one of the 'girls" who has read what you think of "Woman's Rights? to say a few words? I like to look at the bright side. Now, honored Aunt, I know that woman's home is, in many respects, her "world," and that there are many things to learn away from boardin' schools and 'cademys; but Aunty, do you really think we are all going to get our necks broken when we jump off that "precipice" you told us about? I know you did not exactly say so, but then, (we have no precipices on the prairies,) in all the stories we read about people jumping or falling off them, they are sure to get killed. Do you really think, too, that when we "get married" and "go tagging after a man," we shall "never see him at home?" Are you sure he never will bring in a pail of water or an armful of wood? Will he never ask if there is anything he can do to help us? Do you know he will be unable to find his own shirt, if we, (as we ought,) have a place for it and keep it there? Must we always leave the shirts till there are a dozen to mend? Do you think it will "take half an hour to find a needle" every time we want one? Is it impos sible to get along without a "honey moon"?—or, can we not have the "butter and honey" spread all over the bread rather than on one spot? Now, Aunty, I know there will be a great many "briars and sticks," but will he never help us over them?

If you are sure all these evils will befall me if I get married, your admonitions will save one of your nieces from a "woman's fate." Please tell me, Aunt Respectfully, your niece, BETSEY.

Princeville, Ill., 1861. WOMEN IN THE XIXth CENTURY.

Mater women who to-day are moving quietly and gracefully through the light and shadow of fire-side life, are to be known hereafter. Their names will be gracious words to other generations. They shall have justice done them, for the nineteenth century, among other inventions and discoveries, has discovered woman! It was not enough that she was placed in the garden of Eden for us. We were blind it would be a blessing in teaching us who are our for many thousand years. When the world was we taught her to be a pretty Amazon, to dress our wounds, to bind her scarf about our helmet, to receive a fantastic and insincere adoration. Then, as if there were never to be an end to our nonsense, a lovely wood-nymph, with confused ideas of virtue. Then was the sickly, sentimental, pastoral age in full blast... Then did she tap us on the cheek with her fan, and smirk and smile, and paint and powder, and wear her hair four stories high. That was the courtly age. But by and by she wearied of these follies. We began to treat her with more sense,then little by little she began to assert herself; the better we treated her the more she asserted, until at last we cried outdike Frankenstein: "What monster is this we have created?" But it was not a monster -it was only a Woman! Great in her weakness, noble in her charity, beautiful in her patience. We waters always surrounded us, we should never wish! have found; her out! She was never so recognized as now; we have discovered that she has brain as well as heart; that she can write verse like Mrs. Browning, paint pictures like Rosa Bonhour, and still be all that is gentle and lovable, like Florence Nightingala. ... Kniekenbocker Magazine.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.

THE English bring up their children very differently from the manner in which we bring up ours. They have an abundance of fresh, out-door air, every day whenever it is possible. The nursery maids are expected to take all the children out every day, even to the infant. This is becoming more prevalent in this country, and should be pursued whenever it is practicable. Infants should be early accustomed to the open air. We confine them too much, and heat them too much for a vigorous growth. One of the finest features of the London Park is said to be the crowd of nursery maids, with their groups of healthy children. It is so with the promenades of our large cities to a great extent, but it is less common in our

country towns than it should be. In consequence of their training, English girls acquire a habit of walking that accompanies them along. At such periods memory will be true to her through life, and gives them a healthier middle life, office, and past years will again appear like the than our own women enjoy. They are not fatigued moving scenes of a panorama. All we are almost with a walk of five miles, and are not ashamed to startled at their number, and as memory recalls the wear when walking thick-soled shoes, fitted for the dampness they encounter. Half of the consumptive feebleness of our girls results from the thin shoes they wear and the cold feet they necessarily have. English children, especially girls, are kept in the nursery and excluded from fashionable society and all frivolties of the season at an age when our girls are thinking of nothing but fashionable life.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MOUNTAINS.

Myer welcome are the mountains To the sight, With their brightly-gleaming fountains Gushing in the light, Far or near, Ever welcome, ever pleasant,

To the peer and to the peasant, Whether crowned with morning's star, Or with evening's crescent; Fair in winter, with their bold peaks towering, Fair in summer, with their foliage flowering, When from fields of heat the pained eve, turning, rests

On their ever-cooling crests: Fair in spring, As if, with new-fledged wing, Earth strove to bring To better view the season's offering; But fairer still, most fair, In autumn, when the year, Deep-flushed, and hung with many a tear Is constrained to despair: October hangs her banner there; A thousand eyes will meet it, A thousand hearts will greet it, Greet its glory and its gloom-Till comes November, bleak and frosted And bears its beauty to the tomba Starkville, N. Y., 1861.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SCOTT.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. His father was a writer to the "Signet." His mother was a woman of very superior intellect, and of respectable postical talents. He was a sickly child, and his right foot was by some cause so greatly injured as to render him lame during life. He was, even in childhood, an inveterate story teller, and spent much of his time while he was in school in relating to those who sat near him stories of his own composition. Of course he was not remarkable for proficiency in his studies. The time his teachers wished him to occupy in application to his books, he spent in day-dreaming. But his idleness was only apparent; for he was laying up treasures for future use. As he roved over the hills and through the dales of Scotland, he was getting ready for his course of authorship.

In 1783 he entered the University of Edinburgh, and in 1792 he became an advocate at the Scottish bar. We have not learned that he gained any very great eminence as a lawyer. His heart was not in his profession, and he soon forsook it, and turned to authorship. When he was about twenty-five years old, he made his first attempt as a poet. The effort proved a complete failure, and the printed sheets of his poem were devoted to the service of a trunk maker. But the poet was not inclined to give up the battle. He kept on writing, and in 1802, the "Minstrelsey of the Stottish Border" issued from the press. It was successful; and in 1805 his fame was fully established by the publication of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." From this period, our subject was an author by profession, and his works followed each other in rapid succession. "Marmion" was, published in 1898, and "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810. This was the time of our author's greatest popularity as a post. The decline of this popularity is accounted for without much difficulty. He had as a poet struck out into a path which was but little frequented; but by the time "Don Roderick" made its appearance, the public had become to a degree sated with productions that possessed the similarity which characterizes his long poems. And it cannot be denied that his latter poems are really inferior to their predecessors. There is a very perceptible difference between the literary merits of "Marmion," and those of the "Lord of the Isles?".

But enother thing lessened Scorr's popularity Lord Bynon become a candidate for public favor. It is not to be wondered at that "Childe Harold" called off attention from "Rockely" and "Harold the Dauntless." The "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and "Marmion," were published nearly at the same BYRON SOC In this contest

ascendency, and Scorr ceased to be the favorite poet. But Scott, himself, helped to draw off attention from his poems, by the publication of his novels. "Waverly," the finest of his productions, was published in 1814: Seldom has a work been more favorably received by the public than was this one; and for the remainder of his life the author was acknowledged as the great novelist of his age. Perhaps one thing that helped to keep up the excitement in regard to these works, was the obscurity in which the question of their authorship was so long enveloped. For years the appearance of a new "Waverly Novel" produced as much excitement in Great Britain as any of the great political events that

characterized that period. Our poet had long sighed for admission among the aristogracy of Great Britain. He was weak enough to suppose that a mere title could confer honor upon the author of "The Lady of the Lake" and "Rob Roy." In 1820 his wish was gratified, and he became a baron of the United Kingdom. But the prosperous part of his life was about closing; for in 1826 he was involved in debt to an immense extent, by the failure of his publishers. He set himself at work to pay off his liabilities by his pen; and he paid over to his creditors the enormous sum of nearly \$350,000 dollars. in about four years. But nature gave way under such toil, and on the 21st of September, 1832, he expired at Abbotsford.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker:] STRAY THOUGHTS.

How swiftly do the years glide away. Come and gone ere we scarce notice their approach; each succeeding one seeming more brief than the one which preceded it. In the hurry and bustle, the joys and sorrows of life, we almost forget that each one, as it passes, shortens our existence here.

Yet there are times when this truth comes home to our hearts. With the mniet hush of evening about us, and with no companion near but our thoughts, we sometimes realize how swiftly time is bearing us scenes that hope pictured to fill their space, how different do they appear. How few have brought the pleasure that was anticipated, - how few have seen accomplished what was planned as a New Year's Day dawned upon us.

Still there are some scenes we would live over again, - some chapters in life's history we should love to repeat, - and on such scenes will memory gets down to only rhumatism.

linger. Perhaps it is childhood's hours, and again, we are surrounded, by our early friends, and grow happy in an existence without a care.

But the past is gone never more to return. We can recall nothing that we have said, or undo aught that has been done. Surely this should place a guard over every word and deed. It should teach us the folly of inaction, and the importance of industry. It should teach us that each day, each hour, has its duty to perform, and that he will surely live happiest who best performs those duties. J. A. Smith. Geneva, Wis., 1861.

REVERENCE CHILDREN.

JUVENAL says: "The greatest reverence is due to a boy." Plutarch relates of Cato the Censor, that, when his youthful son was present, he was as careful of his words as though he was conversing with the Vestal Virgins, whose lives were devoted to perfect purity. Juvenal adds that nothing unseemly, either in words or appearance, should ever touch the thresholds within which a boy dwells. These sayings commend themselves to every one, and they scarcely need illustration or argument to enforce

When we consider the comparative purity of a child's mind, his truthfulness, and his ignorance of evil, we feel that there is a sacredness about it which may well command our reverence; and there are few who do not feel under some restraint in a child's presence. We do not indulge in quite the same freedom of speech, nor allow ourselves quite the same license of action, when we know that a child is obserwing us. But there are few who are careful enough, few who give the subject sufficient consider-We do not keep its importance enough pefore us, nor weigh as we ought the effect which our words and actions have on the young. Children do not retain their purity as they advance in years. Little by little they become contaminated, as we allow them to be exposed to the touch of evil; and some parents have to mourn through all their latter years that they were so careless of their children's youth. When we have on white garments we are obliged to use great care to keep them from being soiled. So much care, and far more, should we have of children, for the purity of their minds is soiled with a breath, and we cannot, when we would, wash them and make them clean.

We are all prone to evil, children as well as those of riper age, and in addition to this, children are creatures of imitation, and if they become acquainted with vice, they will be almost sure to fall into it. We see their tendency to imitate developed at a remarkably early age. Indeed, it is almost the first faculty of the mind which shows itself, and from the first few days onward we may every day notice its power. What we do one day we see reproduced in our children the next. They grow up with our characters, modified by the external influence we have permitted them to feel; and from their tendency to evil, they will have our follies rather than our wisdom, our weaknesses rather than our strength, our vices rather than our virtues.

Parents must be careful not only to train up their children aright, that is, to give them good instruction and to enforce their obedience to it, but also to set before them nothing that is not worthy of imitation. A parent who desires his child to be virtuous, has always before him the best persuasive to the daily practice of virtue; and how can one who has an interesting family of loved ones growing up around them, fail to feel the importance of circumspection in regard to his own character and conduct. _S. S. Times.

SNAPPING HP.

Man dogs and turtles are not the only snapping nimeds in the world. It is to be feared that most families are afflicted: with one or more "snappers." who are wont to exercise their spitfire propensities. especially at the table or around the family fireside. Addressing herself to her mother, Mary, with her eves full of twinkling and fun, says:-" I took a walk at ten o'clock this morning, and-" Here John broke in. Now, John was just at that age when a youth knows everything under the sun; and more too; he never makes a mistake: is always positive that everything he does, says, or thinks, is just exactly so, and could not possibly be any other way. "Why. sister, how could you say it was ten o'clock? it was quarter past ten at least!" One sample is enough. Every one of observation can, of his own knowledge, multiply cases indefinitely.

The unseemly habit is sometimes observed in famiies whose position and opportunities of association would lead to the supposition that everything vulgar and uncourteous would be instinctively shunned. The person criticised, not having sense enough to pass over the boorishness, begins a defence; and before one is aware of it, the whole table or circle is silenced, and find themselves in the awkward position of listeners to a series of angry contradictions about a matter of no possible consequence to any one of the whole company, in one sense, but of importance in another, as there is a certain disagreeableness about it, which all feel more or less. What if a thing, happened a minute or a month, later or sooner? it is the general statement to which attention is directed. Contradictions, criticisms, and corrections in general company are clownish; they are clear proof that, in almost every case, the person who assumes such an ungracious office is a boor of the first water, and is essentially deficient in that refinement and delicacy, which are inseparable from a cultivated mind and a taste for all that is beautiful, elegant and refined. A whole evening's enjoyment has been frequently marred, and all of the company have gone home with; a kind of blight upon the sensibilities, in consequence of a jar saused by the impatient contradiction or correction of some unimportant fact in a narration.—Hall's Journal of Health.

ADVANTAGES OF LABOR. - The rich man pays dearly for health - the laboring man is paid to be healthy. Exercise is the best physician. Those who have strength, and a good pair of legs, need not to be drawn about in a carriage. Carriages are fine things for doctors. The more they increase the more need there will be of medical men and drugs; and those who never work, create for themselves weak arms, delicate hands, and infirm or crooked spines. Labor has its joys as well as its sorrows, and a far higher reward than that of wages. If this fact were better understood, no one would be idle. Far better is it to work for no pay at all, than to suffer the ills of having nothing to do. A good appetite, healthy digestion, and a free circulation of blood, are among the blessings of labor.—Elliot.

PLEASURE is sometimes only a change of pain. man who has had the gout, feels first rate when he

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker.] THE PROPHECY.

BY E. J. PINCH.

I READ in God's own Book the promise given To mourners tempest-tossed, That though by adverse winds and billows driven, Yet they should not be lost.

A beauteous prophecy it stood before me, Calming my troubled breast, And when, wave after wave, the deep came o'er me, It whispered still of rest.

Of its fulfillment now I see the token That then my spirit sought: And by it know the precious words there spoken Shall never come to naught.

Oh, weary, doubting one, whose life is clouded By ever anxious feats, Whose hope is dim, whose star of faith is shrouded, In grief too deep for tears,

Look upward see the bow of promise bending χ With radiant glory bright, And from the throne of Heavenly Love descending The dawn of Heavenly Light, Alden, N. Y., 1861.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] HOMES OF THE DEAD.

MAN dies and "goeth to his long home." It has, been decreed of all, and princes and beggars, rulers and the ruled, bond and free, bow alike to the King of Terrors." Wherever may be found the habitations of the living, there also are the homes of the dead, perhaps more in number, and with the same distinctions which wealth, rank, and power always give. The pyramids of ancient Egypt, those stupendous monuments of stone, so vast and mighty that they are the wonder of the whole world, are supposed to have been intended for royal sepulchers, the immortal resting places of crowned heads. This also was the original design of the Catacombs, in whose extensive galleries are now gathered all ages, ranks, and classes of mankind,—the great congregation of the dead. In the far East, set amid unfading greenness, small chapels, or temples, are often erected to the honor of their dead, ornamented within with costly fabrics, precious stones, and gold. Their 'fields of the dead" are described as "forests of the richest shade and verdure, enlivened by the streaming sunshine, the sparkling of fountains, the odor of flowers, and the songs of birds."

Every city in our own land has its "City of the Dead," where sculptured marble and monumental pile, show forth the wealth and praise of its possessor, and Nature vies with Art in its adornment. It is a "Silent City." No homeless ones wander with weary feet within its border, for mother Earth clasps each returning child to her bosom with the same fond welcoming embrace. No cries of weariness or paingo up from this haven of rest, "no hunger of bread or thirst for water" is ever felt there. No clash of labor, or sound of busy industry, is heard among the inhabitants thereof.

"Silent and fale and low they lie, Their marble doors are always shut, You can not enter in hall or hut, And mountain grasses, low, and sweet, Grew in the middle of every street."

Every town also has its church yard, and every country its hill side burish place sacred to the heart of many a mourner, where the wild rose blooms, and violets droop in reverence, - where the summer breeze sighs and winter winds wail,—where tears are shed, prayers offered; and high resolves made by the living.

The see likewise, has its home for the dead, many a strong man, many a frail woman, many a smiling infant slumber in its unfathomed caves.

"On beds of green sea-dowers their limbs shall be laid, Around their white bones the red coral shall grow, Of their fair yellow looks threads of amber be made. And every part suit to their mansion below."

And as we wander over our meadows and fertile fields, and rustle the fallen forest leaves with our careless feet, who can tell how many "homes of thedead! we are desecrating, how many fearless warriors and brave hunters are here laid down with their bows and arrows in anticipation of the great hunting ground beyond the setting sun. Thus not only are, our city cometeries and country grave yards comecrated as the "Homes of the Dead," but the whole earth, is a charnel house.

" It is the field and acre of our Gon, It is the place where human harvests grow,

Then it matters not where our homes may be when dead, whether beneath artic snows or tropic sun, on the arid sands of the desert, or beneath the dark rolling waves of ocean, in town or country, or whether, like one of old, "no man knoweth of our sepulchers," providing we are numbered with the great family above and have a home with them in Heaven. Columbus, Pa., 1861.

CHRISTIANITY A WITNESS. - Christianity is a testimony of a martyrdom; every Christian is a martyr, and has no other calling upon earth than to "show forth the praises of Him who has called him out of darkness into His marvellous light." The disciple of a Redeemer who died for the truth, ought also to be willing to die for the truth; if not on the cross or in the flames, at least by the perpetual subjection of self-love and the constant practice of self-denial; if not in his body, at least in the good opinion of his fellow-creatures, whose esteem is deemed a second life, and whose contempt is considered, little short of death. Thus the distinguishing characteristic, the primary seal of Christianity, is testimony, is confession; and the greatest crime towards God is silence.

ACT YOUR PART. - There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall, but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the churchyard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be. a blank, and to be a nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find out your night, and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle for God and truth, - Spurgeon.

TRUTH.—Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon your lips, and is ready to drop out bafore you are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. Truth can live in all regions, flourish in all soils, and become naturalized in all climes.



The Reviewer.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: From the Death of William the Shent of the Synod of Dort. With a Full View of the English-Dutch Struggis; against: Spain; and of the-Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By John Loventor Mother, T.E. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, author of "The Rise-of-the Dutch Republic." In two volumes. [8vq.] New York: Harper & Bros.

SELDOM has a historical reputation like that of Mr. MOTLEY grown up with so much rapidity. Seldom has a suddenly acquired reputation been founded on a basis so solid. The Revolt of the Netherlands was a really great work. It bore the most unquestionable marks of all the qualities which give value or interest to historical writings. He was fortunate in his selection of the period, the issue, and the people for historical portraiture. He was fortunate also in respect to the historians, with whom his work could be directly compared. No writer at all adequate to the task, had undertaken to describe the eighty years struggle of the Dutch, for their liberties and their religion. All these circumstances contributed to give extraordidary eciat to the dist work of our author. That named at the head of this article is a worthy continuation of the task which was so worthily commenced in Mr. MOTLEY's first work.

For English speaking readers there is an interest attaching to these volumes beyond that excited by the first published In this work the author goes over that romantic period in English history which includes the struggle with Spain for the results of the Reformation. It has for us a melancholy interest at the present time, as illustrating the evils which grew out of the want of a central power in the locally governed, and locally jealous, States of Holland. An intense individualism seems to be a characteristic of all the Germanic races, and it is only by dangers the most imminent, and sufferings the most severe, that a sufficient amount of centralization can be developed among them to secure unity in counsel, or energy in action. The lessons in practical politics with which this work abounds, have a most significant meaning for us in our condition of disgrace, division, and weak-ness. We would call the attention of our readers to this special lesson of Mr. Motley's book. Whoever learns it aright, will also learn to appreciate the profound sagacity of those among the framers of our constitution who sought by all means to guard our country from the terrible evils of disintegration by the fell spirit of local jealousy and party

Like the Revolt of the Netherlands, by our author, this work is full of fine character drawing, skillful grouping of scenes and events, and displays the most conscientious and pains taking research, to arrive at truth. His style is brilliant, with just enough of dash and skillful carelessness to keep the reader's attention always alive, and beguile him of the fatigue of going over so much minuteness in details. There is certainly need of all our author's skill in these respects, for when we remember that these two stout voles cover only about five years of the history of the little territory of Holland, we cannot but think of the enormous libraries which the History of Modern Europe would fill, if written with no more regard to the art of condensation.

It may be said, also, that there is too little regard paid to general unity in the mode of presenting the events to the reader's mind, and perhaps too much time given to the long negotiations which seem as introductions to the great events which the real subject matter of the history consists. The new material which the author has unearthed from state archives, which only of late have been open to the historian, had possibly an undue value in the eyes of one who has spent so much hard labor to obtain them.

We may suggest also, that in the contest depicted, too much stress is laid on those trifling events which are often thought to determine crises in the history of nations Taking our stand at certain points of view, nearly all events may seem to turn upon trifles; but we should never forget that all the forces of nature and will are sure to unite in the aid of a people who have determined to sacrifice every thing to the attainment of freedom, or the vindication of any great principle which takes a vital hold of our common humanity.
While venturing to make these suggestions, we would not for a moment seem to detract from that merit which has secured for these volumes a unanimous tribute of the most hearty praise. We cannot do our readers, young or old, a better service than to recommend to their attention the whole five volumes which have thus far depicted the wonderful fortunes of the people of Holland. As a State we owe them a debt not easily repaid. They contributed an element to our popu lation whose value has been too much overlooked. It is time that New Yorkers should cease to associate ideas of the lud crous and grotesque with the fortunes and history of the Dutch Republic. To Holland we owe the best model for the government which our fathers established. To Holland we owe the result of that revolution in England which saved us in infancy from the tyrainy of the Stuarts. It is time that our people at large should cease to take their notions of Dutch character and achievement from the clever caricatures of Washington Inving. For sale by Steele & Avery.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: Being an Accurate and Detailed Account of the Various Diseases to which the Equine Race are Subjected; together with the Latest Mode of Treatment, and all the Regulsite Prescriptions, written or breatment, and air the Requisite Prescriptions, whiten in Plain English. By Enwagp, Maxhuw, M. R. C. V. S., author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs: their Management," Editor of "Blain's Veterinary Art," etc. Illustrated with more than Four Hundred Representations. [8vo.—pp. 536.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HERE is a work that will receive a warm welcome from all those interested in the welfare of the horse. And not alone a welcome, for we would not be surprised to see it the source from which horsemen will draw their supplies of knowledge concerning the mode of treating the various diseases to which this noble animal is subject. In addition to the well known reputation of the author, and his ability to treat the subject with the skill of a master, the fact that,-ignoring the too common practice of talking after the manner of th pedant, or as though he were addressing accomplished and thoroughly educated veterinarians,-he furnishes data and facts in plain English, will tend to popularize the book and enhance its value. Mr. MAYHEW states, in his Preface, that "he desired to compose a work which should render the gentleman who consulted it independent of his groom's dictation,-which should enable any person who had read it capable of talking to a veterinary surgeon without displaying either total ignorance or pitiable prejudice, -which, in case of emergency, might direct the uninitiated in the primary measures necessary to arrest the progress of disease, - and which, when professional assistance could not be obtained might even instruct the novice how to treat equine disorders in such a manner as would afford a reasonable prospect of success. When the regular diet and simple lives of most horses are regarded, the latter expectations certainly do not seem beyond the reach of human ambition. Cleanly and, simple remedies alone are required. • * • The author has endeavored to eschew hieroglyphics and to avoid technicalities. The meaning has shaped the terms employed; and the graces of style have been intentionally discarded."

The Illustrations, numbering more than 400, are well executed, and will, through the medium of the eye, assist the tyro in acquainting himself with the external manifestation The letter press is in perfect keeping with all other matters employed in the completion of the volume. As a whole, the "Illustrated Horse Doctor" is eminently worthy of the mind which conceived it, and of the business tact and well known taste of the firm which has caused it tobe presented to the American public in a garb so attractive. From the Publishers.

OLD MACKINAW; or, The Fortress of the Lakes and its Surroundings. By W. P. STRICKLAND. [12mc.—pp. 404.]
PMIRSetphia: James Challen & Ecn.

This was a much needed volume. Although the localities of which it treats are separated by only a few liours travel from the great commercial marts of our country, still "Old Mackinaw and its Surroundings" are, of a truth; " out in the woods" to most of the people. In nest and ready form, we are here furnished with the history, legend, scenery, products, etc., of this "Upper Country," and the statistical portions are of great value. The author has brought every appliance into use, with the view of producing a reliable and entertaining volume, consulting all works which in any manner could be made to assist in the perfecting of his project.

The pages of the work are embellished with neat and spirited engravings, and the typography is excellent. It is for sale by DARROW & BROTHER, Main St. Bookstore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT SANDWICH, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT-N. E. BALLOU, OBSERVER.

Latitude 41°, 31. Longitude 88°, 31'. Height of Station above Sea, five hundred seventy-five feet.

	T	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	Avg.	SEPT.	Ogr.	Nov.	DEC.	ANNUAL P	
1860.	JAN.	LER.	MAROH	A.P.H.I.	PLAT.	a UMB.	JUNI.	22.00.	Date 4.	001.	1		1860.	1859.
ermometer Monthly Mean	22,13	28,36	42,52	50.37	66.02	71.41	74.67	72,06	62,44	52.76	31.07	18,90	49.51	48,88
Highest Degree	52	61	74	86	90	94	98	96	98	85	67	53	98	• 100
Lowest Degree	—23	-12	20	28	30	54	58	54	38	30	3	-22	23	21
Range	75 - ,)	73	54	58	60	40	40	42	60	55	70	65	121	121
Warmest day	24	28	30	50	6	26	18	6	4	7	13	18	18th July.	17th July.
Coldest day	2	1	12	1	1	8	11	14	20	12	24	23	23d December.	31st Dec.
Cloudiness—10 being per- fect Gloudiness	4.87	5,36	2,98	3,88	4.53	5,17	5.10	3,35	5,48	4.60	4.24	4.43	4,41	4.88
ds North North-East East	1% 1% 1%	0% 314 214	4 1½ 0% 1½ 7	3 9 2	1 2% 3% 4%	2 7 3	2½ 6½ 5% 1½	3 3% 4%	21/4 41/4 41/4 21/4	3½ 8% 3½	23/4 23/4 23/4 23/4 23/4	2½ 2¾ 0¾	28 14 52% 82%	91 61½ 20%
South South South-West	136 6 736 436 836	1 81/4 23/4 51/4	11/5 7 4/5	2% 4 1%	434 5 3	5% 2 3% 4)4 216	1 1 3 2 3 4 5 3 4	8% 4% 3% 1% 4% 8%	21/4 61/4 11/4 5/4	1 1½ 4 8¾	2% 4 3% 9%	2% 2% 0% 7% 8% 2%	84 49 47% 57% 64%	31 6136 2026 5636 3773 60 32 76
North West	833	513	61/3	4	31/2	2%	4	7'		6	3	9	6475	76··
Total of each Month	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30 1	31	30	31	366·	365
Prevaling Winds	NW	N W	N W	NE	W	NE	NE	NW	S W	NE	W	N W	N. W.	MW.
Force of Winds	1,32	1.46	1.98	2,36	1.88	1,11	1.06	1.15	1.34	1.36	1.78	1.39	1.51	1.88
therFair days	834	5	13%	9%	516		814	31/5	2%	9 [31/6	53%	721/2	883%
Cloudy days	221/5	24	17%	2016	25%;	. 27	27%,	27%	27 1/4	22	26%	25%	298%	281%
Total of each Month	31	29	31	30	31 , , ,	80	31	31	30	31	30 -	31 +	366	365
Rain 1911 A. L. L.	3	5	3	7 1	10	7	12	4	14	5	10	1 3_	85	76
Rain and Snow	2	4	1 1	0	0	0	0	0	0''	2	1 1	1 2	12	10
Snow	4 .	7	1	0 (0	1 0	0	0	0	0	1 4	1 7	23	19
Amount of water in inches	2,75	3.07	.1.85	2.45	7.09	5.15	7.09	2.85	6.63	4.10	8.77	2,55	35.09	48.58

REMARKS.—We give the above abstract of the Meteorology of 1860 at Sandwich, Ill., for comparison with our own abstract, published in the Rubal of January 20th. The difference in the latitude of the two places exceeds a degree and a half, and in the longitude ten degrees and two-thirds. The elevations above the Ocean differ only fifty-nine feet. We see at Sandwich the average heat is the greater by 11 degree, and the water fallen there exceeds ours by 5.25 inches. Our Weather readers will be interested in making the comparison still further. The longitude of Rochester should have been 779 51:

GREEK AND LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

THE HARPERS are continuing their series of Greek and Latin texts. Their latest issue completes the works of EURIPIDES, giving us volumes two and three, in addition to the one heretofore published. They have given us the works of the great historian Thuvompines in two volumes; and a beautiful edition of the works of Virgil. These reprints will be of great convenience to the teachers of the classics, who have too often been restricted to the comparatively narrow selections which have been edited with notes, and thus published in this inaccessible form. These edition will enable teachers to change their books often enough to keep up their own interest in their work, while it will give learners a broader range of acquaintance with really valuable classical authors. The books are sold in Rochester by STRELE & AVERY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IRVING'S WORKS-NATIONAL EDITION.

THE following named volumes of the finely execute National Edition of the Works of Washington Inving -- to be completed in 19 volumes, and sold exclusively to subscribers at \$1.50 each — have been received from the Publisher, through the Subscription Agency of D. M. DEWEY, Roches ter. The style in which these volumes are issued - the (tinted) paper, typography, illustrations, and binding, being decidedly superior is highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the well known Publisher, Mr. GEORGE P. PUT-NAM, of New York. Of the works themselves it is scarcely necessary to speak, for every well-informed reader knows somewhat of the value of IRVING's writings, and his worldrenowned reputation:

A HISTORY OF NEW YORK, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, &c. Complete in one Volume. [12mo,—pp. 472.] New York: Geo. P. Putnam. Rochester—D! M. DEWEY.

THE SERTOR BOOK OF GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gent. Complete in one volume. [12mo.—pp. 465.]

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: To which are added those of his Companions. In three

BRACEBRIDGE HALL; or, The Humorist. A Medley by GEOF FREY CRAYON, Gent. Complete in one volume—pp. 465. Tales of a Traveler. Complete in one volume—pp. 477. Liff of George Washington. In five volumes — [four volumes already issued.]

OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A Biography. With Illustrations. [pp. 382.]

THE CRATER; or. Vulcan's Peak. A Tale of the Pacific. By
J. FENIMORE COOPER. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O.
C. DARLEY. [12mc.—pp. 494.] New York; W. A. Townsond, & Co. Rochester—L. HALL & Bro., Subscription Agents.

Agonts.

TRUMPS. A Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS, author of "Nile Notes of a Howadji," "The Howadji in Syria," "The Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," etc. Splendidly Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. [12mo.—pp. 502.] New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—Streen, ATERIX, & Co.

TORE HERPET & OTHER. ROCHESSIE TO STREET, EVER WITH WITH AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRADS and PHILIP WEARTON, authors of "Queens of Society." With Illustrations from Drawings by H. K. BROWNS and JAMES GODWIN. [12mo.-pp. 481.] New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—Steele, Avery & Co.

New Music.-We have received the following excellent pieces of Music from the Publisher, Mr. JOSEPH P. SHAW, 104 State st., Rochester:

ROOK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER. Ballad—as Sung with great appliance by HATTIE BROWN MILLER. Written by FLORENCE PERGY. Composed by GEO. C. STIMPSON. SWEET LOVE, GOOD NIGHT TO THEE. Words by JOHN DUFF. Music by J. L. HUTTON.

Spice from New Yooks.

Public Dinner Rules.

THE following is worth remembering by those who attend Fancuil Hall dinners. Thus:-Lobster's claws are always acceptable to children of all ages. Oranges and apples are to be taken one at a time, until the coat-pockets begin to become inconveniently heavy. Cakes are injured by sitting upon them; it is, therefore, well to carry a stout tin-box of a size to hold as many pieces as there are children in the domestic circle. A very pleasant amusement, at the close of these banquets, is grabbing for the flowers with which the table is embellished. These will please the ladies at home very greatly, and, if the children are at the same time shundantly supplied with fruits, nuts, cakes, and any little ornamental. articles of confectionary which are of a nature to be unostentationsly removed, the kind-hearted parent will make a whole household happy, without any additional expense beyond the outlay for his ticket. -"Elvie Venner, A Romance of Destiny," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

American "Hired Help." PALEONTOLOGISTS will by and by be examining species of a serving-man. The female of the same race is fast dying out; indeed, the time is not far distant when all the varieties of young women will' perished in the Mauritius. The young lady is all lost Almira or Loizy will be stared at by generations of Bridgets and Noras, as that famous head and foot of the lost bird are stared at in the Ashmolean Museum.—Ibid.

Pretense and Reality.

I know the families that have a way of living through everything, and I know the other set that when the fevers and dysenteries are in earnest, and when the fevers and dysenteries are in earness, and objection of being clogged by an accumulation of short distance south of Monterey Bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of that think they're dying as they're sick, and the folks in the case of a cylinder, the interior is so nearly that never find out they're sick till they're dead.—Ibid. filled up as to leave no room for coal. This vitrified the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles.

Lake Superior - Scenery.

LAKE SUPERIOR, though it possesses not all the astness of the ocean, is yet equal in sublimity. In gazing upon its surface, whether spread out like a vast mirror reflecting the varying tints of the sky, or ruffled by gently curling waves, or lashed into fury by the tempest, one is impressed with the idea of the Infinite. It is known to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, being nearly four hundred miles long from east to west, and one hundred and thirty wide. It is the grand reservoir from whence proceed the waters of Michigan, Huron, and Erie. It gives birth to Niagara, the wonder of the world, fills the basin of Ontario, and rolls a mighty flood down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. This lake lies in the bosom of a mountainous region, where the Indian yet reigns and roams in his wonted freedom. Except an occasional picketed fort or trading house, it is yet a perfect wilderness. The entire country is rocky, and covered with a stunted growth of vegetation such as is usual in high latitudes .- "Old Mackindro," by W. P. STRICKLAND.

Transparency of its Waters.

THE waters of this lake are marvelously clear, and, even at midsummer, are exceedingly cold. Mr. CHARLES LANKAN, who has written a most admirable book, entitled "Summer in the Wilderness," says, "In passing along its rocky shores, in my frail cance, I have often been alarmed at the sight of a sunken boulder, which I fancied must be near the top, and on further investigation have found myself to be upward of twenty feet from the danger of a concussion. I have frequently lowered a white rag to the depth of one hundred feet, and been able to discern its every fold or stain. The color of the water near the shore is a deep green; but off soundings it has all the dark blue of the ocean."- Ibid.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

READ ALOUD.

READING aloud is one of those exercises which combines mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. It is an accomplishment which may be cultivated alone,—perhaps better alone than under a teacher. - for then a naturalness of intonation will be acquired from instinct rather than art, the author, the sense of the subject.

To read aloud well, the person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is indistinctly heard by the furthest auditor in the room; if he is not, it is from a want of proper judgment and obser

vation. Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs, just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in while, oftener and deeper than of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts that short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations, is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself.

CYLINDERS FOR COAL STOVES.

THE clay cylinders for coal burning are now manufactured in very large quantities, and perform an important service in domestic economy. Their use enables us to adopt sheet iron for stove making instead of cast iron, rendering some stoves cheaper, the floors of our kitchens for tracks of the extinct, and others more ornamental. These cylinders, as well as all fire bricks, are made from a natural compound of silica and alamina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the most have vanished from New England, as the Dodo has intense heat. Those clays are the best in which the that we shall have left, and the mop and duster of the silica largely preponderates. An excess of alumina house pots, cutibles, and rejected or worn out fire bricks when finely pulverized. Fire clay is quite a costly article, although found in large natural deposits, as it has in most cases to be transported long distances from the mines to the place of manufacture, where it is frequently adulterated by a mixture of cheaper material. But even when fire brick is made from the have the trick of reason for it. I know the years | best and purest material, it is still liable to the great objection of being clogged by an accumulation of

mass cannot be broken off without danger of destroy ing the cylinder. It is said that by throwing a dozer oyster shells into the stove, the clinkers will drop off. But every body does not know of this curative.

It may be safely asserted that every clay cylinder is in time destroyed by clinkers. The true remedy is to incorporate some substance with the clay previous to burning, which will prevent the formation of clinkers, or to face its interior with some material which will neutralize the tendency of the iron contained in the coal to flux with the clay. This has never yet been done, and is well worthy of attention, as such bricks or cylinders would always be preferred. A thin film of plumbago would be effectual, if it could be applied. Soap stone cylinders are known to be free from clinkers, but are too costly. The demand for fire brick and cylinders is even now very extensive, and con stantly growing. A single rolling mill consumes hundreds of dollars' worth annually. The number of cylinders destroyed every year by clinkers must amount to many thousands. Whoever may succeed in producing an article as repellant to the coal flux as either iron or scapstone, will find it to command every market in which it may be offered. It is quite probable the need of such an improvement has never been publicly announced to inventors. But their attention being directed to the subject, the improve ment ought to follow .- Scientific American.

THE HYPOCRISY OF GYMNASTICS.

THE Scalpel, an expositor of the laws of health edited by E. H. Dixon, M. D., of New York, has a spicy article entitled "The Hypecrisy of Gymnastics." He says:

"It has filled us with horror to see a proposal to add a gymnasium to every public school in this city. A boy, until he is fourteen, or even more, wents no exercise beside the plays he gets up with his associates, in the open air; he will exercise from his natural impulse, and in the most rational and natural manner; so you need only give him a dry piece of ground, and a place to swim in in summer, and plenty of ice and snow in winter, and then leave him alone with his mates.

"Boys from eight to twelve years of age, who the most that is required being that the person practicing should make an effort to command the mind of at an age which does not demand violent exercise of to her: any kind; besides this, we think such processes are apt to retard the growing of boys, and will ultimately destroy their carriage and figure when they become men. Our readers may have observed the same thing, in the dissected appearance of the legs of some of our invenile dancers.

"Excessive exercise, besides injuring the mental faculties of man, has the tendency to injure the equal circulation of his blood. A stupid, clownish, young fellow, who had for the last eight months undergone the most painful and exhausting exercises of the gymnasium, for five or six hours every day, complained to me of the smallness of his legs. On looking at him. I saw what I afterwards discovered to be prevalent among acrobats and members of the circus - a great falling off in the flesh from the knees downward, and from the elbows toward the fingers.

How to Preserve the Treth.—The mouth is a very warm place - 98 degrees Fahrenheit. In this: northern climate we never have a temperature so high, in the shade. Even at ninety, beef will begin to decompose in twenty-four hours. The particles of beef and other food which are left between the teeth at dinner, begin to putrefy before dinner the next day. If you pick the teeth, the odor of the breath testifies to decomposition.

With this management we ought not to be surprised' that the gums and teeth should become the subjects of disease.

What is to be done?

1st. Use the tooth pick (goose quill) after each meal. Follow with a mouthful or two of water, to remove the particles the tooth pick may have left? behind.

2d. Every morning, on rising, use the brush and eastile soap. With these simple things thoroughly done, you will preserve the teeth to old age. - Lewis' New

Gymnastics. "THIRTY-SIX THIRTY." - The reader, who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the man and

tracing it as follows: It begins at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Caro-lina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Ken-States; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; and thence through the territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State, of California a short distance south of the middle, and the Pacific a

The Young Kuralist.

TO THE HONEY BEE. BY O. T. HOBBS.

Ho! wake thee, prince of insect throng, The winter's past, the summer's long; Come, sing thy soul-bestirring song. The willow's bloom, And sweet perfume

Come, hie thee forth in surny hours, Where dews lie fresh on golden flowers. And joyful, through thy blossom bowers, Sing thy rich lay The live-long day;

Of rich fraught breeze and blossom red

Invite thee from thy wintry bed.

The balmy air shall swell thy song, And waft its melodies along. No song like thine, with joy replete. So softly bland, so wildly sweet,

Nor insect skill to name were mete; Then to thy name Be lasting fame, And king of insects thou shalt be To rove mong flowers forever free. Randolph, Penp., 1861.

JONATHAN'S HORSE-HOE.

"JUST stop at the Agricultural Warehouse. and get some hoes and a dung fork," said Mr. SMITH, Sen., to his son, as he started one bright May morning for the city. Late in the afternoon "Dobbin"

entered the yard, closely followed by the old wagon. "What under the sun is that thing you've been getting," exclaimed the old gentleman, turning his eyes to the suspicious looking machine on board. A horse-hoe. Ten dollars throwed away. Jona-THAN, you will be the rain of me yet, -it won't never dew for you to go on in this way, - it will bring us all to poverty. My father and grandfather worked this farm before me, and by using economy and working hard, managed to get along. If we would, only follow in their tracks, and let these new fixins alone, we should do well enough. Why can't you be contented to work like other folks?"

At hoeing time "Dobbin" was hitched to the "jim crack," as the old gentleman called it, and the corn put through both ways, running close to the hills, leaving almost nothing to be done by hand. The potato field was served in the same way. The result was a much smaller crop of weeds that year than usual, and a much larger crop of corn. For some reason the potato field did not require mowing before the notatees could be dug,—a thing before unheard of,

"Had a very fine season," said Mr. Smith, Sen., to a neighbor, one day in autumn. "Never had such nice potatoes and corn before, - a fruitful season, very."

Permit me to say the horse-hoe was only one of the improvements instituted by Jonathan. Not endy did he obtain good tools, but also manured better, took a good agricultural paper, made alterations all over the farm, which is now one of the best in the vicinity, and its proprietor, Jonathan Smith, Jr., is a first-rate farmer, known to be in easy circumstances. New Haven Co., Conn., 1861. BEN.

VERY PROUD TO-NIGHT.

Ir was a cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was whirled furiously about, seeking to hide Itself beneath cloaks and hoods, and in the very hair of those who were out. A distinguished lecturer was to speak, and, notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Annesley, buttoned up to his chin in his thick overcont, ccompanied his mother. It was difficult to walk through the new fallen snow, against the piercing wind, and William said to his mother:

"Couldn't you walk more easily if you took my

"Perhaps I could," his mother replied, as she put work in the gymnasium regularly, (a bad babit,) her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible often develope their muscles to a bidequaly ugly to him. Together they breasted the storm, the degree. Instead of the soft, plump, juicy outline of mother and the boy who had once been carried in her youth, we have the skinny, over-worked, hard and arms, but he had grown up so tall that she could now dry outline of an old man, induced by over-exertion lean on his. They had not walked far before he said

> "I am very proud to-night, mother." "Proud that you can take care of me?" she said to him, with a heart gushing with tenderness.

> "This is the first time you have leaned upon me," said the happy boy.

There will be few hours in that child's life of more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that evening, even if he should live to old age, and should in his mannood lovingly provide for her who watched over him in his helpless infancy. It was a noble pride, that made his mother love him, if it were possible, more than ever; and made her pray for him with new arnestness,—thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future. There is no more beautiful sight han affectionate, devoted, obedient children. I am wire He that commanded children to honor their father and their mother, must look upon such with pleasure. May He bless dear William, and every other boy whose heart is filled with ambition to be a blessing and "a staff" to his mother."—Selected.

MANURE FOR CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I have an accumulation of manure composed of cornstalks, straw, &c., and the droppings of near a hundred sheep. Said manure mostly lying in a basin dug out in my barnyard, I would like to know how to apply it to the best advantage. Whether to plow it under in its long, unrotted state, for corn, or pile it and let it rot, or let it lay where it is until fall. Young FARMER. Greenwich Station; Huron Co., Ohlo.

We would draw the manure out immediately, spread and plow in. If it contains a good deal of rough material, it will be necessary to plow under pretty deen to cover all, but we would not put the manure deener than is necessary to accomplish this object. If the manure is kept until next spring before it is used, you have no benefit from it until the autumn of 1862: but if you apply it at once, next fall it will be in corn, or perhaps in pork, and by Christmas you will have the money in your pocket, or in the bank, drawing interest during 1862. The object of the farmer is to get his manure into produce or money as quick as possible. But he must not be so eager for this as to do so at a sacrifice.

SPENT TAN AS MANURE.—Being a young farmer, I. would wish some of your many readers to inform me if spent hemlock tan bark will do any good, if mixed with barnyard manure? I have a good deal of it, and would like to turn it to some service on the farm. The information may benefit more than myself.-

JOHN BURGER, Baltimore, C. W., 1861. TAN-BARK is of but very little value as manure.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- CANDO

A Card—Robbins & Appleton.
Ohio Reaper and Mower—Ross, Dodge & Pomroy.
Langstroth on the Hive and Honey-Bee.
Rulofson & De Garmo's Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper—John P. Adriance.
Lightning Rods—N. Brittan.
Alena Improved Harroy—Charles Elliott.
Fruit Prece C. H. Curtis.
Devon Bull Calves—John R. Chapman.
Ontario Grape—Aw Potter & Co.
Davis Seedling Potatoes—Joseph H. Vick.
Clinion Seedling Potatoes—Joseph H. Vick.
Doolittle's improved Black-Cap Raspberry—J. K. Tinkham.
Doolittle's Improved Black-Cap Raspberry—John Wood.
Wanted—J. Whitley, Jr.
Wanted—J. Whitley, Jr.
W. Y. State As, College—M. R. Fatrick, Prest.
Work for all—J. Whitley, Jr.
Work for all—J. Whitley, Jr.
Hongarian Millet Seed—A. Beebee.
Great Inducements—G. Whitley, Jr.
Hungarian Millet Seed—B. Beebee.
Great Inducements—G. Wh

BPECIAL NOTICES. Brown's Troches for Public Speakers and Singers.

Kural New-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 13, 1861,

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors, says:-In consequence of the control of warehouses of the Government in the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, having been usurped, it is impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding goods for transportation to those ports; and Collectors are instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to said ports can be permitted.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, daily receives applications from census marshals in seceded States for payment of their services. His regular reply is that applicants will be paid out of the stolen Government funds, whenever Southern officials shall see fit to recognize the drafts of the Federal treasury.

It is rumored that the Government agents sent to England and France, have returned, and report that both will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it. and that the President and Cabinet are determined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws at all hazards.

The Texas troops have been ordered South again. The representatives of the great European powers have, unofficially, expressed a desire that the Union should be maintained.

Mr. Blaisdell arrived from Texas on the 4th inst. bringing \$9,000, which the secessionists failed to get hold of at Galveston. He reports that the people have not been fairly heard, and are disgusted with the revolution.

Instructions had been given to the heads of departments not to hold official communication with the seceded States.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed that no more land warrants should be issued from the Pension office to citizens of the seceding States.

The Mexican question receives special consideration by the Administration, and an immediate treaty with that Government is one of the objects of that mission. The Spanish fleet which was to have been sent to the Gulf of Mexico, will be delayed until further instructions can be received from Madrid.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, in rejecting all bids for the loan under 94, has caused great disappointment among bidders. They allege that the advertisement gives no such direction. Had the entire \$8,000,000 been awarded, the average would have been 931. The Secretary concluded to issue treasury notes for the remaining five millions.

It is said that the new Minister to Belgium took out explicit instructions regarding the policy of the Administration toward the Confederated States, and a protest to the European Governments against the recognition of those States.

It is ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederated States have received instructions direct from France, instead of through the resident Minister here, in relation to the facilitation of Commerce with the Empire.

Lieut. Gilman has arrived at Washington, who states that great preparations are being made to attack Fort Pickens, and troops are being drilled daily by Southern officers. An attack is momentarily expected.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Times says, the batteries at Morris Island fired into an unknown vessel on the night of the 4th inst., for not displaying her colors. Major Anderson immediately dispatched a messenger to Gov. Pickens for explanations. The vessel put to sea.

A Charleston dispatch to the N. Y. World says, that there is great activity there, and believes that Sumter is to be attacked immediately. It is reported that orders have been received from President Davis to cut off the supplies of Major Anderson, and no communication be allowed to Sumter with the Fede-

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Montgomery says, that the Southern Government is determined to take Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln | The Secession Movement. attempts to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in Southern waters will be seized.

Orders have been received at the N. Y. Custom House to collect duties on foreign merchandize arriving from ports in Confederate States, when proof of previous payment cannot be furnished.

[The telegraph this (Monday) morning furnishes us with some rather startling intelligence. The news received over the wires of late has not been remarkable for reliability, and to-morrow may witness a contradiction, but we must give all as a current record of the times:1

An officer of the army stated to-day, that the first collision would probably be in Charleston harbor. The Government, he says, having decided some days ago, to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send an order detailing how it should be done, but General Beauregard, who is in command, in conjunction with Governor Pickens, refused to accept their plan of evacuation. What the order or plan proposed by the Government was, is not fully known, but it is understood that they wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States; this the Carolinians persistently refused to agree to, and demanded an immediate surrender. The facts were laid before the President, who at once decided that unless they accepted the plan or order proposed by the Government, that the fort should not be evacuated, thus compelling them to take it by force. When the ball is once opened, they will blockade every princi-

Charleston and ending with the mouth of the Missis- marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had dispatched sippi. Should an attack be made on Fort Sumter, an an express with placards and handbills, announcing attempt will be made to throw re-inforcements into it. They do not expect, however, to succeed in this, had no longer the support of the Federal Government, but nevertheless they will make the effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards, if they can. Lieut. Talbot left to-day with sealed instructions to Major Anderson.

It is a mistake to suppose that recent events in Dominica have excited any peculiar interest on the part of the Administration. Nothing is authentically known here, beyond the fact that the Spanish subjects on the Island sent to the Captain-General of Cuba for assistance, and that the two or three hundred troops dispatched by him were under orders not to land unless by request of the authorities there. There is, however, some anxiety to learn what Spain will now do in the premises. That she was privy to the revolutionary movement is a mere conjecture, as it is said this evening in diplomatic circles that there is no information upon which to base such a conclu-

The army and navy officers appear, in common with the public, to be unacquainted with the military designs of the Administration, but from the best available sources, it is almost, if not quite certain, that the greater part of the troops leaving the Northern ports are destined for Texas, to operate on the frontier, for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indian incursions. They will occupy the forts on the Rio Grande, and according to official representations, find a cordial welcome among the settlers who have been driven by the savages from their homes.

Gov. Houston has given full advices to the Federal authorities, and the result, it is anticipated, will be to re-establish him in his position as the Executive of that State.

The troops in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, on board United States vessels, are considered sufficient in number to re-inforce that fort, if this design has not already been consummated.

The N. Y. Post's Washington dispatches of the 9th inst., state that Gen. Scott continued in active personal supervision of the military there, which is considered sufficient to protect the city. The guards around the Capitol and Public Buildings have been doubled and well armed. The Post quotes a private letter from Charleston, which states that Major Anderson intends to retort on the Charlestonians stopping his supplies, by prohibiting further intercourse by water with the forts that surround him.

The N. Y. Commercial's dispatch says that Lieut. Talbot left for Sumter on the 8th, with instructions to Anderson, and will undoubtedly be re-admitted to the Fort, although stringent regulations have been adopted by the Secessionists.

The State Department has replied to the note of the C. S. A. Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government. declaring to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington, not however in

Legislature of New York.

SENATE .- A communication was presented from Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census, submitting the population of the State by counties, for the purpose of apportionment. It was ordered to be printed forthwith and referred to a select committee.

The Assembly bill for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder, was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

In Executive Session the name of Henry P. Vandyck was sent in as the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in the place of Jas. M. Cook, who it is understood, retires. The nomination created much excitement, and was referred to a select committee.

The Senate occupied the 4th inst. in consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted the amendment raising tax on salt to two cents.

Bills Passed .- Incorporating the Loaners' Association in New York city; regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; abolishing commission in reference to claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812; to extend the time for laying of a railroad track on the berm side of the Chenango canal; incorporating the New York Volunteer Burial and Monument Association; for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, and fish; appropriating five thousand dollars to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

ASSEMBLY.—The enacting clause was stricken out of the following bills:

Allowing the jury in criminal trials to be judges of the law and the facts presented; to punish for the sales of butts, barrels, and casks, with brands used by manufacturers of ales, &c., by unauthorized parties; relating to the inspection of steam boilers, engines, &c., in New York and Brooklyn, and for the better security of life and property.

The resolution expelling Jay Gibbons was adopted. aves 101, navs 8,

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate for submission to the people of the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were considered, and on motion, adopted — 60 to 33.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - The telegraph gives us Charleston dates to the 7th inst., from which we condense the following:

Reliable information has been received from the North, that reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter, and will be accompanied by a squadron under command of Commodore Stringham. Five thousand southern men, in addition to those at present in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within 24 hours. The ultimatum-seige or surrender-has not been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies sent to-day he was notified by Gen. Beauregard that they are the last, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive. Corps have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. Gov. Pickens has all day been inspecting the batteries, accompanied by a portion of his council and senior officers of the army. Every thing throughout was in a state of efficiency.

The South Carolina State Convention, by a vote of ceiling. 149 to 29, have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States.

TEXAS.—Gov. Houston has sent a messenger to the Legislature, protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

Texas advices of the 2d state that Col. Ford is reliably informed from Matamoras, that Gen. Ampupal port in the Confederate States, commencing with dis, with 3,000 Mexicans, is sixty miles off and board. Total number murdered, 26.

that Texas rightly belongs to Mexico, and that she and that now is the time to retake her. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming to him. Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos Island to be immediately removed to the scene of anticipated difficulties.

VIRGINIA .- At 12 o'clock, on the 4th inst., the debate was terminated in the Convention, and after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Wise to extend the time for explaining the amendment, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the 3d resolution, which opposes the formation of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics, and it was adopted.

The fourth resolution was next taken up. On motion of Mr. Wise, it was amended by inserting the words "several States," in lieu of United States, making it declare that the Territories constitute a trust to be administered for the common benefit of the people. Yeas 59, nays 66.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by striking out the last sentence, namely:

If the further admission of slave and free labor into any territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the territories ought to be made, and each system protected within the limits assigned it by laws necessary to its propendevelopment. Adopted.

Mr. Flourney moved to amend the fifth resolution by striking out the words, "and to aid in suppress ing domestic insurrection," thus making the declaration simply that the legitimate use of the forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign power. Agreed to -- 68 to 61.

The sixth resolution being taken up, Mr. Harvie moved to strike out the whole, and insert the following, viz:

Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resum Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, for adoption or rejection, at the polls at the spring elections in May, should be adopted by this Convention. Rejected.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connections. ion with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of Union, and impressed with its impor-tance to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, and peace, prosperity, and fraternal sel-ings be restored throughout the land.

The 7th resolution was then taken up and amended. on motion of Mr. Wise, by striking all from the word governments" to the last sentence - yeas 68, nays 65.

ALABAMA .- From the seat of the Confederated Government we learn that active efforts are being made to complete the Gap Railway route to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf, and it will be completed in a few days.

The treasury notes of the Confederated States were issued the 4th inst., under a law authorizing a million loan. The first bonds issued were for \$6,000, and sold at 20 per cent. premium.

The supplies of provision, it is believed, are getting scarce at Fort Pickens. Troops, provisions, and ammunition, are flowing

to the Confederate army in large numbers and quantity.

Personal and Pölitical.

Gov. Currin, of Penn., has sent in a message to the Legislature, in which he takes the ground that the people, having lost the military habits necessary amid the disturbed condition of the surrounding States, should begin to prepare for the means of selfpreservation, and it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the National laws. He recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war.

JAMES A. McDougal was elected United States Senator by the California Legislature in joint convention on the 21st ult., receiving 56 out of 111 votes. He was subsequently awarded a certificate by the Governor. Subsequently, however, the Clerk made affidavit of 113 votes having been cast, leaving Mr. McDougal one vote short. An investigation into the matter has been proposed by the joint committee. The supporters of Mr. McDougal claim that his election depends on the certificate, even if the committee report against him, laying the ground for a future contest at Washington, should the Legislature hereafter select another party.

THE Rhode Island election, on the 3d inst., resulted in the defeat of the Republicans. Gov. Sprague is re-elected by a large majority. The Legislature is of the same political character. Sheffield and Browne are elected to Congress over the late Republican members.

THE Republicans of Connecticut have elected their State ticket by an increased majority. They have carried both branches of the Legislature and the first and third Congressional districts. They have lost the second, and the fourth is not fully heard from.

MESSES. LANE & POMEROY were elected U. S. Senators from Kansas, on the 8th inst., by a small majority.

News Paragraphs.

THE Melbourne (Australian) Herald states that in less than a quarter of a century, Australia has increased from 170,000 to 530,000 persons, and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.

THE ultramontane Paris paper, L'Univers, states that the "last hours of Lola Montez were softened by the presence of Madame Buchanan, wife of the President of the United States." That is about as good as the information which, some years ago, the celebrated "Revue des deux Mondes" gave to its readers, stating that a negro, called Banks, had been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives."

THE Alabama State Convention has adopted an ordinance providing that the General Assembly of the State shall cede a district of ten miles square for a seat of government for the Confederate States.

THE sword of a sword fish was found sticking into the bottom of the steamer Golden Age, when recently overhauled in Panama. It was thirteen inches long, and had been driven through the copper, and the outer and inner plankings, and pricking even the

SIDNEY (New South Wales,) dates state that the ship Superior, of New Bedford, Mass., was seized at Treasury Island, September 16th, by the natives. All but six of the crew were murdered, and the vessel barnt. The six saved were made captives by the Chief of the island, and Capt. Mair, of the British schooner Annie, succeeded in obtaining the release of three. The others still remain in captivity. When burned, the Superior had 150 barrels of whale oil on

THE production of oil from the oil wells of Crawford and Venango counties, in Pennsylvania, is now so great that the Philadelphia North American anticipates that two or three million dollars will be realized from it this year. The transportation now amounts to five or six hundred barrels daily, and is rapidly increasing.

SEVERAL seizures of Buenos Ayrean cargoes have lately been made at New York, the Collector claiming that a wrong appraisment was made at the ports of that Republic, although such cargoes were certified by consular certificates. The value of the goods involved in the question, which has been referred to the Treasury Department, is estimated at over five millions.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The ship Phantom, Captain Sargent, which arrived at New York last week from Shanghai, brought one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported to this country from China, its value reaching between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars, consisting of teas, cassia and raw silk. Of the latter article there are five hundred and thirty bales, and of these one hundred and forty-four contained the Japanese raw silk, brought from Japan to China for shipment to New York. As each bale of the Japanese silk is worth \$800, and as this is but the commencement of the shipments, some idea may be formed of the trade likely to grow up between the two countries, indirect at present, but which will doubtless soon be direct.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY .- The Army Register for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted men of the army at 17,005—aggregate, 18,122. There are 198 companies in the different regiments. If all these companies were subject to the increased allowance of the regiments serving in distant stations, the total enlisted would be 17,549, and the aggregate 18,666. The distribution of our Naval forces throughout the world, as given in the Naval Register for 1861,

Vessels	Of. and men. 2,400 890 1,401 1,585 700 950	Guns. 172 47 85 104 36 68	Tons 11,120 5,192 7,632 6,444 4,375
Total34	7,927	507	7,587 42,080

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN .- In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., the Marquis of Normandy moved for the correspondence relative to recent events in the Ionian Islands. The Duke of Newcastle explained the nature of the events. He said, members of the Ionian Assembly moved that the whole Islands vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to Greece, and unite themselves into one empire for the purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. The English Government considered the proceedings unconstitutional, and called for the withdrawal of the motion, which was refused, and therefore dismissed the Assembly for six months. The English Government approved of this course. Similar explanations were given in the House of Commons.

Mr. C. Fortesque explained that the present convention between England and France respecting the NewFoundland fisheries, only regulated the machinery under existing treaties, and as it did not affect the rights of New Foundland, would not be isid before that Legislature. Lord Woodhouse also explained the terms of the

New Convention with Mexico, by which certain customs and duties are apportioned to British bond holders.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell promised to produce correspondence with the American Government relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded from France, relative to assistance rendered by their Minister in the escape of Miramon from Mexico. Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated International law; but said that in the absence of official dispatches, the French Government had not been applied to on the subject. The insurance on cotton ships from America had advanced at Lloyd's from 30s to 60s, including the risk of capture.

FRANCE.—In the Corps Legislatif, L. Jules Favre moved his amendment to the address respecting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. He strongly urged the necessity for such a proceeding, and asserted that the maintenance of the States would be impossible. The amendment was rejected. 246 to 5. The entire address was finally agreed to by a vote of 213 to 13.

So far from recalling the French troops from Rome, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out nominally to reinforce the garrison there, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria on the Po.

The Paris papers of March 23d, publish a telegram, dated the 20th, stating that the Porte has consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria. The international commander at Beirut has

demanded the prompt execution of the condemned Druses. In the Consistory, held yesterday, the Pope

declared that he would have granted the concessions advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but he could not receive the counsels or unjust demands from the usurping government.

The Civitella Del Tronto, of Naples, was capitulated on the 17th inst., before the order of Francis 2d reached them to surrender. On the 18th the garrison saluted the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. This city and provinces are tranquil.

A dispatch to the Times, dated Naples, 19, says that all the counsellors are dismissed,

The Council of Lieutenancy is dissolved. Directors will be appointed, and a more direct communication with Turin obtained. There will be a Piedmontese Director of Finances. On the 18th inst., a grand and imposing fete was

held in honor of Garibaldi. All was tranquil. The new ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following combination: Cavour, President

of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine; Fanti, Minister of War. TURKEY.—The Turkish Commissioners have proclaimed the act of amnesty granted to the Christian refugees of the Paschalic of Emisa. The refugees

have declared, however, that they cannot venture to avail themselves of the amnesty, and have sent a petition to the Sultan. The whole of Hezejodia is in a state of revolution, supported by the Montenegrins. The fighting is

general. Several Turkish villages on the frontiers have been reduced to ashes. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Breadstuffs—Quiet and steady, Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet and steady at 28s6d@30s. Wheat quiet and steady. Red IIs6d@I3s. White 41s@I4s6d. Corn steady. Mixed 37s3d@37s6d. Yellow 38s @\$8s6d. White 38s@30s.

Provisions—Generally quiet. Lard dull at 53s@54s.

The News Condenser.

- -- The population of Australia is over half a million.
- There are in the city of Philadelphia 2,664 fire plugs. - There is one house to every six persons in the United
- Fifty thieves were arrested at one haul in Manchester.
- England. -One thousand and fifty fires occurred in London during last year.
- The New York Post says that slavers are now fitting out at that port.
- Six persons lost their lives at a fire in Roxbury, Mass., on the 20th ult.
- On the 1st inst., the Boston Banks disbursed \$1,344,984 in dividends. - The peanut is cultivated in Georgia, Alabama, North
- Carolina, &c. - All "drop letters" are hereafter to be prepaid with
- postage stamps. - It is expected that the canal will be open for navigation
- by the 15th inst. - Scotch pig iron is \$2.50 per tun lower at present than it was a year since.
- It has been estimated that there are five million horses in the United States.
- The city of Providence is about to introduce gymnastics in the public schools.
- Counterfeit \$2.50 gold pieces have just been put in circulation in Philadelphia. - Supplies for the famishing in Kansas and for seed, are
- now arriving quite freely. - There are said to be 100 men in Liverpool, England, who
- are each worth \$5,000,000. - Engine Company No. 5, of Salem, Mass., passed its 118th anniversary on the 16th ult.
- The Charlestonians have now on hand 487,000 pounds of powder ready for the emergency.
- Williams' College has recently received a gift of \$25,000 from a wealthy citizen in Boston. - The tobacco crop of the United States last year was
- 195,000 hhds., valued at \$10,000,000. - An explosion of fire damp in a coal pit, near Manches-
- ter, Eng., recently, killed eight men. - The late terrible inundations in Holland have reduced
- 60,000 people to the depths of poverty. -- Creditors in Paris who send their debtors to prison, are obliged to pay about six dollars per month.
- Near Altonia, Pa., March 21, a car was burnt with the mail and the baggage of 80 passengers in it. - Mr. Lincoln received last week from an office seeker a petition said to be over two miles in length!
- There are now 132 shoe manufacturing establishments in Lynn, Mass., with a capital of \$1,036,100.
- -- Florida has just sold half a million acres of land to some New Orleans speculators at two cents at acre.
- Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, is suffering from gout, and quite ill from recent nervous excitement.
- There are now published in Constantinople more than 20 newspapers. One in English and three in French. - Ten policemen are required to watch the terrible float-
- ing battery at Charleston, to prevent its being set on fire. - Within four months over nineteen million dellars in
- specie have been brought into this country from Europe. - The convicts in the Penitentiary of Mississippi are engaged in manufacturing tents for the army of the State.
- Charleston, S. C., exults in the possession now of a steam fire engine, the manufacture of her own mechanics. - The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat says that large quantities of shad are now being caught in the Nanticoke river.
- Denver dates of March 18th have been received. Gulch miners are "making big strikes" in the Blue River country. - Green peas and strawberries made their appearance in the Savannah (Ga.) market, for the first time, on Wednesday
- Two sportsmen, firing simultaneously, killed sixty-seven wild geese at one shot, (four barrels,) at Montauk, L. I., last
- Parson Brownlow has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the ensuing election in that - The small pox is prevailing in all parts of Syria. The

French General has ordered the vaccination of his whole

- The wreck of the propeller Globe, which bursted her boilers and sunk at a wharf in Chicago, last season, has been - A Wyoming county wool dealer made a sale of domestic
- wool, three-fourths merino, last week, at fifty cents per - The number of suicides in Paris for the month ending February 18th, was forty-nine, of which twenty-four were
- Business at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard is pretty brisk just now. There are over eight hundred men on the pay-roll. - Newstead Abbey and domain, the homestead of Lord Byron, has been recently purchased by a Mr. Webb for
- The shad fisheries of North Carolina are unusually productive this season. One seine took in one day, last week,
- The books of Mires, the French defaulter, show that he has bribed illustrious personages to the amount of over - In a remote district of Canada, a few weeks since, fifty
- noose were caught in the deep snow, and easily butchered by hunters. - From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, we learn that the total value of exports from that city, last year, was \$847,058,72,
- The treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones, in the convents and churches of Vienna, are estimated at \$120,000,000.
- A monster hog is being exhibited at Bangor, Me.: his veight is 1,600 lbs.; length, 9 ft. 7 in.; girth, 7 ft., 6 in.; and height, 3 ft. 6 in. - By the Constitution of the Confederacy, not a dollar
- can be drawn from the public treasury unless by a two-thirds vote of Congress. - A deliriously drunken planter, Chas. Argum, in Sumter Co., Fla., some two weeks ago, shot five negroes dead while
- they were at work. - Newport, Florida, was partly consumed by fire on the 15th ult., caused by incendiarism. The loss reached \$100,000. Insurance \$25,000.
- river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estinated at \$60,000,000. - Fifty-three out of the six thousand eight hundred and eventy-seven traveling preachers of the Northern Methodist

- No less than 1,600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi

- Church died last year. - The secret ballot has been abandoned in Illinois. By a law just passed, every voter is required to put his name on the back of the ballot,
- A furniture dealer of Boston is engaged in getting up a splendid set of parlor furniture for President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. - Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has lost two children by scarlet fever since the meeting of the Southern Congress, of
- which he is a member. - In Chicago, Ill., boys are selling three-cent postage stamps at one cent, and efforts to trace the matter to a focus
- have proved unavailing. - The number of persons killed and wounded in Texas by the Indians, during the past three months, is estimated at four hundred and seventy.
- The French Government has decided to monopolize the business of manufacturing lucifer matches. It will bag 2,000,000 francs per year by it.

The Publisher to the Public.

To All Our Readers.

A New Quarter of the RURAL commenced with April, and subscriptions and renewals are specially in order now-to commence with April, or January if preferred.

The very liberal Specific Premiums and Ex-TRA GIFTS offered for Clubs formed before April, are EXTENDED TO MAY, so that Agent-Friends, Subscribers and others have another month to secure the Valuable Prizes. Read the list (including the new offer of Flower Scheds,) in Rural of April 6th, and see if it will not pay to form a club. Thousands would readily subscribe for the paper if asked. Will not its friends have the kindness to see that such are invited?

Back Numbers of this Volume will be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should Subscribe Soon.

THE RURAL is published strictly upon the CASH SYSTUM copies are never mailed to individual subscribérs until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books experience having demonstrated that the Cash System is alto gether the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

CLUBBING WITH THE MAGAZINES, &c. - We will send the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1861 and a yearly copy of either The Atlantic, Harper's, Godey's, or any other \$3 magazine, for \$4. The RURAL and either The Horticulturist, Hovey's Magazine Arther's Magazine, or any other \$2 magazine, for \$3. Canada subscribers must add the American postage.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for REW ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in carvasang for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and cannot all it up in your own neighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you—adding their names to those you may produre, and sending all together. Please think of this, and act upon the

VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. Now is the time for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in thousing the paper,—that's the best way to get subscribers,—we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

To those who wish to purchase a perfect "COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER," we would say that "BALL'S OHIO MOWER AND REAPER" is manufactured at the Auburn Prison by Messrs. Ross, Dodge & Pomrov, sole proprietors for the State of New York, for the use of these valuable patents. The machine is made of the best materials, and warranted to be a perfect Mower or Reaper, and to cut easily, without clogging, any kind of grain or grass, either wet or dry.

The Mower has a Cast Steel Cutter Bar, 4 feet 6 inches out, with polished wrought iron guards, plated in the Slot with

Cast Steel, and tempered. The Reaping attachment has a Finger Bar and polished wrought iron guards attached to it, with a Sickle-edged Knife, which, for cutting grain, is far better than the smoothedge mowing knives generally used. By means of the separate Finger Bar and Sickle, they are enabled to make the Reaper cut either 5 or 6 foot swath, and dispense with

the heavy Mowing Bar when reaping.

The Combined Reaper and Mower is delivered to the pur chaser for the sum of \$150, for a six months' note without interest, or \$145 cash. The Mower is \$30 less.

The agents for Monroe County are J. W. HANNAH, of Clifton, Monroe Co., N. Y. DANIEL KINGSLEY, of Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THEOAT. This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

" We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by Colds."-REV. DANIEL WISE, late Editor of Zion's Herald.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, Rochester, April 9, 1861.

FLOUR-We have no change to note in prices, but the demand is good. Most of the mills are running to full capacity to supply Eastern markets. Meal has declined 121/2 cents, and is selling to the trade at \$1.00 % 100 the

GRAIN-Wheat is as last quoted. Corn is drooping, old brings 45c; new is not worth more than 40c. Rve has lost 3 cents of the bushel during the week Oats now range from 23@25 cents. Beans bring 88c@\$1.13 for good; poor are not worth anything. MEATS AND POULTRY are without change.

DAIRY, &c.—Roll Butter has advanced to 15@16c. Lard has

put on ic 48 lb. Eggs falling off. _aFRUIT—Dried Apples have lost ½c ₩ tb; Cherries have gone u

MAPLE SUGAR has been rather scarce, but as the roads improve the quantity increases. Merchants are now paying \$10@ 11.00 per cwt, but the prospect seems to favor a reduction. HAY-Best qualities have put on \$1.00 per tun

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.	Eggs, dozen	10@11c
Flour, winter wheat,\$5,25@6,75	Honey, box	12/0/14
Flour, spring do 5.00@5.00	Candles, box11	K@12
Flour, buckwheat, 0,00@2,00	Candles, extra13	7134
Meal Indian	FRUIT AND ROOT	Ñ.
Meal, Indian	Apples, bushel	25@31c
Best white Canada, 0,00@1,35	Apples, bushel	2021
Corn. old00@45c	Peaches, dried, 30 th	901h
Corn. new	Peaches, dried, Ph.	10012
Rye, 60 fbs. \$\text{P} bush60@60	Plums, dried, Potatoes,	92010
Tate by weight 23/025	Potatoes	400050
Barley500 055	HIDES AND SKIN	R.
Barley	Hides and Skin	4 @ 4
Beans 88c(a)\$1.13	Calf,	ī Ã ĩ
MEATS.	Sheep Pelts,	507 163
Pork, Mess\$16,50@00,00	Lamb Pelts	5 0(a)88
Pork, clear18,00@19,00	Lamb Pelts Seros.	-10000
Pork. cwt	Clover, bushel\$4,	.00@4.2
Beef, cwt4,00@6,00	Timothy 2	50(703.4
Spring lambs, each1.50@2.00	Wood, hard\$3,	
Mutton, carcass4@5c	Wood, hard	.00@5.0
Hams smoked 9(a)10	Wood, soft 3,	00@3.6
shoulders6%@7	Coal. Lehigh7.	00@7.0
Shoulders, 63/07 Chickens, 90/10	Coal, Scranton5,	75(0,6.0
Turkeys10@11	Coal. Pittston	75@6.0
10000 AY2050	Coal, Shamokin5,	75@6.0
Ducks 49 pair	Coal, Char	10@12
DAIRY, &c.	Salt, bbl0.	
Ducks (2) pair	Hay, tun 8,0	0@12.0
Dutter, firkin	Straw, tun0,0	0.0
Cheese	Wool, 369 lb 3	0@50c
Lard, tried 1(ra)11	Whitefish, half bbl 4,2	5(0)4,50
Tallow, rough 0 6 6 Tallow, tried 8 6 8	Codfish, 🍽 quintal 4,5	0(2)5,00
OZSO bomt wolled	Trout, half bbl4.0	N 34 91

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK April 8.— FLOUE — Market heavy and 5c better. Sales at \$5.200,5.25 for super State; \$5.35,66,5.00 for extra 60; \$5.3505,65 for super sine Western; \$5.3605,65 for common to medium extra do; \$5.600,67 for inferior to good extra round hoop Onio. Canadian a shade lower; sales at \$5.40,47.00.
GRAIN.—Wheat, market dull and a shade lower; sales fair Chicage spring at \$1,20 delivered; Milwankee club at \$1,500,152; choice winter red Western at \$1,83½ delivered; common to white Western at \$1,83½ delivered; common to white Western at \$1,83½ delivered; common to store and delivered, and 62c for new do. Oats firmer at \$3½ for State, Western, and Canada.

PROVISIONS—Pork market steady; sales at \$12,37½017,50 for mess; \$12,600,13.00 for prime. Lard steady; small sales at 900 10½.0 Butter in fair request at 100,140 for Onio, and 140,190 for State. Cheese steady at 90,100.

ARRES—The demand for both kinds is fair, and the market is steady; sales of Pote at \$5,200,531½, and Pearls \$5,31½.

Hors—The market is quiet, but prices are without quotable variation; small sales to brewers at 200,226.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is fair, and the market is firm; sales of 170 bags, at 8c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at \$3,200,3,50 QB bushel.

BUFFALO, April, 8.—FLOUR—The market is dull and un-

3.00 29 bushel.

BUFFALO, April 8.—FLOUR.—The market is dull and unchanged, and the sales reported since our last do not exceed 200 bbls. at \$4.75 for extra State; \$4.75 @5.00 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; \$5.00 for fair to extra Mchigan; \$5.00 for fair to extra Mchigan; \$5.00 for fair to extra Mchigan; \$5.00 for for fair to extra Mchigan; \$5.00 for fair to extra Scales of double extra lows was effected at \$5.372.

A small sale of double extra lows was effected at \$5.372.

WHEAT—The market is quiet and parties are apart. A sale of red winter was made Saturday afternoon on terms nor made public. This morning 1000 bush. Canada club barged, at \$1.02 For other descriptions parties are apart. No. 1 Chicago spring is held at \$1.00@1.05; No. 2 do at \$60.@\$1.00; Milwaukee club \$1.00@18.00, and red winter at \$1.10@\$1.14. Corn remains quiet

TO BE OF

at 45@48c. for new and old. Oats dull at 24c. Barley in moderate demand, and quotations unchanged. Canadian nominal at 56½c. Rye—Market quiet at 60c. Peas—Canadian field held firmly at 53c.

SENDS—The stock is light, while the demand is moderate. Holders are asking \$2.75@\$3.00 for timothy, and \$4.37½@4.50

From the same as a light supply of nearly all descriptions, and the market is dull. Heavy mess pork is still quoted at \$16.00@\$16.20, and light do at \$16.00@\$16.20. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at \$6\c; smoked do at \$7\c; plain hams 9\c, and sugar cured at 10\c @11c. Cheese is selling at \$2010\c. from store, as to quality. Lard sells alowly at \$9\c @10c. Choice dairy butter commands 16\c @17c. in a small way, while ordinary western is dull at \$12\c c. Com. Adv.

ALBANY, April 8 —Flour and Meal — Our market opened quiet for flour, and throughout the morning only a limited business was done, mainly for the supply of the local trade, at the

ness was done, mainly for the bapping of the focat	urauo, au	ULL
closing rates of Saturday. Corn Meal steady and	quiet.	
Common to good State	.\$5.15@5.	25
Fancy and extra State	. 5,30(0.5,	50
Common to good Western,	5,30@5,	75
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.,	. . 5,80 @7,	00
Extra Ohio,	6,00@7,	00
Common Canadian,	5,25@5,	75
Extra Canadian,		
Fancy Genesee,	6,00@6,	00
Extra Genesee and city brands,	. , 6,00@7,	25
Extra Kentucky,	. 6,50(a)7,	10
Extra Kentucky, Corn meal is in moderate request at \$1,25@1,37½	₩ 100 lbs.	
GRAIN-A firmer market for Wheat with a fair	ennaly or	h.

GRAIN—A firmer market for Wheat, with a fair supply and a moderate demand. Sales red winter State at \$1,25. Corn is held very firmly, with a fair local and Eastern demand. Sales round yellow at \$62.5 ft. at the Central depot. Rye quiet but steady at 63c. In Barley nothing transpired this morning, but we learn of a further sale on Saturday afternoon of 9,000 bush. Canada West, to arrive by cars, at about 77% \$775c. Oats quiet but held very firmly at 33c for State.

FEED—Supply moderate. Sales 30 tuns Rye Feed at \$1,00 per 100 bts.

100 its.

SEED—A very firm market for Clover, with a moderate supply offering. Medium can be quoted at 8½@8½c, and large 11c—Timothy is in good supply and rather slow of sale. Illinois \$3,-12@3,25, and prime reaped State \$3,50. TORONTO, April 6.—FLOUR—The demand for flour during the week has been wholly for city consumption. The feeling is somewhat improved, though buyers are not disposed to meet the present asking prices. Extras are more inquired for, and we have to notice a sale of 1,000 barrels, at \$5.65. Some sales of No. 1 occurred early in the week, at \$4.50(284.65, f. o. b.; and small lots changed hands at \$4.50. We quote:

Superior extra,
Extra, 5,50(@5,65
Fancy, 4,85@4,95 No. I. 4,65@4,70
No. 2, 4,25(a)4,40
GRAIN-Fall wheat has formed the greater quantity of all the
rrain offered on the street market during the week. The deliv-
ries would average 800 or 900 bushels daily. Several buyers
on American account have been in the market. We quote
prime samples, \$1.16@\$1.19, and even \$1.20, but which was only

paid in extreme cases. Medium, \$1.12@\$1.15. Common, \$1.00 @\$1.10. The quantity of spring wheat offered on the market has been limited. The quality continues to be well sustained, and buyers are anxious for lots, though little change is observ-able in prices. We quote ordinary samples at 88c.@85c. Golden

and buyers are anxious for lots, though little change is observable in prices. We quote ordinary samples at 88c.@83c. Golden drop, 94c.@95c.

Barrer still continues in small supply, and is rather more active, with a shipping demand. Prices range from 50c.@53.

Prass still continue in active demand, without much change in prices. We quote \$5c.@55c. as the ruling prices.

Oars yet continue in small supply, though the demand is inactive. Little or none is held here for shipment. 25c.@27c. are the prices paid.

SEENS.—Timothy seed in moderate demand, and has a retail sale at \$5c.\$1.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Clover seed more active, but prices remain unchanged. The demand is wholly confined to retail quantities. We quote \$4.50.\$4.75 as the prices paid.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The current prices for the week at

ili the markets are as lollows:		
BEEF CATTLE.		
First quality. Ordinary quality, Common quality,	8.80000	25
Ordinary quality.	7.75	26
Common quality	7 00007	50
Inferior quality,	6 OYAG	žõ
	0,000,00	•
COWS AND CALVES.		
First quality,\$50	s,00(<u>a</u>)60,	.00
Ordinary quality,40),00@80,	.00
Common quality, 30),00@35,	.00
Inferior quality, 22	,00@30,	00
Common quality, St. Inferior quality, 22.		
First quality, \$\Pi\$ tb. Ordinary quality,	6%@73	ଟେ
Ordinary quality,	5%@6	-c
Common quality, Inferior quality,	4 @5	c
Inferior quality.	31/04	č
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	-1469-	-
Prime quality	6.0007	00
Ordinary quality,	4 50(4)5	50
Common quality,	4.00004	80
Inferior quality,	8 25 08	75
	بالرياس	
SWINE.		
First quality,	5%@5	≨C
Other qualities,	4%@43	≨ 6
ALBANY, April 8.—BEEVES — It will be noticed	that th	ere is

ALBANY, April 8.—Bervies—It will be noticed that there is a falling off in the supply, as compared with last week, of some 300, but there is about as many pounds of beef on the market as then, the cattle running heavier. There is an impovement in the quality, too, most of the droves being finer and fatter.—Holders are asking more, and the sales made thus far are at a shade better prices, but taking the improvement in quality into consideration, we hardly feel justified in saying that higher rates have been established.

RECENTRA—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle,	8,232	8,535	3,910
Sheep, Hogs,	1,080	3,090	2,966
Hogs,	.7 31	42	424
Prices-			.
Th		This week.	Last week.
Premium Extra	••••	@ 0	@ c 4½@4½c
First quality	·····	4%(@4%C	
Second quality	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3 6332	354@4 c
Third quality	•••••••	0 622	@3×c
Third quality SHEEP—Market ver	y dull. Five o	or six hundred h	ave been held
ver here during the	past week, v	vithout any offe	ers. Receipts
ery light. The only	rsale we hear	r of is 212 hea	vy Canadian,
ver. 133 fbs. at 51/4c.			

MILOR COWS—A few changed hands at prices ranging from \$28 to \$40.

WORKING OYEN—A series. Working Oxen—A pair very fine, weighing nearly 4,000 ibs was sold, to go to Brighton, for \$200.

was sold, to go to Brighton, for \$200.

BRIGHTON, April 3.—At market—1,200 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores,
1,400 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$2,000,00; 1st quality, \$6,50@
0,00; 2d do, \$6,00@6,00; 8d do, \$4,70@6,00;
WORKING OXEN—\$45,\$90@30.

MILOH COWS—\$30@41; common, \$18@19.

VEAL CALVES—\$5,00@6,00.

STORES—Vearlings, \$0@0; two-years old, \$16@17; three years old \$18@17.

VELL CALVES - \$3,00,05,00.

STORES - Yearling, \$0,00; two-years old, \$16,017; three years old, \$18,019.

HIDES - 45,050; \$2 lb.

CALF SKINS - 10,0110; \$2 lb.

TALLOW - 55,070; \$7 lb.

PRITS - \$1,00,01,25 each.

SHERF AND LAMIS - \$1,25,01,50; extra, \$2,00,05,00.

SWINE - \$500; wholesale, 6,065,0; retail, 6,050.

Fat Hogs, undressed, still fed, 0c.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2.—At market 463 cattle, about 400 beeves and 63 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and 63 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BERF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,200,00; first quality, \$0,000,00,00; second quality, \$5,200,00; third quality, \$4,00; ordinary quality, \$0,00.

WORKING OXEN—None.

32.00 : extra and selections, \$2,50@5,50 each. PRINTS - \$1@\$1,25 each. TLLIOW - 62:207c 岩 b. HTDS - 42:206c 岩 b. CALF SKINS — 10@11c 岩 b. VEAL CALVES — \$52@6. TORONTO, April 4.—BREF—The supply of live stock has been large, but the demand is languid, and the market closes dull. \$6 \$4 100 lbs. is paid for first-class beeves, and medium, \$4 (25 \$2 100 lbs. Farmers' beef remains unchanged, with supplies

dull. 30 of 100 loss as particle of the control of

THE WOOL MARKETS.

American Saxony Fleece, # 15,	.40(4250	
American full-blood Merino,	41(0)44	
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino.	38(4)40	
American Native and one-fourth Merino	32(0)35	
Extra Pulled.	33(0)37	
Extra Pulled, Superfine, Pulled,	31/039	
No. 1. Pulled	23(0)25	
No. 1, Pulled, Lamb's, Pulled,	28/030	
California, extra.	00000	
California, extra, California, fine, unwashed,	120 84	
California, common do.	12/2020	
Parnylan, wasned	9500030	
Volnaraiso, unwashed.	_78	
South American Mes., unwashed.	15(6)21	
South American Merino, unwashed.	21 6028	
South American, common washed.	19/015	
South American Entre Ries, do.	19/016	
South American, unwashed, South American Cordoya, washed,	9 210	
South American Cordova, washed.	100010	
Cane Good Hope unwashed	28/2028	
Fast India washed	160 30	
African, unwashed,	-	
African, washed.		
Smyrna, unwashed,	10078	
Smyrna, washed,	34.236	
Mexican, unwashed,	ANGU20	

During the month of March the following sales of wool have During the mount of mater the following sales of woof have transpired:
In Boston—700,000 hs fleece and pulled at 30@50c; 1,802 bales Mediterranean, Cape, &c.; 200 ballots Peruvian; 130,000 hs Valparaiso; 184 bales Cape, exported to Liverpool; and a large lot Cape at 25c—particulars not transpired.
In Philadelphia—26,600 hs fleeces at 36@48c; 5,000 hs pulled at 30,035c; 8,000 hs foreign at 16%,035c; 20,000 hs low Crimean at 8½; 10,000 hs Fast Indian at 18c; 16,000 hs low Russian at 10c.
In Providence—94,000 hs fleece at 30@47½c; and 16,000 hs foreign at 30c.

BOSTON, April 4.—There has been a fair demand for wool the past week, but prices remain without improvement. The sales have been 200,000 his fleece and pulled wool. In foreign the transactions comprise 300@400 bales Mediterranean, South American and Sandwich Island on private terms.

Advertisements.

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

FOR SALE—Pure Black Poland Oats, 50 cents W. M. PARSONS, East Brighton. 4.000 BOOK AGENTS Wanted.
For particulars address J. WHITLEY, Jr., Publisher,
Davis' Block, Geneva, N. Y.

HUNGARIAN MILLET SEED for sale by J. O. BLOSS, No. 76 Main St., Rochester, N.Y., at \$1.50 per bushel.

A BREBEE, Henrietta, N.Y.

THE Summer Term of Clover Street SEMINARY will commence Tuesday, April 28rd, 1861.— For particulars address Miss AMY MOORE, Principal. SCHOOL TEACHERS—I want to engage your services. Address without delay, J. WHITLEY, Jr., Geneva, N. Y.

Notice.—The Summer Term of the New York State Agricultural College will commence on Wednesday, the 17th Intelligence of M. R. PATRICK, President. Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., April 1, 1861. DRORITABLE Employment — Will be given to a number of smart men. Great inducement. Send for Circular. Address J. WHITLEY, Jr., Davis' Block, Geneva, N. Y.

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CMPLOYME.NT:—Now ready, a complete
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CHEAT INDUCEMENTS—I deto sire to engage some good Agents who would be satisfied to work for \$4 or \$87\$ a day. Address without delay, J. WHITLEY, Jr., Pub., Davis' Block, Geneva, N. Y.

THE CLINTON SEEDLING
POTOATO, which obtained the first premium at the last
Monroe Co. Fair, is superior for table use, yields better than
any other variety grown in this section, and is not liable to rot.
Grown by the subscribers at Penfield, N. Y., and will be sold for
seed at \$1 per bushel.

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WANTED—The address of every Book Agent in America. Send your address and receive something worth knowing. I. WHITLEY, JR., Pub., Geneva, N. Y.

AVIS' Seedling Potatoes.—I have a quantity of that excellent and productive new Potato, DAY SEEDLING, which I will sell for seed at \$2.50 % barrel. My seed was presented me by one of the editors of the Rural, two years since, as something new and valuable, and so it has proved.

Hanford's Landing, near Rochester, N. Y.

DEVON BULL Calves for Sale.—
The subscriber has for sale at this time a few choice pure bred Devon Calves for sale, descended direct from stock bred by Messrs. Patterson, Hurlburt, Van Rensselaer, Col. L. G. Morris, and Capt. Hilton.
Bull Calves, one month old, \$25.00

Heifer Calves, \$40.00 587-2t JOHN R. CHAPMAN, Oneida Lake, Mad. Co., N. Y. A LLEN'S IMPROVED HAR-ROW-WITH OSCILLATING MOTION.

The object so long desired by farmers has been found at last in ALLEN'S IMPROVEDHARROW. By the peculiar shape of the hinges combined with the manner of attaching the power, an OSCILLATORY MOTION of the Harrow is produced, thereby avoiding all tracking and clogging of the teeth.

Grain or Grass Seed can be more effectually harrowed in with this implement, than with a common Harrow with twice the

labor.

Those who have used Allen's Improved Harrow on their farms
will have no other. will have no other.
Agents Wanted in every section of the United States to sell Rights.
Address all communications to the assignce of the inventor, CHAS. ELLIGITH, East Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., of whom also the Harrow can be obtained.

587-7teow

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LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
PATENTED NOV. 6, 1860.

An improvement upon the celebrated invention by Sir Snow Harris, and used for the last half century in Europe, as the best article known for the purpose designed.

Sir Harris Conductors were made in sections, 4 feet long, and riveted together. One of Brittan's improvements consists in the strips being wrotz, whatever width and thickness may be desired, and for any required length.

To these Conductors was awarded a Diploma, at the late New York State and Monroe County Fairs, and they have met with the unqualified approbation of every Architect and scientific man by whom they have been examined.

Materials furnished at wholesale and retail. Agents wanted in every part of the country. Great inducements offered.

Address. M. BRITTAN, Rochester, N. Y.

RULOFSON & DE GARMO'S Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow.



FARMERS AND DEALERS. YOU are respectfully requested to give the above Plow a trial before purchasing elsewhere. The No. 2 is a medium size and best adapted to all kinds of work,—either size is adapted to two or three horses, by means of a simple lateral adjustment of the beam, retaining the line of draft, in either case parallel with the land side. During the past year it has been thoroughly tested by many formers, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance. It is being extensively manufactured at A. GORDON'S, 68 South St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y. No. 1 Plow, is \$7.30; same, "full rigged," \$11. No.'s 2, 3, and 4, \$8.50 each,—"full rigged," \$12. All communications in relation to State or County Rights, or for patterns of either of the above sizes, should be addressed to the patentees, RULOFSON & DE GARMO, Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—Circulars, containing full particulars, sent free. See illustrated description in Rural of March 30, 1861. 687-85.

ANGSTROTH ON THE HIVE AND HONEY-BEE-

ON THE HIVE AND HONEY-BEE.

GRATEFUL for the favor with which this Treatise on the Hive and Honey-Bee has been received, the Author respectfully submits to the candid perusal of his Readers, a Revised Edition, illustrated by numerous beautiful wood-cuts, and containing the results of his latest discoveries and improvements. The information here presented, is believed to constitute a decided advance, in some important respects, on anything which has hitherto been furnished to the Apiarian Public; and while specially adapted to the wants of those who use the Movable-Comb Hive, it aims to set forth the true principles which lie at the foundation of all profitable Bee-Keeping, with any hive or on any system of management.

Debarred to a painful extent, by the state of his health, from the more appropriate duties of his Sacred Office, and compelled to seek some employment calling him as much as possible into the open air, the Author indulges the hope that the result of his labors in an important department of Rural Economy, may prove serviceable to the community as well as to himself. Such has been the satisfaction which he has taken in these researches, that he has felt desirous of awakening a more general interest in a pursuit, not merely profitable in its pecuniary results, but most admirably adapted to instruct and delight all intelligent observers. Scientific Bee-Keeping is regarded, in Europe, as an Intellectual pursuit, and no one who studies the wonderful habits of this useful Insect, need apprehend that the materials for new observations will ever become exhausted. The Creator has stamped the soal of his own Infinity, on all his works, so that it is impossible even in his minutest products to exhaust the store house of the Divine Knowledge, so as "by scarching" to find out the Almighty to percetion. But while "a present between the state of the content of the present of the present of a finite of the present of the pre

TABLE OF CONTENTS I. Facts connected with the invention of the Movable-Comb Hive.
II. The Honey-Bee capable of being tamed or domesticated, to a surprising degree.
III. The Queen or Mother Bee, the Drones and the Workers; with highly important facts in their Natural History.
IV. Comb.

IV. Comb.
V. Propolis or "Bee-Glue."
VI. Pollen or "Bee-Bread."
VII. On the advantages which ought to be found in a good

VIII. Hive.

VIII. Protection against extremes of Heat and Cold, sudden and severe changes of Temperature, and Dampness in the Hives.

IX. Ventilation of the Hive.

X. Natural Swarming and Hiving of Swarms.

XII. Artificial Swarming.

XII. The Bee-Moth, and other Enemies of Bees. Diseases of Bees.

XIII. Bee Keeper's Calender. Bee-Keeper's Axioms.
Appendix.
Wood-Cuts of Movable-Comb Hives, of various Implements used in the Apiary, and of Bees and Comb.
Copious Alphabetical Index.
Copious Alphabetical Index.
Index Herrich and Combine the Apian Combine the Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., says,—"I trust that Mr. Laugstroth's isbors will contribute greatly to promote a department of rural economy, which in this country has hitherto received so little scientific attention. He well deserves the name of Benefactor; infinitely more so than many who have in all countries and in all ages received that honorable title. Not many years will pass away without seeing his important invention brought into extensive use, both in the Old and New World. Its great merits need only to be known; and this Time will certainly being about.
This valuable work can be obtained at the office of the Rural New-Yorker, Rochester; Prairie Farmer, and Farmer's Advocate, Chicago; Valley Farmer, St. Louis; Saxton, Barker & Co., Publishers, 25 Park-Row, New York, and at the principal Bookstores.
Explenation of Plates.

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PRIZE MEDAL Reaper and Mower.

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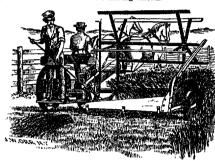
MANUFACTURED BY ROSS, DODGE & POMROY, AUBURN, N. Y.



I. The carriage of the machine is mounted on two driving wheels. In connection with each of these is a spur wheel and pinion, making the machine stronger and more durable than any single-geared machine can be.

2. The relation between these two driving wheels is such that they operate jointly or separately, as circumstances may require. The result of this is, that when the machine is moving on a curve, either to the right or left, the usual speed of the knife is retained and clogxing avoided, and in turning and backing, the machine throws itself out of gear.

3. The weight of the carriage and gearing attached to it, as well as that of both raker and driver, is thrown directly upon the two driving wheels, by which the following advantages are gained—left. The wheels are prevented from slipping on the ground, and thus prevent the machine clogging. 2d. A powerful and efficient stroke to the knife is produced, enabling the machine to cut any kind of grass or grain without difficulty.—3d. No weight being thrown on either the platform or cutterbar but that of its own, side-draft is obviated, and the machine hoth as a Reaper and Mower, has a flexible cutter-bar, which invariably adapts itself to the uneven surface of the ground. This is the first successful machine that ever combined this principle, and it is now an almost universally admitted fact among intelligent farmers and mechanics that it is impossible to construct a good Mowing Machine without having a fexible cutter-bar and two driving wheels.



The advantages of this machine as a Reaper are very obvious:

1. The grain is delivered at the side of the platform, entirely out of the way of the next round.

2. It cuts a swath six feet wide, and will cut one acre per hour with one span of horses without injuring them.

3. It can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in fifteen minutes, and vice versa.

There are other general points of excellence, the simple mention of which will be at once understood by the practical farmer.

1. The mechanical execution of the work, as well as the character of the materials used in their construction, is superior to that of most machines of the kind.

2. The driving wheels are three feet high, thus improving the draft.

3. It has an adjustable torgue by which the side-draft are now

2. The driving wheels are three feet nigh, thus improving the Graft.
3. It has an adjustable tongue by which the side-draft can positively be controlled under all circumstances. Some machines have little or on side-draft while mowing, but have a great deal while reaping. Nothing but an adjustable tongue can avoid this difficulty.

4. The height of the stubble can be changed from one to five inches in an instant, without stopping the machine. This is an important inprovement from the fact that it enables the machine to cut lodged grass as close to the ground as that which is standing; or to cut a high stubble where the ground is stough, boggy, or stony; or the points of the guards can be turned above the grass while the machine may be passing over it after it is cut.

turned above the grass while the machine may be passing over it after it is cut.

5. In case the "Lifting Principle" should be preferred to the one just described, the cutter-bar can be confined to cut at any given height, and then by the use of the lever, the driver, while on his seat, can raise the cutter-bar parallel with the ground from three to twelve inches. This arrangement facilitates turning and backing, or passing over large stones or stumps.

6. In moving the machine over cut grass, or from place to place, the cutter-bar can, in an instant, be raised, folded up and supported against the side of the machine.

7. The journals run in iron boxes babbeted, excepting the pitman box, which is composition.

8. The guards are polished wrought-iron, plated with cast steel.

steel.
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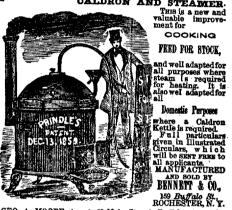
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rai heatth, and greatly improving work, work in quantity and quantity.

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THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home, Where all will spring to meet us; Where hands are stiving as we come To be the first to greet us. When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath, . And care has been sorely pressing, Tis sweet to turn from our roving path, And find a fireside blessing. Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track. If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way, Though lonely and benighted, If we know there are lips to chide our stay, And eyes that will beam leve-lighted? What is the worth of your diamond ray To the glance that flashes pleasure: When the words that welcome back betray We form a heart's chief treasure? Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track. If we are but sure of a welcome back

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] CHARLEY HOLMES;

THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDECISION.

BY MRS. M. A. LATHROP. [Continued from page 116, last number.]

CHAPTER III. More than a year had gone by after Nellie's death, and during that time Mrs. Holmes had found nothing of which to complain in her son, when he one day entered the house in great excitement, having heard at school that his father was to move to a Western State: and as he had been reading of the large rivers, extensive prairies, and endless variety of water fewls, and animals of that region, he was greatly interested and hoped, above all things, that the report was true. His mother informed him that there was a heavy pressure upon the money market. and that all business men were greatly troubled with the "hard times," and if his father succeeded in selling his goods for Western land, as he hoped to do, they should move in the fall. When Mr. HOLMES came in to tea, he was beset by questions from CHARLEY, in regard to the location of the farm for which he was negotiating, how it looked, whether there was a stream of water near, where he could fish; and woods with deer in them, waiting to be caught. His father told him that there were not only deer in that country, but panthers, and bears, who might be as glad to see him as he possibly could be to meet them; and that there was no place where he

"I know that," replied CHARLEY, "but shall we live near a village where I can go to school and have plenty of boys to play with?"

"No, my son," replied his father, "we shall be in the heart of the forest, and you will be thrown upon yourself, and books, for amusement; and, by the way, I consider that the best feature of the case; for a boy as easily influenced as you are, should be kept as far as possible from temptation. Then turning to his wife, Mr. Holmes said, "I was reading an affecting story to-day, of a boy by the name of ARTHUR LAMB, and for Chraley's benefit I will repeat it." CHARLEY thanked his father, and drawing his chair a little nearer, said,

"Now, father, please begin."

would find unalloyed happiness.

"ARTHUR LAMB," commenced Mr. Holmes, "was the son of good and industrious parents, who resided in a village in the eastern part of New York; and being the only child, his mother centered all her affections upon him, often imprinting a kiss upon his manly forehead as she charged him to be good and true to himself, his parents, and his GoD; and then performed strong resolutions to obey. But when, like you, my son, he was in the way of temptation, these resolutions were soon forgotten, and he manifested a disposition to get and keep the secrets of boys, even when they were planning his own ruin. Late one fall there came a great day for the boys of that village, and hundreds of people, with their large and attend the Agricultural Fair. ARTHUR was one of the first upon the ground, and with an inquisitivenes peculiar to active boys, he determined to see all there was to be seen. He had not long wandered over the field before he fell into the company of two lads older than himself, who volunteered their services to show him the curiosities of the place, and notwithstanding they were perfect strangers, he readily accepted their company, and the three were soon cordial friends. These strangers were practical rogues, and knew well how to entrap the unsuspecting; so to accomplish their purposes, they were polite, and kind, offering ARTHUR many a little treat in the way of edibles, as they passed around the lot. At length, when they supposed they had sufficiently gained his confidence, they proposed that he should accompany them west, where money was plenty, and the people kind; and not think of spending his days plodding on stupidly, in that out of the way place. ARTHUR was at once eager to enter upon their plans, and proposed to find his father and lay the thing before him. To this the boys objected, assuring him that his father was a hundred years behind the age, and would surely oppose his going. 'Go slily,' they said, and when your pockets are well filled with money, they will be glad to receive you back, and take a share.' Thus they reasoned till they obtained a promise from ARTHUR, and before twelve o'clock that night he had thrown his clothes from the window, and was on his way west.

Arriving, after a few days, at Cleveland, they put up at a public house, where the three occupied a room together; but ARTHUR was surprised that his companions, who went out 'to look around a little in the city,' should not return till daylight; but was more so when they handed over for his safe-keeping, a quantity of rich jewelry, which they professed to have won by gambling. Charging him to keep it safely till their return, they again left, but not long after, the door was opened by a constable, who, with other gentlemen, walked in and commenced a search. The stolen goods were found with ARTHUR, who, after a trial, was sentenced to three years hard labor in the State prison. Poor ARTHUR, he had been in bad company; and even they had now forsaken him: and being without friends, or money, he was obliged to suffer. What to do he did not know; sometimes he would conclude to write to his parents, but his infamy and shame compelled him to cast his pen aside, and being completely overwhelmed he yielded himself to his fate, and the massive doors of the prison were shut upon him, and he was lost to himsoul, and showed itself in every look and act. Day willows bent mournfully down, dipping at every

after day he toiled on, amid fault-finding keepers; and sometimes the punishment deserved by others fell upon him; yet on he went, to duty, to his hard fate, and harder bed, uncomplaining.

A year, which seemed as long to him as his whole former life, went by; and as no ray of light or hope fell upon his crushed heart; the bloom of health, which once played upon his cheek, and sparkled in his eye, gave place to the hue of death. It was evident to all who saw him, that he was fast sinking. At length a new warden arrived at the prison, and being a man of great kindness of heart, felt a deep interest in all of the boys under his care; but for ARTHUR his pity was particularly excited. His deep sadness and failing, health determined him to inquire into his history; but amid so many duties this was, day after day, neglected. Being in a store one day transacting business, his eye fell upon a newspaper, and the words "Lost Boy" particularly attracted his attention. Then he read a description of a boy, by the name of ARTHUR LAMB, that so exactly portrayed his prisoner, that he determined to see him that very day and learn his history. When the convicts were all shut up for the night, ARTHUR was sent for, and supposing that something had gone wrong, he came with his usual doleful and despond-

'What is your name?' asked the warden, as he stood before him.

'ARTHUR,' he replied, without raising his eyes, 'Arthur what?' asked the warden. After a moment's hesitation, he replied,

'ARTHUR LAMB!' 'Have you a father and mother?'

ARTHUR'S face brightened, and he asked, with a tremulous voice, 'Have you heard from mother? Is she still alive and well?

Poor fellow! A tender chord was touched, and the tears fell thick and fast from his sunken cheeks to the floor. He had heard again the word mother, and it stirred the very depths of his soul, and as he read the paper which the warden handed him, he exclaimed, 'That's me! that's me!'

'I will write,' said the warden, 'and tell them where you are.'

'Oh no,' exclaimed ARTHUR, 'it will break mothr's heart, for she tried to have me do right!' 'But,' replied the warden, 'it will be a relief for

be paintul.'

A letter was accordingly sent, giving the particulars of ARTHUR's unhappy connection with the vagabond boys, his present location, and his failing health. After waiting a suitable time, ARTHUR daily inquired for an answer, but the disappointment sunk his reviving hopes, and gloom and hopeles ness were settling over his heart again, when he was one day called in, and a letter read to him. It was from the clergyman of his native place, and stated that ARTHUR'S parents had long since left the town. having spent most of their fortune in looking for their lost child. The father was feeble in health. while his mother was fast sinking under her trials. In conclusion, the clergyman promised to forward the letter to them, and use his influence in obtaining for ARTHUR a pardon.

ARTHUR was both pleased and pained, sometimes laughing, and then weeping; but hope finally preponderated, his step grew lighter, and his health improved daily. While the warden and clerk were busy in the office a few days after the reception of the letter, an aged man hurriedly entered, exclaiming, 'Where is my son, where is ARTHUR?'

ARTHUR was called, but the meeting can never be described, or forgotten, by those who witnessed it. When the first paroxysm of his joy had subsided, the father turned to the war ien, and after expressing to him his repeated thanks, urged him to take his watch or any, or everything he had, for his kindness in discovering to him his lost son. It was, of course, all refused. A pardon was soon obtained, and ARTHUR, after a confinement of a year and a half, was clothed in a citizen's dress, and allowed to return to his parents. The lesson of obedience was dearly bought, but thoroughly learned, never again to be forgotten."

CHARLEY listened with the greatest interest to this rare vegetables, and beautiful animals, flocked in to who enjoined secrecy upon his conduct.

CHAPTER IV.

Had, you called at the house of Mr. Holmes early in September, you would have seen boxes upon boxes, packed, nailed, and pushed one side, while truckmen were loading up their carts, and moving off toward the depot. CHARLEY, with two or three of his choicest playmates, was here and there, and every where in the way, "helping." It was a great day for him, for of all things, he said, he liked moving the best.

But the hour came when the last thing was carried out, and scarcely had Mrs. HOLMES closed the door of that ever hallowed room from which little NELLIE had taken her upward flight, when the omnibus was at the door, and with a tear still glistening in her eye, she seated herself by her husband's side in the carriage. Charley, with flushed cheek and sparkling eye, climbed upon the driver's seat, with the expectation of either holding the reins, or of snapping the whip, in which he was not disappointed, and as they approached the depot, the sharp, shrill scream of the fire horse was heard, and in a moment more the long train was drawn up before the door, CHARLEY hurriedly shook hands with "the boys, who had come to see him off, and then seating him self in a car with his father and mother, they dashed away, leaving friends and familiar scenes far in the back ground.

Before noon that day, CHARLEY caught a view of a far-famed city, and as he had never seen so large a collection of houses and steeples, he peered forth with wondering eyes, that no part of the enchanting view might be lost. A few moments more brought them upon the long and strong bridge which spans the river, and CHARLEY was not a little amused at finding himself holding up his feet to lighten the load, lest they should all go down into the feaming

waters below. The large depot where they stopped, seemed like a world in itself, for train after train was moving in, or out, or pouring forth its hundreds of human beings like a flood. They immediately went to a hotel, and during the day Mr. HOLMES took a carriage and rode over the city, and passing out into the country they entered a beautiful cemetery, where they wound along over the broad, smooth roads, and saw the deeply shaded enclosures where lay the sleeping dead, with flowers and shrubbery tastefully arranged above them. The gloom and solemnity of death was gone, and the grave divested for the time of its self, his parents, and the world. No smile lighted terrors. Occasionally, in their ride among hills, again his youthful face, no tear came to moisten the they came to small pends of water, which sparkled burning heat of his eye; despair settled upon his in the sunshine like brilliant diamonds; but the dark

breeze their long branches, and scattering again the pearly drops like tears upon its surface.

One little grave, upon which stood a vase of freshly gathered flowers, attracted the attention of our party, and they approached it with chastened feelings, as they thought of the wounded heart that had placed them there. The marble which marked the spot was a plain slab, and upon it was inscribed, "Little

"Dear little Nellie," said Mrs. Holmes, as she wove from the wild flowers a bright garland, and entwined it around the loved name, watering it with

Leaving the grounds, they next drove to the House of Refuge, which is a large building surrounded by high stone walls. Mr. Holmes and family were admitted through the massive gate, and met by the Superintendent, who politely invited them in, and showed them every attention. CHARLEY could not recover from a feeling of dread which siezed him the day he was taken to the Court House, and now the more he saw, the more the feeling increased. CHARLEY cast his eyes over the crowd in the work room, but among so many dressed alike, he could not detect his old friends DAVID and HIRAM; and even when they were pointed out, he scarcely recognized in them the rude boys they once were. To Mr. HOLMES' inquiries their answers were very short, but when he handed David a letter, his face brightened, and as he tore it open and read the kind words of his mother, the large tear drops rolled down his cheeks, and dropped to the floor. HIRAM assumed more indifference, but it was with difficulty that he choked down the tears that continually filled his eyes, while Mr. Holmes spoke to him of his past course and his future life.

In leaving the building, they met at the door a hoy who was sadly begging and weeping, and to Mrs. HOLMES' inquiries as to what was the matter, the rough man, who had just brought him, replied,

"His name is EDGAR NOBLES, and if he cannot keep out of bad company, why, he must come and live with them, that's all."

Mrs. Holmes whispered something to EDGAR. at the same time handing him a beautifully bound Testament with CHARLEY'S name in it, saying, "Read, and obey the precepts of that book, and you will never want for friends." Then taking her seat her to know where you are, though the news would in the carriage, they drove away, and were soon again on their journey.

CHAPTER V.

The sun was fast sinking behind the far distant hills of Illinois, when the steamer Fulton drew up its long sides to the wharf at Hard Scrabble Landing, and threw out its plank for the accommodation of those who wished to go ashore. Mr. Holmes' "luggage" as the "hands" called it, was speedily collected, and placed under a long shed by the bank of the river, which was the only store-house the place afforded, and with their satchels, Mr. HOLMES led the way to a log tavern in the vicinity. "Travelers' Home," in large letters, was placed over the door, and as it was the only home in the place to which they had any right, they were thankful for even such accommodations, and called for lodgings.

CHARLEY looked around with wondering eyes, and in a low tone inquired

"Is this what they call 'Out West?' "
"It is a fair specimen of it," replied his father,
"and we must not expect the elegancies, nor even

the comforts that we left behind."

CHARLEY looked sad, and for the first time since he left home, the tears stood in his large black eyes. To his mother's inquiries he replied, "I am sorry we have come, for there is nothing here but black stumps, log houses, and ragged children." CHARLEY was homesick; but his mother comforted him by kind words; and when he retired that night to his little room in the garret, he determined to forget, as far as possible, himself, and be a comfort to his parents, who must have heart-aches, he thought, as

well as he.

The last sound had died away around the house, and all was still save the occasional puffings of a steamboat ere he slept. At length he was wafted back by his dream to his loved home, and was again happy with the sister was a strange commingling of order the good, and when he awoke in the morning to find the sun shining pleasantly into his room, he was thankful that what he had experienced was but a dream. He was surprised on going down, to find breakfast ready, and a long wagon standing before the door loaded with his father's goods, ready to start for their home, ten miles off. Charley was delighted with the prospect of seeing his future home so soon, and when breakfast was over he took the whip, climbed upon the highest part of the load, and seating himself across a box of goods, was ready for his ride. A comfortable place was made for Mrs. Holmes in the wagon, and when all were ready, they moved off over the delightful

The birds overhead and all around were gushing forth their morning songs with a fullness that made the woods reverberate with their joyous notes; purling rivulets and dancing water-falls contributed their voices in filling up the harmony, while our company of lone travelers caught the inspiration of the place, and sent forth a hymn of praise to the God in whose temple they felt themselves to be worshipers. Charley began to like the wild beauty of the place, and often clambered down from his elevated position to pluck the gorgeous wild flowers which blushingly nodded to him as he passed, or to fill his hat with nuts, which bent temptingly down over the road. At one time the antiers of a deer were seen but a little distance off, rising from behind some underbrush, where the beautiful creature stood with its mild eyes fastened upon the intruders. Charley was all excitement, and not knowing what better to do, cheered lustily for the "Glorious Union": but the

cheered lustily for the "Glorious Union"; but the stag showed his secession proclivities at once, by bounding away into the very heart of the forest.

At length, from a small hill, Mr. HOLMES pointed to a clearing lying upon Tifton Creek, as the place of their future home. CHARLEY looked with eager eyes, and after making an extravagant estimate of the number of fish he should take, said, "But I shall want some larger game, such as deer and bears."

Mrs. HOLMES looked horrified at the very mention of bears, when CHARLEY added, "If I only had a dog and a gun, I shouldn't be afraid of a dozen of them together."

Mrs. Holmes was just saying something about Mrs. HOLMES was just saying something about boys not knowing much; when the horses stopped before the log-house, which stood upon the "Molmes Farm," and Charley scrambled down, and ran in to make explorations. As he threw open the door, a large black dog jumped up from the hearth, and in a most humble manner approached, wagging his tait, and whining most piteously. He was evidently looking for a lost friend, and when "Charley patted his bushy head and called him "a good fellow," he seemed delighted, but not any more so than Charley; for of all things, he said. "he than CHARLEY; for of all things, he said, "he ed a dog the best." In ten minutes, accompanied liked a dog the best." by the dog. Charley had seen the whole house, from the low chamber, with its rough board floor, down to the hole which was dignified by the name of cellar. But it was in vain that he looked in every nook and corner, hoping "to find something," for nothing rewarded his search, except an old gray rat, who was in a cupboard on the same business, and jumped in CHARLEY'S face as the door was opened, which caused them both to squeal lustily. "Turk," as CHARLEY named his dog, evidently felt himself called upon to defend his new master from such attacks, and grabbing the rat in his teeth, soon dis-

posed of what little life the poor creature had left. The wagon was unloaded, and by the assistance of a neighbor who kindly volunteered her services, carpets were spread, and furniture arranged, so that by night the old house wore an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness, which quite revived the drooping spirits of the family. Their sleep was sweet that spirits of the family. Their sleep was sweet that night, and when CHARLEY arose in the morning, the cheerful fire was blazing in front of a large "backlog," the table set with its clean white cloth, and the

warm biscuit smoking thereon. "Turk," with his chin resting between his front paws, lay stretched in one corner, with his eye upon everything, giving, occasionally, appproving and significant raps with

his long bushy tall.

CHARLEY was quite reconciled to his new home, and divided his time up pleasantly between feeding sheep, milking cows, and playing "hide and seek" with "Turk." Coming in from work, one day, Mr. HOLMES found Mr. MILLS, a clergyman who some times preached in that neighborhood, waiting his return. This gave him great pleasure, and they immediately entered upon a cheerful and pleasant conversation, for Mr. Mills interested himself in the temporal, as well as spiritual affairs of his flock, and had a word of counsel and encouragement for all. especially for the young. It had long been his wish, he said, to establish a Sabbath School in the place, but pressing duties at other points had hindered. Mr. Helmes entered warmly into his plans, and con-sented to become the Superintendent, and also

agreed to teach a class of young men, whom they hoped to draw in,—if necessary. The next day was the Sabbath, and group after The next day was the Sabbath, and group after group gathered into the spacious log church; but as there was no bell to echo over hill and dale, telling of the hour of prayer, many were early while others were late; but at length all were convened, and like so many hungry people seated at a feast, they eagerly devoured the Bread of Life as broken to them that day by Mr. Mill. At noon a Sabbath Echoel was day by Mr. Mills. At noon a Sabbath School was formed, and Mr. Holmes entered upon his duties with high expectations of usefulness. Mrs. Holmes took a class of mothers, and found ample scope for all her powers, in enforcing the fundamental truths of the Bible.

CHARLEY was pleased with the school, the more

so, perhaps, because he had so little to amuse him during the week; but he felt strongly the need of some companion of his own age, who could enter into his views and feelings, and appreciate what he admired. The boys in the neighborhood were he admired. The boys in the neighborhood were henest, kind, and good, but with the work of the day, and the "chores" of the evening, they seldom found the time to leave home; and CHARLEY began to con-clude that he should never again have a playmate, when, to his great joy, a family with a boy of his own age arrived from the city of New York. [To be

Corner for the Young.

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

I'm a singular creature, pray tell me my name-I partake of my countrymen's glory and fame. I daily am old, and I daily am new, I am praised, I am blamed, I am false, I am true-I'm the talk of the nation while I'm in my prime, But forgotton when once I've outlasted my time. In the morning no Miss is more courted than I, In the evening you see me thrown carelessly by.

Take warning, ye fair-I like you have my day, But alas! you like me must grow old and decay. Palermo, N. Y., 1861. EMMA BARTLETT. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 17 letters. My 6, 15, 10, 11 is a village in New York, My 7, 16, 1, 9, 10, 5 is a village in New Hampshire. My 10, 9, 14, 3 is a village in Massachusetts. My 2, 10, 5, 12 is a village in Michigan.

My 7, 6, 13, 9, 10, 1 is a village in Vermont. My 3, 4, 8, 17, 10, 1 is a village in Connecticut. My whole is the name of a river in the United States. Clayton, Len. Co., Mich., 1861. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GRAMMATICAL QUESTION.

SCHOOL-BOYS all agree to call me a noun. Transposed, I hange to a verb of present time. Transposed again, my time will only change to time imperfect. Ladies, can you name me? You can better tell my virtues than man, I there fore ask you for a name.

Windham, Ohio, 1861. Answer in two weeks.

A NEW FEATURE-BUSINESS ENIGMAS, &c.

THE following note introduces a novel and good ideaespecially the paying part, as it is quite different from many offers and invitations we receive about advertising in this and other departments. We are often favored with very good Enigmas, &c., which are simply advertisements, and of course are constrained to omit their publication. We therefore favor Dr. BEADLE's suggestion, and will, if desired, devote a limited space to Business Enignas, &c., at our usual advertising rates. Of course we shall expect all such cards to be got up in good style.—ED.

DEAR COLONEL: With your permission I beg to suggest that you open a column in the RURAL for Business Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., and hereafter, when gentlemen (?) wish to dvertise in that way, give them the privilege of doing soby paying for it. If the idea strikes you favorably, you may insert the following, and charge me therefor at the rates you may impose. Yours, &c., D. W. BEADLE.

ENIGMATICAL ADVERTISEMENT. I am composed of three words.

My first is a title usually given to the writers of the New Testament.

My second is the name of a distinguished Empress of Russia. My third conveys the idea of a particular domestic institution. My whole is the name of a celebrated and popular Horticultural Establishment in Canada. Canada West, March 21, 1861. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 585.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: Act well your part, there all the honor lies. Answer to Enigmatical Charade:—Patented. Answer to Algebraical Problem:-3.

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A R D

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, of Waltham. Mass., beg to call the attention of the public to the following emphatic recommendation of Waltham Watches, by the leading practical Watchmakers and Jewelers throughout the United States... The entire list of signatures to it is quite too song for publication in one advertisement; but the names presented will be recognized by those acquainted with the Trade as being in the highest degree respectable and influential. At their establishments may always be found, the genuine Watches of the Company's manufacture, in great variety.

Signatures from many cities and towns not fully represented

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