TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XII. NO. 16.3

# ROCHESTER, N. Y., -FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

{WHOLE NO. 588.

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

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

FOR TERMS and other particulars, see last page

Our only object in copyrighting this paper is to securwhat every honorable journalist will freely grant—proper credit for articles selected from its pages. Any and every journal is at liberty, and invited, to copy freely, by crediting each original article or illustration to Rural New-Yorker.

# AGRICULTURAL.

SUGGESTIONS ON FARM PRACTICE.

ALTHOUGH it is senseless to ignore "book farming," as the practice of what we learn from books or papers is called in opposition to what we learn from observation and experience, yet we acknowledge that our most useful lessons are the results of long practice and close observation. We like to listen as the old farmer relates his experience,-we delight to hear how he failed, and the reason why, - of his repeated trials and struggles, and final triumph. We listen to his sage advice on all practical questions, only occasionally urging such objections as are necessary to bring out the facts more clearly, or to strongest eyes will send up their shoots, exhaust the arouse the old veteran to a more thorough and enthusiastic defence of his favorite practices. In | never push. almost every neighborhood there are one or more known to be men of experience and good indoment. -the people have faith in their wisdom and to a great extent receive their counsels and follow their example. They thus exert an influence on their neighborhood, and this is considered right by all .learning from practice. We listen to the counsels of | Society. The following communication is from a page, or on a page of our memorandum book, lay them before hundreds of thousands of readers, and in the opinion of some they become changed to wild and visionary theories. Strange effect this, of types and ink. Sometimes we induce the old worker, whose fingers are better fitted by use for the plowhandles than the goose-quill, to make a few pen-andink sketches, and these we use at such times as may be most beneficial to our readers. We have some memoranda now that are quite seasonable, and we think will not be unprofitable.

PASTURE is often badly mismanaged. It is poor economy to put cattle in the lot until the ground is fairly settled. Then, make careful calculation how many head your pasture land will support during the summer. and divide this number by the figure 2, and it will give you the right number. Sell off the balance of your stock, or provide for their keep in some other way. This will be found the most economical, even if you have to sell at a sacrifice. A little well rotted manured scattered over the surthe pasture is old, scratch the surface with a harrow.

In growing Corn. where the soil is of a fair fertility, a very great increase can be made to the crop by a little nursing or feeding in the hill. We all know the benefit of extra care in the early life of animals, and how it gives them a start in the world and exerts an influence for years; while early neglect is true of vegetables. A plant stunted when young never makes a vigorous growth or arrives at maturity. This is the reason why some are prejudiced against deep plowing, by which a portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface. The plants when young and when they need the best and most delicate food, the "milk for babes," are compelled to subsist on sun and air for centuries. It is no wonder, then, that they become sickly from dyspepsia or starvation. Some die, others linger along, and when the weather becomes exceedingly warm and pleasant, and the gentle showers descend upon the earth, this exhumed soil becomes ameliorated, the plants take courage, and after a time make a respectable growth, but never become as large or strong or yield as much as though they had been well cared for from the first. The proper way to do is to manure land in the usual way all that you think necessary, and then give a little nicer food for the young plant to use just as soon as its roots push out. If the ground is in good heart from the manure given the previous year, a good portion of the needed food is found in the soil, in a very good condition for use, but even then a little is of great advantage. For this purpose the best they will be able to produce as good, and a marketa-

It will give corn a vigorous start and a healthy color. The next best thing is a small shovel full of well rotted manure, finely broken up and mixed in the hill. In manuring we must remember that a plant cannot, like a pig, run around in search of food, so that what it needs must be put within its reach. A plant may starve with abundance of food within a few inches of its hungry mouths. From this food given when young, strength is acquired and the size increased so that the roots can reach out and obtain the food supplied by the ordinary manuring. Pursue this course and you will find the crop wonderfully increased. Indeed, this is the way to raise premium crops. For potatoes the same plan is good, though not, perhaps, as necessary as for corn, because the old potato, if we are not too penurious to plant a whole one or a large piece, will furnish food for the young plant for some time.

In PLANTING POTATOES we have long thought that our farmers use too little seed, and put the hills too far apart. A "Canadian Farmer" says he cannot imagine how American farmers can seed their land with potatoes and use only from six to ten bushels, while he plants never less than eighteen or twenty, and sometimes more. Some of the potato growers we know of would have very few potatoes to sell if they were to keep twenty bushels to the acre for seeding the next season. The best crop of potatoes we ever saw grown was planted in rows, from a foot to eighteen inches apart, and the rows just far enough apart to allow the use of a small cultivator. This plan requires some hand labor, but it pays well if potatoes are worth anything. The plan of manuring in the hill, as suggested above for corn, is just as valuable, we think, for potatoes. Give plenty of seed, plant in rows, and give plenty of good manure around the sets, and in a soil of ordinary richness, three or four hundred bushels may be grown, if free from rot. It is a poor plan to make hills three and a half feet apart, put little seed and no manure in the hill, and then cultivate a whole season, and rake over an acre of ground to gather up fifty or a hundred bushels of marketable potatoes. Some persons think that if they plant potatoes with too many eyes, or too large a piece, they get too much top, but this is not the case. If a whole potato is planted, a few of the strength of the potato, and the less active eyes will

# TOBACCO GROWING.

A FEW weeks since we published two articles on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco, taken mainly from the Transactions of the State Agricultural such sages in agriculture, take a note in memory's gentleman who, in addition to much experience, has half. The produce of an acre stands thus: published a valuable essay on the subject, and we believe it was for his work the engravings used in our articles were originally made:

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:-A few weeks since I noticed an article in the RUBAL on the Culture of Tobacco in your State, giving estimates of cost of raising, &c., &c. Having had some experience in raising tobacco in New York, and in selling it, both of my own and of others' raising, it occurred to me that a few suggestions from me in your journal, in regard to tobacco raising in New York, might be of some use to your people. As I have not seen all that you have written on the subject, it is possible you may already have made similar suggestions to the same end.

For the last four or five years the market value of New York Seed Leaf has declined in comparison with other seed leaf. The question at once arises as to the cause. Why should not New York Seed Leaf hold its relative value? or, rather, why should it not be of equal marketable value to the Connecticut or face in the spring gives the grass a good start, and if Ohio Seed Leaf? I will venture to say that it is not on account of the difference in soil or climate. The soil of Western and Central New York is equal in fertility to the Valley of the Connecticut, or the State of Ohio, and the difference of climate is too small to have a decided influence except, possibly, that Connecticut has a dryer atmosphere during the fall months. This is the drying or curing season,—when causes evils that are never fully overcome. The same the tobacco is on the poles,—and this fact—if it is such - it is important to know in order to bestow more attention to the opening and shutting of the tobacco house, according as the weather may be damp or dry. I would suggest, also, that a less quantity should be put within a given space on the poles, to insure a better current of air. Tobacco houses are often too much crowded. More tobacco this crude sour earth, that has lain out of reach of is raised than there is room to house in the best manner.

To return to the question why the New York Seed Leaf is not of equal marketable value with other seed leaf, I would say, because less care and skill are brought to bear to produce it. The raising of tobacco involves both agricultural and mechanical skill. It is a business that must be learned, and advantage taken of the experience of one year to correct any mismanagement for another. It requires constant watching and intelligent supervision, from the selection of seed through all the stages of planting, worming, hoeing, cutting, housing, curing, stripping, sorting, and in boxing, till it is ready for the manufacturer. Whenever the tobacco raisers of New York State are prepared to give to the subject that care and skill that is given to it by the growers of other States, article is a handful of manure from the chicken house. | ble tobacco; and, until they make up their minds to

all this, they had better plant those crops that need no care to bring them to perfection.

Very little, if any, attention is paid in procuring seed, which requires to be renewed from the Havana stock whenever the original peculiarities of this plant have become extinct, and a thick, harsh leaf is produced, when a thin and silky one is wanted. The tobacco grower ought first to find out what the market requires, what is a first rate quality of seed leaf tobacco, to be able to know it when he has it. Then he has to learn the process of producing it. It will not come by chance, except as exceptions to a

I intended only to suggest in this note that the growers of tobacco in New York do not produce so fine and valuable an article of seed leaf as the people of Connecticut; and to state why, in my judgment, they do not. I have learned from old and experienced tobacconists that tobacco has been raised in New York of the very finest quality of texture and flavor, equal or superior to any of the New England or Northwestern Seed Leaf Tobacco. I am in no way interested in the tobacco trade, and would like to have the New York tobacco growers do justice to their fine soil and to themselves.

#### THE OSIER-ITS CULTURE, ETC.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having lately seen several inquiries in your paper respecting the Osier Willow and its culture, and being asked almost daily "Do you think it will pay?" I have concluded to send you my experience in its cultivation.

Three years ago this spring, after corn planting, I set two acres of the French Osiers, placing them in rows three feet apart. at a distance of one foot from each other. The first year I cultivated and hoed the same as corn, and many of the shoots attained the height of four feet. The next spring I cut them, but having no machine for peeling, lost the crop, except a few used for sets. Last spring I cut and com-menced peeling by hand, which I found rather an up-hill business, and almost resolved to abandon their culture, if they must be peeled in this way. About this time a machine was invented for peeling willows. the same which was advertised in your paper in March, present volume. I immediately procured one which worked to my entire satisfaction, and with it finished peeling my crop, which, when ready for market, including some sold for sets, a little exceeded a tun. These I shipped to a commission merchant in New York and received for them \$110 per tun.

This year I have a much heavier crop. For an experiment I have weighed those cut from twelve stools, which amount to eighteen pounds. I have found in peeling and drying they waste nearly one-

14,520 stools per acre, 1/4 lbs. each,\_\_\_\_\_21,780 lbs. Total, \$72.00

Deducting expenses, this leaves a profit, per acre, of \$533,00. According to directions received at the time I planted, I have not cultivated mine since the first year, but think they should be cultivated once every spring, to loosen the soil and keep them free from weeds and grass. I am confident any one that has suitable ground, and will bestow proper cultivation, can realize this amount from an acre of willows, perhaps more. After reading these facts, I think no one can hesitate how to answer the query, "Will it pay?" Geneva, N. Y., 1861. W. P. RUPERT.

# CORN CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-While perusing the pages of your useful paper, and receiving the benefits of the many valuable suggestions of both editors and contributors, I have thought that perhaps I could partially remunerate my brother farmers for those suggestions, by relating some of my experience in Western farming.

My method of cultivating corn is somewhat different from any that I have seen laid down in the books. The soil of my farm is the rich vegetable mold so common on the prairies of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. I select my field for planting and plow it deep in the fall. In the spring, just before planting, I harrow thoroughly; then plant in straight rows four feet apart each way. When the corn has sprouted, and nearly ready to prick through the surface into daylight, I again take the harrow.—a light one this time, - and harrow as thoroughly as I did previous to planting, regardless of rows or hills. By this process all the weeds lying near the surface are destroyed, giving the corn, which will be up in a day or two, an opportunity to get a fair start before the cultivator will be needed. After this, cultivate in the usual manner.

Every one knows, who has had experience in raising corn on old land, how difficult it is to keep the weeds down for the first few weeks, especially the weeds growing in the hill, among the young and tender stalks; rendering it necessary to at once commence with the hoe and fingers, or let the weeds have possession. But by using the harrow as above indicated, the soil is loosened about the hill, thus encouraging the young corn, and at the same time discouraging the weeds. There is no danger of disturbing the hills, not one in a thousand will be moved by the harrow. D. G. CHEEVER. Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., 1861.

#### HUNGARIAN MILLET.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:-This is an excellent and very profitable article to the farmer, whether grown for seed, or for fodder for any kind of farm stock. They will eat it with avidity, and winter as well as when fed on clover or timothy. The writer of this article has raised both this millet and the Hungarian grass, but regards the millet as preferable for two reasons, viz. 1st, The seed, which yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and weighs from fifty-five to sixty pounds per bushel, is valuable not only for feeding neat cattle and horses, but is good for fattening hogs and sheep. Also good for fowls. 2d, When cut and cured for hay, it has a very tender and remarkably sweet stalk, well covered with blades, and the yield per acre is from three to five tuns, -sometimes more, -

and as an article for soiling stock, it is very superior. When sown for seed, half a bushel per acre is sufficient, and in harvesting is to be treated like oats. When sown purposing it for hay, about three-fourths of a bushel per acre is sufficient, and it should be cut as soon as it is headed out. In curing it for hay, it should be treated like red clover, and allowed to stand in the cock two days at least. The stubble, in the latter case, will shoot up anew, making a fine crop of fall feed, but should be fed off before much frost, for that injures it. A soil suitable for oats is suitable for this; but it should not be sown before the first of June, say from the first to the tenth. The land should be thoroughly fitted before sowing; after sowing, harrowed lightly and rolled, so the mower or reaper can be used in cutting.

Monroe Co., N. Y., 1861. A. BEEBE.

#### AN EXPERIMENT WITH POUDRETTE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Two years since thought I would experiment with Poudrette, and accordingly sent for three barrels, which was used on one acre of rather poor land, and planted to corn. The result was abundantly satisfactory, although I have no figures to show definitely the result. Last spring I used six barrels with the following result: Twenty hills, without Poudrette, gave 144 pounds. Twenty hills, with Poudrette, gave 25 pounds. This makes about 32 bushels per acre without, and 50 bushels with Pondrette, (more or less according to the distance which the corn is planted,) and this, at 50 cents per bushel, gives a balance of \$10 in favor of the Poudrette, beside a great difference in the fodder, to say nothing of the satisfaction of hoeing large corn, or of having it ripen from ten to fifteen days earlier, which it does. My experiment is for the corn as soon as husked. I consider this fertilizer equal to the best green stable manure for the present crop, while the whole cost is less than the mere hauling of the manure in many cases.

In writing this article I do not expect to induce all the readers of the RURAL to avail themselves of the imported Poudrette, but hope I may induce them to avail themselves of similar means within their reach (deodorized night soil,) that shall enable them to raise a remunerative and abundant crop, instead of a few soft nubbins not worth harvesting. Brother farmers, try experiments and "report progress." Vernon, N. Y., 1861.

CHEESE-MAKING IN ALLEGANY.

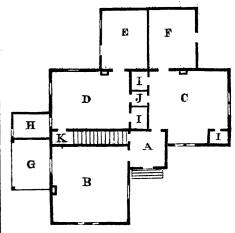
# EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Herewith please find

the result of my cheese-making the past season, from ten good cows. We commenced making in the fore part of April, (cows did not all come in till last of May,) raised 4 good calves, gave them milk till 5 or 6 weeks old, and then fed them whey. Made butter for family use, (six in number, beside help in haying and harvest,) and some 50 pounds that we sold. Used all the milk we wished in the family, hired man not being fond of meat, we had it regular three times a day. Fed the whey to cows, what the calves and three spring pigs would not drink. Fed cows about two quarts of pea meal each, per day, for six or seven weeks after cold weather came on; and continued to make once a week through January till 5th of February. Cows all to come in this spring about the same time as last. Total amount of cheese made, 5,710 pounds, making 571 pounds each. The cheese was sold by the season, at \$8.00 per cwt., - \$456.80 to which add the value of butter sold and used in family, and milk used, and also growth of pigs and calves, and it would not be less than \$50 per cow, or \$500 for the ten. The cows had good pasture, and no extra feed except what is stated above. Alfred, Alleg. Co., N. Y., 1861. C. D. LANGWORTHY.

# AN IRREGULAR COTTAGE.

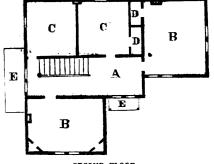
EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- The accompanying design will, I think, suit some of your readers. who are looking for utility in a farm house, combined with sufficient variety and novelty to relieve it from the monotonous effect of the square, or parallelogram form. In adding but little to the first cost of the simplest style, it comprises many desirable qualities,— as ventilation, exterior views, &c.,— not so readily obtained in a compact, or purely regular building. It is intended as a homestead, or residence of some pretension, - though of no metropolitan model,- but unmistakably that of the country gentleman, born and raised amidst landscape scenery, with rural tastes and habits. I have not furnished the upright or perspective view; but suggest that an

appropriate elevation would approach somewhat the Italian school, modified by an omission of the tower, and perhaps otherwise, - by adaptation to our neculiar wants and tastes - into what may be more truly termed the American Farmers' Style. The plan



A, Hall—9x9 feet; B, Parlor—18x18; C, Dining Room—18x14; D, Kitchen-18x14; E, Sink Room-14x11; F, Bed Room-14x11; G, Porch-12x9; H, Pantry-9x6; I, I, I, Closets; J, Passage; K, Chamber and Cellar Stairs.

has a few points of excellence that may be mentioned. It will be observed that the two principal rooms are pleasantly located, - are reached from a very convenient hall; and that by a very simple arrangement the dining or sitting room is supplied with closets, while being improved in size and appearance by a neat bay window. Some may object



SECOND FLOOR.

4, Hall-27x9 feet; B, B, Chambers-18x13; C, C, Chambers -14x12; D. D. D. D. Closets; E. E. Balconies

to the amplitude of the upper hall, yet I would not reduce it. Opening into apartments sufficiently roomy,-and connected, as it is, with projecting balconies commanding reverse prospects,—I should deem it the beauty (as well as the comfortable feature.) of the chamber plan. Grand Rapids, Mich., 1861.

# FENCE BUILDING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I put up board fence on the following plan, which fully meets my expectations. I take three scantling, 2 by 4, 7 feet long, (hemlock;) boards, 1 by 6, 16 feet long; battening, of burch, 14 by 3, 4 feet long. I sharpen my scantling one foot on each end. (so that I can change ends.) bore an inch hole in the center, and one from it each way about 16 inches. My battening I bore a hole # of inch, in which I cut a thread of a lead of five to the inch. My screws are of oak, or red beech, or burch. or soft maple, and made long enough to go through the scantling, (or post,) and through battening where the boards intervene. I set the fence a little crooked, letting the end of one panel come into the angle made by the board and the post of the length that preceded it. I put a string of matching over the top of my posts to make them secure to each other, as wire was not convenient. This has stood in the most exposed place in town, and has kept its position. I think this the best portable fence that can be made for the same price. Iron screws may be used, but at present they are too expensive. This fence

For Boards, 32 feet	\$0.24
For Battening, 4 feet	4
For Posts, 16 feet	12
For Screws	4
For Wire	. 1
Total	. 45
This can be made by any handy farmer	for the

the other five cents per panel, making only fifty cents per rod, except the loss in zigzag. Phœnix, N. Y., 1861. SAMUEL AVERY, M. D.

# WIND-MILL PUMPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing an inquiry in your paper of March 30th, from A. A., Monroe Co., for description of pump to raise water by wind, and also your request for some of your readers to give their experince in relation therete, is my reason for addressing you. I have been for some years on the lookout for information on the same subject, and finally made an arrangement with the patentee of a mill, which was on exhibition at the State Fair, held in Elmira last October, to set it up on my premises on trial. From an experience since that date, I can express myself as being highly pleased with its operation. For description I would refer your correspondent to the patentee, but will just say that the

THE STATE OF THE S

STELL BY BY

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

mill is simple, and, at the same time, very ingenious in its construction. It is nearly all of iron, including the fans, which are of sheet iron, and are six in number. It is a self-regulator, designed so that when the wind increases in force, the fans present less surface to the wind. It has run until the present time without a cent of expense for repairs, and I think will be very durable. There is a brass pump attached which raises the water through a pipe three-fourth's of an inch in diameter, and with a moderate breeze the water discharges as fast as from a pipe of the same size with but little head or pressure. I can but think that with a great many who, like myself, stand in need of such an arrangement, that it needs only to be seen in operation to be appreciated, and its expense is very inconsiderable as compared with any other self-regulating wind-mill of which I have any knowledge. The patentee and manufacturer is E. W. MILLS of Onondaga Co., N. Y.

I shall be happy to convey any further information in regard to it to any one who desires it, if they will S. W. SACKETT. address

Burdette, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1861.

#### STRENGTH OF THE HORSE.

THERE is a very mistaken idea in the minds of many persons in regard to the amount of power a horse can exert in drawing a load; or, in other words, the number of pounds of steady propelling force a horse is capable of exerting when taxed to the full amount of his strength. It is not unfrequent that we hear men, otherwise well informed. say that their team will draw as many pounds as their own weight, and they are ready to back up the assertion with a wager, whenever they can find any one who will take the het, and procure an instrument for testing the draught. This erroneous idea is the result of a limited knowledge of the strength required to move bodies in proportion to their weight, and the scarcity of dynamometers.

The dynamometer is an ingenious invention, by which draught may be ascertained as accurately as the grocer can find the weight of his groceries. It resembles the spring balance, and one end is attached to the plow or wagon, and the other to the team. The power applied shortens the spring, and the amount of strength exerted is indicated upon a graduated scale. An inconvenience occurs in the use of this instrument, in consequence of the quick changes of resistance, producing a constant vibration in the index. This is removed by attaching one end of the spring to a piston working in a cylinder filled with oil. A small hole in the piston allows the oil to escape from one end to the other, as the draught varies, but prevents any sudden change. Careful experiments made with the dynamometer

to ascertain the resistance of various kinds of roads. have shown the following results: A force of one hundred pounds applied to a weight on freely running wheels, will move on a hard earth road, twenty-five times as much (including the wagon) as the force applied, or 2,500 pounds; on a good McAdam or plank road, sixty times as much, or three tons: on the best railroad, two hundred and eighty times as much, or fourteen tons. A force of three hundred pounds applied to a sled with cast iron shoes, will move half a ton (including the sled) on a rough sanded plank, which is too much for an ordinary horse. A two-horse mower or reaper requires a draught of from 350 to 450 pounds. I have before me a report of a committee appointed to witness a trial of plows, which was held at Greenbush, in 1850, which shows the amount of power required to plow "a stiff clay soil covered with a sod which had been unplawed for years." The depth of furrow was seven mches. The committee reported twenty-one plows. The lightest draught was 380, and the heaviest 560 pounds—the majority less than 480 pounds.

The strength of different horses varies greatly; but in calculating the power of engines, the horse power is generally understood to be a force equivalent to raising or moving 150 pounds 20 miles a day, at the rate of two and a half miles an hour. Small as this appears, numerous experiments in different places give the actual strength of the average of farm horses in this country at considerable less. As the speed of a horse increases, his power of draught diminishes very rapidly, till at last the unaccustomed motion of his muscles makes it very fatiguing to own weight. The dranght effected on soft roads by the speed; that is, the resistance is no greater when driven on a trot than on a walk; but a carriage on a dry pavement requires one-half greater force when driven on a trot than on a walk.

The horse is so formed that he will exert a much greater force when working on a level than up a steep hill. On a level a horse is as strong as five men, but up a steep hill man has much the advantage; for it is well known that a man can accomplish an ascent with considerable load, which it would be impossible for a horse to climb. A man of ordinary strength. placed in a position to use it to the best advantage. can exert more power than a horse drawing from a point two feet above the ground; and I might further remark (for the benefit of those persons who are in the habit of patronizing those traveling shows, where a team draws against a man.) that it requires a heavy pair of horses to exert a force of five hundred pounds, when placed in such a position.

Erie Co., N. Y., 1861. A FACT HUNTER.

# FLAX COTTON, OR FIBRILIA.

Eng. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The objects sought to be attained in producing Fibrilia, are, to bring out a practical substitute for Cotton, which may be grown in the Northern States, and which will have a tendency to connect and equalize the agricultural with the mechanical and commercial interests of the North.

The principal causes of failure in times past, in bringing forward Flax as a cheaper article of manufacture suited to practical and universal use, have been, - first: The great labor to the agriculturist in order to maintain a clean and even straw in bundles suitable for breaking. This could only be done by pulling and threshing by hand, and in the process of rotting the Flax.

The production of Flax for making Flax Cotton, or Fibrilia, as well as the manufacture of it into cloth, is conducted upon a much more practical and economical scale. The Flax, or straw, may be cut by a scythe, a mowing machine, or cradled. The seed may be threshed out by any ordinary threshing machine. The rotting process is dispensed with altogether. There are Flax mills now in use for breaking and cleaning the straw, which are capable of dressing from two to five tuns per day, and even going as high as ten tuns in ten hours. The dressing of Flax is entirely different from the old method, as well as the manufacture of it into cloth. Machines have been perfected for dressing and preparing Flax to be carded and spun on cotton machinery. The foundation is laid, and it is with us, - the American washing it away, along with most of the manure, and

The state of the s

People, - to exhibit its permanent and practical value to the World.

If "Constant Reader" will please give his name and post-office address, I shall be happy to render to him such information as I may be in possession of in CHARLES BEACH. connection with this subject. Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., 1861.

In connection with the foregoing, we received a circular stating that in 1848 Mr. Beach, together with his father and brother, invented, applied for, and took out Letters Patent for a machine to dress and prepare flax to be spun on cotton machinerv. Mr. B. constructed a full-sized working machine, with which he dressed ten tuns of straw, producing five tuns of Flax Cotton, daily, with the aid of one man, and that the Lint was in perfect condition. He has waited twelve years for a market for this Lint, and would now be glad to know what is its market value, unbleached. Mr. BEACH is confident that if a demand will spring up making the manufacture as profitable as any other branch of agriculture, the want will be met fully and promptly. - EDS.

# Rural Spirit of the Press.

Cost of Marketing.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, said, in his address at the Muscatine County Fair, that it cost him twenty per cent. to market his beeves, forty his wheat, sixty his corn, and only four per cent. to market his wool. Facts like these ought always to have an important bearing in determining the branch of agriculture the farmer should pursue. The difference between four per cent. and twenty, forty, or sixty per cent. on any considerable amount, would make a fair profit. Where we are at a great distance from markets, the expense of marketing is very much reduced by concentrating as much value as possible into the least space. A ton of wool, worth, at forty cents a pound, \$800, can be carried a thousand miles at about the same expense as a ton of wheat, worth only \$30.

#### An Experiment with Cooked Food.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that WILLIAM BIRNEY wintered 42 cattle, 3 horses, and 4 sheep, on the produce of 60 acres of land, which, allowing the whole stock to be equal to 38 cows, gives about an acre and a half of land for the annual sustenance of each animal. Wheat bran and oil-meal are purchased and used for stock, which is balanced by the disposal of corn and hay of equal value. The amount of fodder consumed daily by Mr. B's stock is atat

378 lbs. of chaffed corn fedder and str	aw,\$1.8
77 " long hay,	
120 " wheat bran,	1.2
10 " oil-meal,	
10 " cob-meal,	1
20 bushels roots,	2.0
Fuel for steaming the above,	4

This makes a cost of about 17 cents a day for each animal. It is stated that the stock is in fine condition, and that the quantity of milk diminishes when steamed food is withheld. Mr. B. generally cooks 20 bushels of roots per day for his stock, and on feeding by way of experiment, the same quantity raw for three weeks, there was a diminution equal to a quart of milk a day to each cow.

#### Whitewash for Stables.

WE clip the following from one of our exchanges, where we find it without any marks of credit: Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water on it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the lime has been slaked, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine, or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds umber-Turkish or American-the latter is the cheaper; one pound Indian red, and one pound of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds raw umber and two pounds lampblack. When applied to the outside of outhouses and to fences, it is rendered more durable by adding weet milk, or some mucilage from flat pint to the gallon will suffice. All stables should be whitewashed once or twice every year, as the increased white light which it reflects tends to promote

# Plowing Land for Corn.

THE Baltimore Rural Register contains a very valuable article on the Culture of Corn, from the pen of Mr. R. C. KENDALL. Its length precludes our publishing it at once, but we give this week his views upon the manner in which land should be plowed for this crop, and shall follow up the subject hereafter. Mr. K. savs:

As an almost universal practice, the preparation of our corn lands, and the planting thereof, are turned off in too much of a hurry to be well and thoroughly accomplished; and, as we intend our few remarks to apply rather to the culture than to the manurial preparation of the soils, we will suppose that to have been properly accomplished, and give our attention first to the plow.

It is by far too prevalent, and altogether a mistaken policy, to skim over the surface, turning furrows five inches deep, and place the main dependence on commercial fertilizers for the production of a satisfactory crop. Under all favorable circumstances, the foreign manures may realize our expectations for one year; provided we have not set them at a too extravagant figure. But let spring floods and summer drouths intervene, and we find that not all the mercantile manures in the market are of themselves a guarantee against a failure. Proper culture is the only certain preventive against such dispensations; and this, in order to be in every sense effectual, must commence with the first furrow turned, and be continued systematically until the crop is made and housed. If every proprietor of the soil would bear constantly in mind the fact that he is not simply a superficial landowner, but that his possessions extend to the very center of the earth, and that he has got soil well worth the searching after, lying only a few inches below the sole of his boot, as he tramps along his six-inch furrow, he might the more readily be induced to hook his drag-chain a notch or two higher in the clevis, and send his plow point downwards in search of that virgin soil that cultivation never yet has energized.

As nearly all our lands in this region are underlaid, at a moderate depth, with a subsoil of hard, stiff clay, impervious to water, the result of heavy and continued rains, which very generally follow the planting of our corn-fields, is either the drowning of the seed or young corn, on all low, level fields, or the

a large per centage of the land itself, on all fields having a sufficient inclination to allow the water to run freely. Deep plowing in both cases would almost invariably secure the embryo crop against such discouraging results. If our corn lands were thoroughly broken up to the depth of eleven inches, they would absorb about four times the quantity of water they do as ordinarily plowed, and still leave the surface comparatively dry, even after a severe and long continued spring rain. As for the washings, of which there is now such general complaint, we should hear very little of them; nor of the failure of the crop from drouth either, as the four-fold capacity of the soil as reservoir would afford a supply of moisture that would outlast all ordinary drouths. It is true that the more soluble portions of the manures might find their way down to a depth just below their sphere of immediate action; but they would not be lost, and their deposit there would be more satisfactory than the knowledge that they had floated away to parts

#### Sowing Peas and Oats together.

S. E. TODD, in the Ohio Farmer, recommends sowing these two crops together. He says: Raising a crop of oats and peas on the same ground, at the same time, is often attended with good success; and when the object is grain for feeding stock of any kind, it is a much better way to sow oats with the peas, than to sow nothing but peas. Peas are far more productive when they have something to sustain them, than when allowed to grow as they may in a prostrate or half-erect position. No grain will fructify as well when prostrate as when kept in an erect position. One object, then, in sowing peas and oats together, is to have the oats sustain the peas until the grain has matured. In order to accomplish this object most effectually, the oats must not be sowed more than half as thick as they are when other grain is sown with them. Every good farmer knows that when oats are sown very thick, the straw is quite alender: but when they are not very close together, the straw is quite strong, coarse and stiff, and will remain erect much longer. Now, by sowing about half as many oats per acre as is necessary for a full crop, and by sowing at the same time as many peas as are usually sown, a much better crop may be raised than if nothing but the peas be sown; because the oats will keep the peas erect, and they will fill the better, and require less labor to harvest the crop.

I know that most farmers do not like to sow mixed seed of any kind, but when the grain is all to be consumed on the farm, it matters little whether it is mingled before it is sown or afterwards. Peas and oats, ground with Indian corn, or without corn, make a most excellent food, especially for fattening swine; and many good farmers sow oats and peas for the express purpose of fattening swine, by giving them a good start in the fattening process in the early part of the season, before Indian corn has matured enough for feeding.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

WM. H. Seward's Horses.—Will the Rural please inform me where the Arabiaa Horses, presented to Hon. W. H. Seward, are to be found, together with the cost of their services?—Inquirer, Genese Co., N. Y., 1861.

The animals referred to are in possession of CHARLES W. BATHGATE & Co., Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y. The terms of service are \$50 for the season.

Lice on Horses. Will you pleace inform me how to remove lice from a horse, and how to prevent their return?—X. Y. Z., Onondaga Oe., N. Y., 1861.

To destroy these parasites, smear the entire bedy with any cheap oil or grease. Dr. DADD recommends linseed oil, 1 ounce; pyroligneous acid, 4 ounces; spirits of turpentine, 1 ounce. Apply two or three times each day. Wash the parts to which applications have been made with soap and water. "To prevent their return," keep the horse and his stable free from filth. Horses sometimes become covered with hen lice, the result of allowing hens to roost in the stable. Remove the heas, make use of the preparations given above, feed the horse well to prevent debility, clea whitewash his apartments, and you will probably rid him of

WINDGALLS ON HORSES.—Can you, or any of your numerous correspondents, inform me whether windgalls on horses can be cured? If so, please publish the mode in the RUEAL. If the bunches cannot be removed, can the lameness be cured? In so doing you will greatly oblige—M. M. G., Watertown, N. Y., 1861.

MAYHEW, in his "Illustrated Horse Doctor," says that windgalls are so lightly esteemed by horsemen as scarcely to lessen the price of a steed; they are, in general, accounted hardly worth mentioning, although men have been known ever, is not easy to bring about; all the common methods are worse than useless; the only treatment which promises any benefit is the application of pressure. Fold a piece of soft rag several times; saturate the rag with water; lay upon the wetted rag, one drachm each of opium and of camphor; put these upon the enlargement. Upon the moistened rag place piece of cork big enough to cover the windgall, and of such a thickness as may be necessary; above the cork, lace on, as vulcanized India rubber bandage. Constant and equal presture will by these means be kept up; however, mind the groom be strictly ordered to take the bandage off the leg the last thing when the horse leaves the stable, and to put it on again first thing on the animal's return; otherwise, the pro prietor may chance to enter the building and find his steed without an application which, to be beneficial, should be perpetually worn."

Dr. Dand says that counter irritation, bandage, friction, and regular exercise are the best remedies, and yet they often fail to remove the eye-sore.

PRESERVING POSTS. - After filling up the hole with dirt. put one or two shovelfuls of wood ashes around the post Leached ashes will do. Twenty-eight years ago my father fenced a carden this way, and the posts are as sound as ever The soil is light sand. - WILLIAM SILCOX, Frome, Southwold

GOOD BEDS FOR SWINE. - I am not over incredulous, bu don't see how I can agree with your trie of correspondents in regard to beds for swine. I have seen them winter and sleep in piles of horse manure, filled with litter, for a number of winters, and never yet saw any ill effects. Mud and filth and too much moisture, are injurious, but if horses are as well bedded down as mine are, I cannot see why the dung pile is not a good nest for hogs and pigs. It is as clean as an 'hog's nest"—it is dry enough and warm enough. My hogs have done well the past winter - made good growth semed to take comfort, and are as clean as anybody's hogs - JNO. SANFIELD, Sandwich, Ill., 1861.

CORN STALES FOR FODDER .- In the RURAL of the 6th inst. noticed an article in reference to cutting stalks for fodder. Being young, I hesitate to answer Mr. R.'s inquiry, but being so well convinced of the profit of cutting stalks for cattle, renture to give my plan. I think the trouble of Mr. R. arises from the stalks being too dry. My plan is, when the stalks are suitably dry in the fall (stalks from planting for corn,) I mow them away in the barn,—a layer of stalks, and then a thin layer of straw. The straw prevents the stalks from molding, and keeps them moist and soft, and when cut, my cattle eat them up perfectly clean. I give to each animal about one bushel to a feed. When cut, I throw on a little water, and put on the amount of grain I wish the animal to have, in the form of meal, and mix together with a fork. I use a self-feeding cutter, cutting the stalks from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length. I attach my cutter to a tread-power, and cut enough in about three hours to last ten head of cattle a week. I have practiced this three seasons, and find it a saving of at least good one-half. Judging from appearances, my cattle much prefer the cut feed .- Young FARMER, Shelby, N. Y., 1861.

# Rural Notes and Items.

THE WAR NEWS is of such importance that we are con strained to give the details at some length — thus somewhat changing our usual arrangement of departments in "making up" this number. If, as now seems probable, the war is to be continued to the bitter end, we shall enlarge the News Department of the Rural, in order to keep our readers fully advised of all important movements-presenting, each week a complete summary of the most stirring events, with such details relative to the strongholds, forces, and operations of the Union and Secession arms, as will impart correct knowledge of the power, position, and prospects of each. We shall endeavor to do this without infringing, after this week, upon the Practical Departments of the paper - giving pre edence and prominence to Agricultural, Horticultural, and News matters. By giving the gist of passing events, without wordy comments or large, sensation headings, we hope to give as much real intelligence as those papers which devote most of their space to news. It may be (as many have said) that we are trying to get too much into one journal-making it too good and costly for the price asked (especially in clubs)so long as its subscription continues to increase, we shall add to rather than diminish our efforts and expenditures.

- Let us add, here, that while we sadly deplore the present alarming crisis in our National affairs, we believe it the duty of every citizen to maintain "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws," regardless of political antecedents, or sectional or party associations - that the so-called Americans, Democrats and Republicans of the whole country should manifest their loyalty to the Union by uniting to uphold the Government in suppressing a rebellion designed to dismember the Republic. PEOPLE WHO WRITE LETTERS, and wish responses in any

form, should never "forget to remember" to give the name of their Postoffice, County and State (Territory or Province,) conspicuously at the head of their epistles. We have afore time spoken of the vexation and loss of time occasioned by omitting such an essential item as the name of a postoffice of person. Almost every day we are favored with money letters which omit the postoffice address of the writer. In such cases we must be guided by the post-mark on the envelop, and when that is too obscure to be read, as is frequently the fact, we are "up a stump"—compelled to lay the letter aside until we hear from the writer again, asking why in creation we don't respond - that he wants the paper, or his money returned! These occurrences are by no means pleasant, but so many people are careless—professional and business men as well as farmers—that we have about concluded to endure what it seems so difficult to cure. But publishers are not the only class (beside the writers) who are subject to vexation and loss from omissions of this character. A note just received from an extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements, alludes to the subject in this wise:—"Having had a large correspondence for the last seven years with farmers in many of the States and Territories, I have found very serious difficulty in their heading their letters with the town in which they live, regardless of their postoffice. It has occurred to me that if two or three of the leading agricul tural papers would call their attention to the importance of always heading their letters with their postoffice address, it would be an especial favor to them, as it would ensure reply properly directed, and oblige correspondents generally. - "Keep it Before the People," therefore, that everybody and "all the rest of mankind" who write letters requiring replies, should give their postoffice address plainly and dis-tinctly. A vermillion edict l— let it be heeded.

REMARKABLE HORSES .-- We are indebted to CHAS. B. LANE Esq., of Middleport, N. Y., for the following brief history o a pair of remarkable horses, objects of note for miles around that neighborhood for their age, endurance, and tricks:-"They were called respectively 'Old Jake' and 'Old Jim, and were foaled in 1831. In 1836 they were first brought on the farm now owned by me, and among the singularities con nected with their history, may be mentioned the following They were never known to lie down in the stable—they were never bedded or blanketed—they were always worked hard, and at any one's service who needed them, and yet retained so much pluck that, until within the last two or three years they regularly ran away several times in the season! They lived principally on ground food. About three weeks since 'Old Jim' was found down in his stall, but being lifted, kep his legs for a few days longer. He then fell in the barn-yard from sheer weakness, and it was thought better to terminate his sufferings at once. 'Old Jake' soon missed his com panion, and kept up a pitiful whinnying all day, but has since become reconciled to his solitary condition - walking over the premises as mischievous as ever letting down bars and opening all doors only fastened with a hook. His gait is a little stiff, but his eye as bright and his body as free from blemishes as when he sported in the hey-day of his colthood, nearly thirty years ago."

THE RURAL AS A FAMILY EDUCATOR - Many kind and highly complimentary allusions to the character and influence of the Rural are reaching us from agent-friends and subscribers all over the land. Among several received on Monday, we quote the following from a Postmaster in Onondaga county, who has sent us over fifty subscribers within the past month. After giving several additions to his list. value as a family instructor:-"There are a few more fami lies in the range of this office that should have your paper, and where I shall endeavor to introduce it. Its genia elevating influence is so genuine that I do not hesitate to press its acceptance on all classes. I do not think a poor man can pay out the subscription price any better for his family than for the RURAL - positive necessaries excepted and I am not so sure that a paper so useful and good is not in this age, one of the positive necessaries of life-of mental life, certainly. I hold that such a paper in a family of children is fully equal to a school in learning them to read and to acquire correct and healthy ideas."

EXPERIMENT IN GERMINATING CORN. - The Springfield Re publican states that four boxes of earth, alike in quality and xposure to light and heat, were planted at the same time with corn from a single ear, and placed recently in a physician's office. In one box dry corn was planted; in anothe the seed was soaked in clean warm water; in the third the seed was soaked in a solution of lime water; in the fourth the seed was soaked in chloride of lime and copperas water, equal parts. One week afterwards the box planted with dry corn had not germinated, the second box had just comme to germinate, the third box was just showing its green blades. and in the fourth box the blades were nearly three inches high. Copperas will keep birds and worms from eating the seed, and one pound will soak seed enough for 20 acres.

THE MARKET FAIR of the Orleans Co. Ag. Society -- at Albion, on the 6th inst.,—was largely attended by the farmers of the surrounding country. The Orleans American says quite a number of cattle and horses were offered for exhibition and sale—and makes special mention of a string of seven yoke of oxen shown by Mr. JOHN PROCTOR, of Gaines, as superior. A large number of fine horses were on exhibition. Several mowers and reapers and other agricultural implements were shown, and a large number of packages of choice seeds were distributed. We infer that the Fair was quite as successful as had been anticinated.

JAPANESE WHEAT .- In answer to recent inquiries on the subject, we would reiterate the opinion that the Japanese Wheat is a decided humbug. See our brief notices of it in RURAL of March 2d and 9th. Believing it to be a fraud, we have refused to advertise this so-called wheat on any conditions, and trust none of our readers will be deceived by Munchausenish circulars about its wonderful yield, quality, etc.

EXCELSION SPRING WHEAT .- We are indebted to Mr. J. MACKELCAE, Jr., of Hamilton, C. W., for a sample of wheat thus named, grown by a farmer of that vicinity, last season, and to be more extensively tried this year. We think it a promising variety, and shall be glad to hear the result of further experiments.

GENESEE Co. Ag. SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the Directors of this Society, it was resolved to hold the next Annual Fair (at Batavia) on the 18th and 19th of September, and that other counties be invited to compete the same as they were last year.

# The News Condenser.

- The Mississippi river is open to St. Paul.
- There is an oil well in Pennsylvania 744 feet deep.
- Japanese tobacco is being imported into this country. - The census is to be taken in France during the present
- --- The South Carolina Convention costs the State \$500 per
- diem. - The wares of compositors in Liverpool are \$7.50 per
- There are mearly thirty thousand blind people in Great Britain.
- Large additions are making to the present fortifications at Dover.
- The Queen of Spain has offered the Pope a royal palace at Madrid.
- The estimated cost of supporting the British army in 1861 is \$70,000,000.
- Capt. Berry, commander of the Wyandotte, died at
- Pensacola on the 2d inst. - Asiatic Russia comprises 5,686,000 square miles. It is
- the largest country in the world. - Small pox is very prevalent in New York. Seventeen
- leaths from it occurred last week. - Verdi, the great composer, has been elected one of the
- nembers of the Parliament of Italy. - The steamship Great Eastern is to sail from England for New York, on the first of next month.
- A midwife in Leicester, Eng., convicted of procuring an abortion, has been sentenced to be hanged.
- The name of the United States Hotel, in Augusta, Ga.,
- has been changed to the Southern States Hetel. - The emigrant travel over the Pennsylvania Railroad, in
- 1860, was 11,831. In 1859 the number was 10,761.
- It is alleged in the Westminster Review that iron fetters for slave dealers are sold by Liverpool merchants.
- The London Missionary Society last year had an income of \$469,000. It has in its employ 119 missionaries.
- There have been about 115 days of sleighing in New Hampshire since the beginning of December, 1860.
- The population of New York State by the official census is 8,887,542, of the ward of New York city, 805,657.
- Fifteen thousand applications for postoffice appointments have been already filed in the Postoffice Department.
- The Mobile Register advises a tax on ice, and says it will
- yield the Southern Government a revenue of \$250,000.
- A canal tug-boat has been invented in England, propelled by air discharged under a flat bottom by a pump.
- Three vessels were struck by lightning in Humboldt Bay, on the 25th ult., the first cases of the kind in California - The Legislature of Missouri has just passed a bill insti-
- tuting the death penalty for stealing horses and negroes - The N. Y. World says that about one-third of the German population of the West are applicants for consulship.
- "Panela," the Indian name for cotton, has been suggested as an appellation for the new Southern Confederacy
- Experiments are constantly being made, in London, to test the capability of locomotive engines on common roads.
- The Shakers of Canterbury, N. H., have just executed an order for 500 cans of their favorite apple sauce, for Java.
- There is an India rubber factory in full blast in Montreal. the only establishment of the kind in the British Provinces
- A guarantee fund for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds has already been signed for the London Exhibition in
- The Massachusetts State Senate, on Saturday week passed the bill abolishing capital punishment, by a vote of 18
- Mr. Randolph, the secession delegate from Richmond to the Virginia Convention, is a grandson of Themas Jef-- A gentleman in Bridgeton, Me., has a hound which has
- caught twenty-seven red foxes and two black ones this - A bill, creating a metropolitan police system for Phila-
- delphia, has passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. - Thirteen persons were recently drowned in a steamer on
- the lake of Constance, in a gale, by a collision with another steamer. - The floor of a grain warehouse gave way at Fall River,
- Mass., on Friday night week, and 10,000 bushels of grain went through.
- The mode of churning in Fayal, one of the Azores, is to tie the cream up in a goat skin, and kick it about till the butter comes. - The past winter was one of unexampled severity in Syria
- and Palestine. The snow was two feet deep in the city of Jerusalem.
- It is stated that one and a half million dollars of Illinois currency have been withdrawn from circulation since last November. - Mr. Whipple, the distinguished photographic artist of
- Boston, has been making huge glass negative pictures, five - Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued marching orders to nine additional companies of that State. Pensacola is their destination.
- The Choctaw delegates at Washington deny the story that the Choctaws and Chicasaws were holding a secession convention. - Shakspeare's house and garden have been restored, at
- considerable expense, to the condition they were in during - The Hawaiian kingdom, which was estimated to have a population of 400,000 in 1779, by the last census shows only
- 69,800 souls. - An earthquake, which frightened the inhabitants, but did no severe damage, occurred at Singapore, on the night of February 16.
- The French army has been increased to a million men, being equal to about one twenty-sixth part of the population of the empire.
- -- Randall B. Brannan, an old defender of Baltimore in the war of 1812, has died in Hartford Co., Md., in the 62d vear of his age. - Some industrious idler announces that out of the one
- word Palmerston, he can compose seven hundred and fortysix different ones. - A protest against any obstruction of the free navigation
- of the Mississippi river, has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature. - An Exchange says that Ex-President Buchanan carried home with him \$80,000 in gold, which he is engaged in
- Joseph Laing, of Toronto, recently deceased, was in the habit of consuming a pound of Epsom salts daily for ten years prior to his death.

iudiciously investing.

- General Scott is said to be engaged in writing a full and securate history of his own campaigns. The second volume is believed to be completed. - Marriages at Gretna Green are no longer legal, except
- time for pursuit of runaways. - There was a very destructive fire at Hickman, Ky., on Saturday night week. Some 27 houses, in the business por-

after fourteen days' residence in the parish, which will give

- tion of the city, were burned. - Mr. Howard Paul has introduced the American lyric, the Star Spangled Banner," into his entertainment at London, and it is received with enthusiasm
- Walnut trees in Great Britain have become very scarce, having been bought up by the government during the Crimean
- war, to be made into musket stocks. - A little girl died, in horrible suffering, of hydrophobia, at Mountville, Pa., on Friday week. She had been bitten some six weeks previous to her death.
- In Stockbridge, the other day, an ox thrust his tongue through a crack in a stall occupied by a horse, when the savage brute seized it and bit it clean off.
- A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Kanagawa, Japan, Jan. 4th, says the Japanese are again jealous of foreigners, and are acting suspiciously.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# HORTICULTURAL.

FRUITS BY THE ROADSIDE.

A FRIEND, recently returned from Europe, says nothing delighted him more than the fine rows of in the fall and put them up in the spring, besides fruit trees, particularly cherries, planted along the sides of the public roads, through Germany and Switzerland, affording to the pedestrian both grateful shade and refreshing fruit. Many of the Railroads. too, have a flower border on each side, cultivated with care. Mr. LOUDON gave the following account of the Fruit Avenues on the Continent:

"On the continent, and more especially in Germany and Switzerland, the cherry is much used as a roadside tree; particularly in the northern parts of Germany, where the apple and the pear will not thrive. In some countries the road passes for many miles together through an avenue of cherry trees. In Moravia, the road from Brunn to Olmutz passes through such an avenue, extending upwards of sixty miles in length; and we traveled for several days through almost one continuous avenue of cherry trees, from Strasburg by a circuitous route to Munich. These avenues, in Germany, are planted by the desire of the respective governments, not only for shading the traveler, but in order that the poor pedestrian may obtain refreshment on his journey. All persons are allowed to partake of the cherries, on condition of not injuring the trees; but the main crop of the cherries, when ripe, is gathered by the respective proprietors of the land on which it grows; and when these are anxious to preserve the fruit of any particular tree, it is, as it were, tabooed; that is a wisp of straw is tied in a conspicuous part to one of the branches, as vines by the roadsides in France, when the grapes are ripe, are protected by sprinkling a plant here and there with a mixture of lime and water, which marks the leaves with conspicuous white blotches. Every one who has traveled on the Continent in the fruit season, must have observed the respect that is paid to these appropriating marks; and there is something highly gratifying in this, and in the humane feeling displayed by the princes of the different countries, in causing the trees to be planted. It would indeed be lamentable if kind treatment did not produce a corresponding return."

We hope to see the time when something like this will be inaugurated in our country. The moral effect would more than pay the cost. Then we should hear much less of the robbing of orchards, and the pilfering of fruit and flowers. The young would learn that while full provision was made for their enjoyment, they must respect the rights and interests of others. ++++

#### TO DESTROY THE CURCULIO.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having been in early life engaged on a farm, and seeing the ravages committed by the Curculio, I wish to inquire if you, or some of your correspondents, do not know of some way of getting rid of these troublesome insects. In many parts of the country not a plum is raised, nor has been raised for years, on account of the Curculio.

The habits of the insect, in its various stages of development, according to my observation, are the following:

The egg is deposited by the Curculio at any period from the time the plum is out of the blow till it reaches maturity. Directly the egg hatches, the larva makes its way to the center of the fruit. The plum, thus injured, falls to the ground. On this the larva feeds till it reaches maturity, when it makes its way into the ground, and there remains till the next spring, undergoing its metamorphosis, and then emerging as a Curculio, to go through the same routine.

Now, it seems to me that the insect should be destroyed while in the ground. Two or three methods for affecting this have suggested themselves to me without my having the opportunity, however, to put them in execution. The first is to turn over the ground with a spade, beneath the tree, in the fall, so as to expose it to the action of the frost during winter, and thus freeze them to death. A second is to saturate the ground beneath the tree, in the spring, a few times, with strong soap suds, very warm, or a decoction of tobacco, or even with some acid which might be destructive to the insect, without destroying the tree. I simply throw these out as suggestions, and without adding more, shall be glad to hear of any successful remedy. A READER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 1861.

WE have tried the freezing process, but the Curculio seems to be provided by nature with remarkable powers of endurance. We have tried salt, too, and other things, but the better way is not to permit the insect to enter the ground. Make the earth around plum trees smooth, and hard if it is stiff enough to pack. Then, every day sweep up the fallen plums and carry them away and destroy them. Give the tree a jar so as to shake down the injured fruit, and if this is done early in the morning, some of the live Curculios will come down also. All can be swept up in a pile, and then shoveled into a basket and burned. Pursue this course steadily, and the Curculios will become scarce.

# THE APPLE BORER.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER:- I indorse the timely hints thrown out by J. L. K., of Chili Center, on the Young Orchard. We are troubled much in this section with the Apple Borer, and great precaution should be taken to prevent injury by them. My plan is to remove the earth around the tree, say one inch in depth. Then take a piece of old cotton cloth four by six inches, wind it around, tie with woolen yarn, and pack the dirt at the bottom to prevent the insects from depositing their eggs. Keep the cloths there until fall, and then take them off.

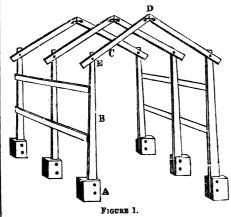
If that is too much trouble, keep weeds and grass away, and once in two or three weeks rub around the trees with the hand. That will dislodge them. At any rate, do not let one of them get in. Trees left in the grass are sure to be destroyed. This has all been written and read before; but the only way is to keep the facts before the people. There is another important thing. When trees are transplanted, the top should be reduced. Cut back to five or seven buds. Farmers, do not let any one plow your orchard unless you are present. 'Many fine trees are ruined by plowing deep and close up to the trunks, the bark being torn off, and roots and fibres mutilated. A very few years' treatment of this kind and your orchard is gone up. Another item of great importance is to wash them with weak ley. After the women have done making soap, throw some boiling water on the leach, and use an old broom, or swab made of cloth. This will destroy eggs and larvæ, and make them smooth and healthy.

Horse Heads, Chemung Co., April, 1861.

A A A A

#### A FOLDING GRAPE TRELLIS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-We at the North are somewhat troubled to cultivate the grape vine on account of its being killed by the winter, if the vines are not taken off the trellis and covered up. We all know it is a great deal of trouble to take them down they are injured not a little by the process. This difficulty can be avoided by having a trellis so constructed as to be laid down with the vines on them. I here send you a rude drawing and description of an arbor of this kind, of my own contrivance. I made a model of it last fall, which I took to our County Fair, and a great many people thought it was a good thing. As it is simple in its construction, anybody that can use a hammer and chisel can make one.



Discription. - Fig. 1 represents the arbor. The posts A may be either round or square, and should be eight inches in diameter, and two feet six inches long. Cut a mortice two by four inches, and ten or twelve long. The upright pieces, B, should be 2 by 4, 'hardwood scantling, and tapered to about 24 inches at the top. Insert the upright piece in the mortice in the post A, bore two holes through both

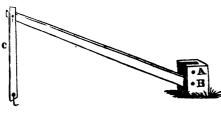


FIGURE 2.

at A B, as in figure 2, the lower one about two inches from the bottom, the other about the same from the top. The upright pieces should be rounded off. Put a pin or bolt through these holes. The lower one should be fastened, the upper one left movable. The rafter, C, should be 11 inch stuff, about three inches at the bottom, and two at the top. This should be bolted to the upright piece at E. You want two of figure 2, to make a bent, as is shown in figure 1. You may have as many of these bents as you like, but only three are shown in the drawing. The post A should be set in the ground, so that the mortice will be above the ground. The posts should be set six feet six inches apart if the upright pieces are six feet, but the upright pieces may be any length you wish, and then set the posts to correspond. The rafters should be fastened at the top at D with staples and hooks: common barn door hooks will do. Cross pieces should be nailed to the upright pieces and raf ters for the purpose of holding the arbor together and training the vines on, and your arbor is complete. Set the vines between the posts. In the fall unhook the hooks at D. and let down the roof. Now take out the top pins and let down the arbor, folding one side on top of the other, and cover up for the winter. Warren, Lake Co., Ill., April, 1861. THOMAS TULLEY.

# ONE OF THE HOME COMFORTS.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER: - Will some of our friends, who have not already done so, set out a few strawberry plants, and then take care of them? The fruit is truly inviting and comforting. I will cheer fully give my experience in a small way. In April 1859, I got some plants and set three rows across the north side of my garden, sheltered by a wall. The rows were seventy-five feet long, eighteen inches apart, and the plants were set eight or ten inches distant in the row. The first season they produced s few berries,—the plants growing finely. I persever ingly removed all the runners. Last spring they grew in large tufts, very prolific. They were kept clear of runners through the season, and mulched with straw. In due time the plants were beautiful with blossoms, and the berries abundant and delicious. When the weather was dry they were watered after sundown. In this way they gave us ample picking for six weeks,—all the family needed,—besides many to give to neighbors and friends. Few edibles are more palatable to the infirm and aged, or more refreshing to a man weary with a day's toil, than a dish of fresh strawberries. My experience with strawberry plants is limited, and the above may not he the best mode of culture. However, I find with these, as with most desirable plants, careful attention is necessary to insure a praiseworthy harvest. Keeping the plants free from weeds and runners, it seems to me is the main idea. If this is neglected, the bed soon becomes a perfect mat of vines, with little fruit generally. The runners, I think, should be cut with scissors, using great care not to disturb the vines more than is possible. If there is a care-taking one about the house, let him or her now and then see to the vines, and they will amply repay the labor. Fowls, of course, must be strictly excluded. T. Dighton, March, 1861.

This is the proper mode of culture for the amateu and we believe for the market grower also. Some of the extensive growers prefer to let the vines grow so as to cover and shade the ground. This plan, we think is a bad one and will be abandoned.

#### ----DELAWARE AND CONCORD GRAPES.

In the February number of your Magazine you copy an article from the Farmer and Gardener, in which the writer says, "the advocates of the Delaware are either directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested in it, and that it is inferior to Concord in flavor—of slow growth, high price, and will not produce one quarter as much as the Concord." Now allow me to say, I have had some experience and observation with these two grapes, having obtained them both when first brought before the public, and so far have given

I have no particular interest in the Delaware except the public good, (not having sold any vines or fruit, and do not expect to.) It is not so rampant in its growth as Concord, but is vigorous enough for all practical purposes-ripens its wood better than any

hardy grape I ever saw-comes early into bearing-is | plums, peaches, or apricots, at Rochester usually about the very productive (too much so unless thinned,) and to my taste, and all others who have expressed an opinion to me, much superior to Concord in flavor; and I think the writer and his friends must have a singular and primitive taste to prefer Concord to Delaware or Diana. He complains of the high price, but forgets that the Concord was first sold at \$5 each, and also that the Delaware will soon be reduced so that the million can plant it.

Now I will state a fact. Five years ago I planted in a continuous row one of each, in the order named—Rebecca, Raabe, Delaware, Hartford, Prolific, Concord, and Elsinboro', and, so far, the Delaware has given me more fruit than any one of them-soil and cultivation all the same-exposure free and open. The ground, when planted, was worked to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches, and moderately enriched. Other soils, locations, and exposures may give different results, as this is only a single instance, and I have had experience enough to know that no decided opinion can be given, as to productiveness and profit per acre, short of ten years' trial at least, and twenty would be safer. I do not undervalue the Concord, but, on the contrary, esteem it a valuable acquisition, as I stated to my friends when I first saw and examined it at Mr. Bull's, the originator; but it is, in my opinion, inferior in flavor to the Delaware, besides being two or three weeks earlier, which is a desideratum. Both are useful varieties, and will fill the places they are C. Downing. suited for.

Newburgh, N. Y.

THE above we find in Hovey's Magazine of Hor ticulture for April. Last autumn we had an opportunity to examine the "continuous row" of vines mentioned by Mr. Downing, growing in his grounds at Newburgh, and made some notes for future use. Mr. D. devotes his time and grounds entirely to experiments designed to test the value of different fruits, having no pecuniary interest in their success or failure. The public have confidence in his judgment, while all know him to be extremely cautious in his statements. The Delaware certainly took the lead in that row of seven varieties.

# Inquiries and Answers.

DOWNING'S MULBERRY, &c.—1. Is Downing's Ever-bearing Mulberry as hardy, ornamental, productive, and the fruit as good as formerly represented? If so, where can the trees be obtained, and at what price? 2. How shall I prevent the destruction of Hubbard squash, watermelon, and other vines, by maggots in the root? 3. How shall I rid my garden of the common angle or earth worm? They make the soil very hard.—W. D. Smith, Chaumont, 1861.

1. Downing's Mulberry is a desirable fruit. It has not yet borne in this section, and the only bearing trees we have seen were on the Hudson, in the neighborhood of its origin. The trees are tender here when young, so that the limbs are somewhat killed back. It is thought they will become hardy enough with age. Trees can be had of Dr. C. W. GRANT, of Iona, near Peekskill. Our nurserymen here are propagating the Mulberry, but we have not seen trees advertised, and perhaps they are not yet ready for sale. 2. Some of our readers will please give the information required, as we have not been troubled, and therefore have not had experience 3. Good drainage, thorough working and lightening of the soil, and a little time, will do much to destroy the worms.

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.— Will you please give, through the columns of your valuable paper, the most approved method of cultivating asparagus? I have a bed in my garden ten feet by sixteen, which has received a considerable care for three or four years past, yet it has not produced enough either, season for cooking twice a week for a small famity. The soil is a clay loam.—E: D. G., Montercy, 1861.

We can't say what is the trouble with your Asparagus bed. We have never managed to fail in our attempts to grow good Asparagus. As this is just the sellson for making beds, we will give such advice as will insure success. In planting an Asparagus bed, it is the better way, if possible, to procure the plants of a nurseryman. Two year-old plants can be obtained for about two dollars per hundred, and a crop will be grown two years sooner than if the seed was sown. best variety is the Purple-Top, which is the purplish-looking variety commonly seen in our markets. Asparagus may be grewn in almost any soil, if well drained, yet the most suita ble is a light, deep, sandy loam. This should be dug deeply, about two feet, and plenty of manure incorporated with the soil. A piece of ground, fifteen feet by twenty, will produce enough for almost any family. This should be divided into three beds, four feet wide, leaving an alley eighteen inches wide between each bed, and making three beds four feet wide and twenty feet long. Two such beds will be ample for a small family. At this stage it would be well to sow on the beds about half an inch of salt and rake it in. The Asnara gus is naturally a marine plant, and is very fond of salt. Now draw a line lengthwise along one of the beds, nine inches from the edge, and cut a trer line, six inches deep, and in this trench set the plants, nine or ten inches apart, and so deep that when the trench is covered, the crowns of the plants will be about two inches below the surface of the bed. As the plants are put in, draw a little earth over them, so as to secure them in their places Having finished one row, cover them and rake off evenly and proceed to make another furrow one foot from the first and plant as before. This plan will give four rows to the bed. The beds will require no care the first summer, but simply to destroy the weeds, and this must be done carefully so as not to injure the plants. If salt be sown pretty freely before planting, the weeds will not be troublesome; if not, salt can be sown over the beds any time during the summer Enough salt to kill every weed will be only a nice relish to the Asparagus. In November, cover the beds with three inches of rotted manure. In the spring this may be lightly dug in with a fork, care being had not to go deep enough to

The Second Spring, if the cultivator is very anxious for Asparagus, the strongest can be cut, though most gardeners ecommend leaving them untouched until the third year. We should not hesitate, however, to cut moderately the second season, if we had no other way to get this delicious vegetable

All the care the beds will require after this, is to cut down the old stalks, pull up the weeds, and cover with manure every fall, which should be forked in in the spring. After the manure is forked in. rake all loose stones, rough manure &c., into the alleys. Give, every season, in the spring, s dressing of salt.

TREATMENT OF BUDDED TREES, &c.—I have five hundred quinces, budded last summer. When must I cut them off? Are the tops good to plant? What is the right time to bud Mahaleb cherries? I budded last year in the middle of July, and not one grew. I shall be very much pleased to have you, or some of your many readers, tell me in the RURAL.—E. I. R., April, 1861.

Just about the time the leaves begin to start, cut the old wood away from your budded quince stocks to within three or four inches of the bud. The cuttings are of no value. Rub off with the fingers all buds that are on the stock, either below or above the bud. These buds must be kept rubbed off as fast as they appear. If, after the buds have made some growth, they seem to require support, tie them to the old stock left above the bud. In August, cut the stock down to the bud, with a neat, sloping cut. It is impossible to set a day for budding any variety of stock, as much depends upon the season. On this subject Mr. BARRY gives the following, which will be interesting and valuable, not only to our corre spondent, but to others, whose queries on this subject we have before us:

"The time for budding each species, or class of fruits, depends upon its habits of growth. Such as cease to grow early in the season, must be budded early, because it can only be done while the stocks are in a free, growing state, full of sap. Such as grow until late in the autumn, must be budded late, otherwise the new layers of wood, formed after the insertion of the bud, would grow over and destroy it, or the bud would be forced into a premature growth toward autumn, which, in fruit trees, should always be avoided. The common sorts of plum terminate their growth early in the season, and are therefore budded early, whether with

last of July, or beginning of August. The native, or Canada plum, and the Cherry, or Myrobalan, grow freely till late in the fall, and may be budded in the latter end of August, or beginning of September. Pears on pear stocks are usually budded here in July, in anticipation of the leaf blight which stops their growth when it attacks them. Where no such thing as this is apprehended, they should not be budded before the middle of August, as the buds are not generally mature till that time. Apples on free stocks, and on the Paradise and Doucin, may be budded as soon as the buds are mature, which is usually, here, about the first to the middle of August. Cherries on free Mazzard stocks-as soon as buds are rine, here, about the first of August. Pears on quince. and Cherries on Mahaleb, not before the first of September, and from that to the middle of the month, as the quince and Mahaleb grow late, and especially the latter. Peach stocks should always be budded the same season the seeds are planted, and, as they grow rapidly until very late, are not usually budded till about the middle of September. The budding period varies in different seasons. In a dry, warm season, the young wood matures earlier, and stocks cease to grow sooner, and are therefore budded earlier than in a cool, moist season, that prolongs the growth of the stocks, and retards the maturity of the buds. Stocks growing feebly require to be budded earlier than those growing freely. It is necessary to keep an eye to all these points.'

# Pomestic Economy.

BISCUIT, CAKE, PIE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I send a few recipes to your excellent paper, knowing them to be good.

TEA BISCUIT .- Take two cups of cream; one of sour milk; one teaspoon of soda; one of salt. Mix as soft as possible to roll, and bake in a quick oven. If you have no cream, use melted butter.

CUP CAKE .- Two cups of sugar; four eggs; one cup of butter; one-half teaspoon of soda; one cup of milk, and four cups of flour.

JELLY CAKE.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; one large cup of cream; one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake quick, and when cold spread with jelly.

SPONGE CARE.—Beat well together the yolks of teneggs, with a pound of white sugar, and then stir in the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Beat the whole ten or fifteen minutes, then stir in gradually one-half pound of sifted flour.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- Mix two quarts of flour with three pints of warm water; add one teacup of good yeast, and set it in a warm place to rise. In the morning, if sour, add a teaspoon of soda, and a little salt. When you make them every day, leave a little in the jar, and it will raise the next.

RICE PIE.—Take one pint of boiling water, and a small cup of rice. Boil it until very soft, and then take it from the fire, and add a quart of milk, one nutmeg, and six eggs beaten to a froth; add sugar to the taste, and strain it through a seive. Bake with an under crust, and if you like, a few raisins.

Alexander, N. Y., 1861.

#### CAKE RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL' NEW-YORKER:-Please accept a few nice recipes which I send, hoping they may benefit others, as their's have proved valuable to me.

MARBLE CARE-White Cake.-Three cups of white sugar: 1 cup of butter; 1 of sweet milk; 1 teaspoon of soda; whites of 8 eggs; 5 cups of flour. Spice Cake-Two cups of brown sugar; 1 cup of molasses; 1 cup of butter; 1 cup of sour milk; 1 teaspoon of soda; yolks of 9 eggs, and white of 1; 4 cups of flour; spice to suit the taste. First put a layer of spice cake in the pan, then a layer of white cake; finish with spice cake.

BERWICK SPONGE CAKE.—Beat six eggs two minutes, then add three cups of powdered sugar, and beat five minutes; two even cups of flour, and two teaspoons of cream tartar, and beat one minute: one cup of cold water, with one teaspoon of soda dissolved in it; and the grated rind of a lemon, and half of the juice, and beat one minute; then add two even cups of flour, and beat one minute. Bake in deep pans in a quick oven. NELLIE. New London, Ct., 1861

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH OF HAIR AND PRE-VENT ITS TURNING GRAY .- A voung lady friend of ine was recommended by a coiffeur water. She was obliged to discontinue its daily use. as it made her hair too thick. Pour hoiling water on the sage leaves, and let them remain some time in the oven or near a stove: strain and apply to the roots of the hair daily. If any pomade is needed, an equal mixture of cocoa-nut and olive oils, with a little perfume, is very efficacious.-London Field.

# [SPECIAL NOTICE ]

INTERESTING.—If housekeepers really understood the great difference that exists between different brands of Saleratus, as to quality, purity, and consequent reliability and health, fulness, they would not long be without the best that is manufactured. DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus costs you no more than any of the inferior articles which are in the market. He is using a new process of refining Saleratus, by which all impurities are removed. This process is in use at no other establishment in this country. The quality of the Saleratus produced by this process is very superior, and it is fast becom ing very popular with intelligent housewives. DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus is for sale by most grocers and storekeepers. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale at Fairport, Monro Co., N. Y. The principal grocers also wholesele it

# Advertisements.

PATENTS Under the New Law for 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 7, 14, and 17 years. Circular of information on Rejected Applications sent. Apply to 588-3t J. FRASER, Patent Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

THE KEDZIE WATER FIL-TER.—Twenty years constant use has fully established the reputation of these Filters as possessing every practical and scientific arrangement for the purposes desired. They are portable, dwarble, convenient, and cheap, nd scientific arising and cheap.

Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address
588-4t JAMES TERRY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

TO STOCK GROWERS—Cassius M. Clay, Ir., was sired by old Cassius M. Clay, Ir., was sired by old Cassius M. Clay. His dam Messenger and Mambrino. He is a dark brown, 6 years old the 20th of May next, 16 hands high, well proportioned, fine style, and bids fair to be a second Patchen. For particulars, send for a JOHN GRAHAM. Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., April, 1861.

Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., APIL, 1907.

O PAPERS FLOWER SEED

O FOR \$\frac{1}{2}\$.—I will send by mail, post-paid, twenty papers of Choice Flower Seeds to any person sending me One Dollar current funds.

My Seeds are just as good as those advertised at double the price I ask. My Seeds are Imported from one of the best seed houses in Europe, and can be relied on as good.

J. RAPALJE, at Genesee Seed Store, Rochester. N. Y.

()HIO MOWER and REAPER. E. BALL'S PATENTS, WITH FOLDING CUTTER BAR.

A Machine that is a perfect Mower, and a perfect Reaper. Circulars with full description sent by mail or furnished by agents in each county.

ROSS, DODGE & POMROY, 588-156 Manufacturers, at the Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y.

B89-16f Manuscurers, at the Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y.

PRD TOP, Blue Grass & Timothy.

I have just received and now offer for sale

100 bushels prime Timothy Seed.

60 do. clean Red Top Seed.

60 do. clean Keatneky Blue Grass Seed.

60 do. pure Orchard Grass Seed.

60 do. Hungarian Grass Seed.

60 do. Millet Seed.

75 do. Millet Seed.

76 J. RAPALJE, at the Genesse Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y.

CHENECTADY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
The Subscribers manufacture Improved Endless Chain and Lever Horse-Powers, Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Vibrating Separators, Clover Hullers, Wood Saws, &c., a full description of which will be found in their illustrated Circular, which will be mailed free, to all applicants. The annexed letter relates to one of our Two-Horse Powers and Thresher and Cleaner.

G. WESTINGHOUSE & Co.:—Having followed threshing for some time, and worked with nearly every kind of Double Tread Machines in Northern New York. I would say, after seeing one of yours work, of last season s make, that it is ahead of anything of the kind I ever saw.

Yours, &c.,

E. PLUMB.

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectady, New York.

FERTILIZERS FOWLE & CO'S

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATED PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOWLE & CO'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. TOWLE & CU'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THESE FERTILIZES have been generally tested by the most intelligent farmers of Virginia and Maryland, with the most satisfactory results.

Pamphlets containing analysis of Prof. CAMPBELL MORFITT, of New York, with testimonials, and other valuable information, will be supplied by mail; and Orders will be promptly executed upon application to the Agent in New York.

EDWARD FRANKS, 42 Exchange Place.

FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Alexandria, Va. 588-8t

FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Alexandria, Va. 588-8t

ARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offors his well located farm of 200 acres for sale, half a mile
Northeast from the Mich. C. RR. Depot in the city of Jackson,
Mich., on an eminence overlooking almost the entire city.
About 150 acres improved: 70 acres of choice timber: face of the
land rolling; first rate wheat growing soil; well watered with
springs. About 70 acres of the front part, 120 rods wide, are
within the city limits, and contain some of the most desirable
lots for dwellings, and worth from \$100 to \$300 per lot. By laying out roads northerly throughthe belance of the 70 acres, it
might be sold for building lots worth about \$100 each—consequently rendering the prospect to the purchaser of a certain
increase in price for city purposes, saide from the farming prospects. Said farm will be offered at a price that will be an inducement to any one wishing to purchase so desirable a situation. Terms easy; only part of the money down, and the
batance can remain on bond and mortgage for a terms of years
with yearly installments. For further particulars inquire of
the subscriber on the premises.

J. M. MURPHY.

Jackson, Michigan, April 6, 1861.

THE change made in this Machine from the KETCHUM MACHINE, so long manufactured by me, is in its gearing—giving more power and motion to the knives, convenience in throwing in and out of gear, and reducing its weight and draft, while all the important inventions of Mr. KETCHUM are retained.

Send for Circular giving full particulars.

This is now one of the most desirable Machines made, and should be examined before giving an order for any other machine. Address

R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITERIALL, Washington Co., N. Y.)

WHITEHALL, Washington Co., N. Y., March 31, 1860.

WHITEHALL, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y., SMITEHALL, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y., SMITEHALL, WASHINGTON, CO., N. Y., SMITEHALL, WASHINGTON, CO., SMITEHALL, WASHINGTON, CO., BEAT SIT.—Your Agent, W. E. Congdon, called upon me last July, after I had attended two mowing machine trials, one in this town and one in Granville, where quite a number of machines were present, and after I had tried a machine of another kind, I was induced to try your Howard Mower, and I will state that in simplicity, strength, durability and perfect adaptation to the work for which it is designed, and the ease of draught, it is unequalled by any machine that has come under my notice.

M. O. BLIN.

A Journey Through Texas, OR, A SADDLE TRIP ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRON-TIER. With a Statistical Appendix. By Frederick Law Olmsted. 516 pages, 12mo. cloth, \$1,25. At a time when Texas is the centre of so much interest, and evi-

dently about to be the scene of exciting events, this volume has peculiar attraction and value. The natural resources of that region of country, the characteristics of its inhabitants, and the workings of its institutions, are described in an attractive manner. Statistics with regard to its history, products, and capabilities are included, with much miscellaneous general information bearing upon the anticipated line of operations and the elements of strength for the Union party which is now gatherenergies for one of the most important struggles the world has witnessed. Also, in uniform volumes, by the same author

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED BY MASON BROTHERS, 5 & 7 Mercer Street, New York.

NEW STORY

MRS. HARRIET BEECHBR STOWE. ATLANTIC MONTHLY

For MAY will be commenced
AGNES OF SORRENTO,

A new Novel by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "The Minister's Wooing," and "Unele Tom's Cabin." Wooing," and "Unele Tom's Cabin."

This Romance will be continued each month throughout the year. During the progress of the Story, Mrs. Stowe will trace the influence of the Roman Catholic Faith upon the intellectual and moral development of a young girl, her heroine; in the same manner and with the same power with which she depicted, in "The Minister's Wooing," the influence of the Protestant Faith.

For The ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains many most attractive features. The best writers of America contribute to its pages. A specimen number will be sent gratis to any person desiring it.

TERMS:

TERMS:

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A NUMBER.

NUMBER.

Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publisher will mail the work to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number. The postige of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY is THIRTY-SIX CENTS a year, if pre-paid.

LF The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped and back numbers can be sumplied. A CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS—Subscribers to pay their own postage. Two Copies, \$5; Five Copies, \$10; Eleven Copies, \$20.

All letters to be addressed to TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Description of the control of the co

25.000 Angers Quince Stocks for Dansville, N. Y., April 6, 1851. O. B. MAXWELL & CO.

OR SALE.-2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees 2, 3, and 4 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.

easonable.
Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry \$3 per 1,000.
Trees, &c., delivered in Utica without extra charge.
Please address
C. H. CURTIS,
887-2t
Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

DLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.'S LEADING varieties of NATIVE and FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for Vineyard Culture, at low prices.

LF Send for full Descriptive Catalogue and Prospectus.
T. M. YOUNGLOVE, See'y. G. H. WHEELER, Prest.
JOHN F. WEBER, Sup't.
Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861.

REAT AUSTIN SHAKER STRAWBERRY.

I The price of this mammoth variety will be reduced this spring to \$2 per dozen, or \$10 per hundred. Delivered in rotation as ordered. The Great Austin was exhibited last year in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Albany, and acknowledged to be the most beautiful, and to average the largest and most productive of any Strawberry in cultivation. A liberal discount to those who purchase by the thousand. Orders addressed to either S85-4t CHAUNCY MILLER, Shaker Trustee, Albany, N. Y., or WM. S. CARPENTER, 468 Pearl Street, New York

WM. S. CARPENTER, 468 Pearl Street, New York

IMPORTED FRENCH STANDARD PRAR

TREES—To arrive per ship "Pellonia," from Havre, a splendid collection of Standard Pear Trees, containing none but the most approved varieties, selected expressly for us, from the largest Nurseries in France, consisting in part as follows.—Bartlett, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clarreau, Beurre d'Anjou, Winter Nelis, &c.

An excellent opportunity is now offered to Farmers, Market Gardeners, and Amateur Cultivators, to obtain a choice assortment of Fruit Trees of the above well known varieties.

Priced list of the above, together with other Nursery Stock, Bulbs, &c., forwarded on application, by

SPOONER & CO. Nurserymen and Florists.

SPOONER & CO. Nurserymen and Florists.

Mass

NATIVE EVERGREENS—6 to 15 inches high, packing free, \$4 to \$5 \$7 1,000.

584-5t

D. L. SIMMONS & CO., Colborne, C. W.

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 descriptions at the lowest wholesale rates.
HOUKER, FARLEY & CO.,
884tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

ARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.—

Weighing 62 lbs, and averaging over 30 lbs, by the are? A package of over 1,000 seed, with directions for cultivation, 22 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 with directions for cultivation, 33 cents each, per ounce. Hubbard Squash (at this I was the original introducer.) Is cents for about 60 seed.

All seed warranted to reach each purchaser.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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 persons, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frosts nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Thoa. Smith, Francis St. near the premises. For further particulars address. C. H. ROCERS, Palmyra, N. Y. Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

"HIS HAND UPON THE LATCH."

A YOUNG WIFE'S SONG

My cottage home is fill'd with light The long, long summer day, But, ah! I dearer love the night, And hail the sinking ray. For eve restores me one whose smile Doth more than morning's match,-And life afresh seems dawning while His hand is on the latch!

When autumn fields are thick with sheaves, And shadows earlier fall, And grapes grow purple 'neath the eaves Along our trellis wall .-I dreaming sit,-the sleepy bird Faint twittering in the thatch, To wake to joy when soft is heard His hand upon the latch!

In the short winter afternoon I throw my work aside, And through the lattice, whilst the moon Shines mistily and wide, On the dim upland paths I peer In vain his form to catch-I startle with delight, and hear His hand upon the latch!

Yes: I am his in storm and shine, For me he toils all day: And his true heart I know is mine. Both near me and away. And when he leaves our garden gate At morn, his steps I watch-Then patiently till eve await His hand upon the latch!

#### THE DRESS QUESTION.

## Philosophy, Hygiene, Beauty, &c.

In the RURAL for Jan. 5th, I find an article on "Dress," by Linda Bennett, and in closing your remarks you pass the subject over to the "ladies," saying, "you will be glad to have them discuss its influence upon their sex, in a philosophical and hygienic point of view. With your permission, I will endeavor to say something upon the subject, and perhaps the "spirit will move" some one more competent to do it justice.

But first, a word in reply to some of Linda's remarks. She says, "Where are the sensible people you speak of? Are there any who do not make obeisance to keeping up appearances, especially in dress? A few prodigies of excellence and economy may exist," &c. Rather humiliating, is it not, Linda, this confession of yours; but it's true, too true, for the health, life and happiness of mankind, - aye, and womankind also, - that there are but a few who follow nature and common sense in the matter of dress. Whether "newspaperdom" is the place to discuss the subject or not, sister Linda, instead of trying to defend what you evidently acknowledge wrong, would not your powers of mind and heart be better employed in trying to convince your sex that their precious time could be better spent than in adorning the body merely to "keep up appearances," or to please the other sex; — to look this matter of dress fair in the face, and let reason and common sense guide, instead of Fashion?

The "American ladies are in advance of those on the other side of the 'big pond,' are they? If quantity and going to extremes is to decide, they are; but it's an advance backward, and nothing to be proud of, I opine, and is carrying them far behind the age. But "newspaperdom is not the path to this field

of reform." Why not in this as well as in other reforms? Is not "newspaperdom" the most powerful engine for good or evil? "Newspaperdom" has done more than any one thing to make woman the slave of fashion and folly. Then why not undo what it has done in the same way? How long is it since the proprietor of one of our most popular ladies' magazines was lamenting over this state of folly in society, that he, as much if not more than any one else, has been the means of producing; calling on the wealthy and influential to come to the rescue and stop the tide of sin and folly? 'Tis the sanction given to fashion, no matter how unhealthy, unbecoming, or ridiculous, in such magazines, that has bound woman to this Juggernaut of civilization, destroying thousands on thousands of the mothers and children of christendom. And still woman yields to the inhuman and unrighteous demand, sacrificing body and soul to "keep up appearances." If, perchance, a man in the "fullness of his heart" speaks out against this evil, like the editor of the RUBAL, for instance, and one of the "dear little creatures" comes to the defence with "true feminine grit," he at ence yields the ground, though knowing that he is in the right, and hands the subject over to the ladies. He does not "consider himself competent to judge in this matter," though common sense is only needed to form judgment, and takes for his motto, "Never don't do nothin' which it isn't your fort."

"Nothing is more capricious than taste." What is taste? "That faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence." (Webster.) Is Taste capricious, or is it Fashion? Is not true Taste the same in all ages? Is not that which was really tasteful, beautiful, or appropriate, fifty years ago, the same to-day? Are not the works of the ancient artists, their sculpture and painting, as beautiful to-day as when given to the world? Do we not judge then by the same rules, now as then? Let us calmly reflect and see whether Fashion or Taste is at fault in this. "But where does the fault originate?" With man? Not all. Man is much to blame for this folly of dress, and he is not wholly innocent from bowing the knee to the tyrant; but this does not prove that both are not in the wrong. If man solicits the company of that "little butterfly of a coquette" at the "ball," and the "springs," is it there he seeks a life companion? Does the man who wishes his home to be the one spot on earth attractive and beautiful above all others, - where he can have rest and repose from the toils, strifes and turmoils of life, - a heaven, where all the highest and holiest affections of the heart may be planted, and nourished, and grow, and blossom, in an atmosphere of purity and love, raising him higher and higher in the scale of existence, moral, intellectual and social, - does such a man choose the "little butterfly of fashion" made "radiantly beautiful by silks and laces" to share his love, his heart, his home? If he does, he soon finds that he has made a mistake which time will render more and more apparent to the end of life.

But there is a principle, a rule, at the bottom of this subject of dress, by which we can arrive at a true standard of beauty, and to this foundation we must come for a true solution of the problem. For what purpose is dress? For protection, for comfort, for ornament. In a word, for use and beauty. First, utility, then beauty. We must not sacrifice the useful

to the beautiful. Can a thing be beautiful that does not possess adaptation and fitness for what it was designed? Does the dress worn by civilized women answer to these? No. No one will, I am sure, say that a woman "fashionably dressed" is comfortably clad, or that she is sufficiently protected from the cold winds of winter, notwithstanding she may have double the amount around her necessary for that purpose, if properly disposed and fitted; and in summer, they are "roasted alive" in their endeavor to "keep up appearances; thus, unnecessarily expending the vitality of the system in carrying the extra "load." It is not comfortable, for it does not give ease and freedom of motion. She cannot work or walk with ease or comfort.

Is it healthful? Let us see. To the healthful action of the human organism, every organ and muscle must perform its functions with perfect ease and freedom, without obstruction of any kind. The blood must circulate through every part, carrying life and nourishment to every organ, muscle, tissue, and nerve. Do the corsets and whalebones, as now worn, leave every organ free to act in a healthful manner, and the blood to flow unobstructed on its life giving mission? Let the heart and lungs, con fined within half the space designed, the viscera crowded from its natural position, weakened muscles, and blood forced in unnatural quantities to particular organs, speak, and echoed by pains in the side, head, and the untold misery that woman suffers for the sake of "keeping up appearances." Let these all speak with their thousand tongues, and who would heed them? Not they whose "silks and laces" are the price paid to the inventors of these infernal machines of torture,-ever inventing something new and more destructive to health, happiness and life.

Is it beautiful? No. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Beauty is something that does not change its shape or color with every new moon. A painting that was beautiful a thousand years ago, would be to-day, and will be a thousand years hence, if canvass and colors are unchanged. How does the huge bonnets of twenty years ago compare with that "little love of a bonnet" worn last year; and the narrow skirts of years agone, with the ample folds expanded with crinoline. Both were "beautiful" in their day, and "just the thing" to "set off" and highten woman's charms, and gain the admiration of men. If the narrow skirts, "mutton-leg" sleeves, and large bonnets were beautiful then, they are still; for beauty is unchangeable.

But I have written more than I intended, and will leave the subject for others more competent, and who may think that "newspaperdom" is one of the paths leading to this much needed reform.

Whitney's Point, Broome Co., N Y., 1861.

#### Hints for "Creation's Lords."

In the RURAL of Feb. 23d, and several preceding numbers, I have noticed articles on "Extravagance in Dress." Many of the readers of the RUBAL have expressed their views on that subject, and as I am also a reader of the same worthy paper, I should like to add a few remarks to those already written.

I fully concur with the sentiments of the writer in the number of Feb. 23d, and most of the views expressed in the preceding letters; but I think there is much more to be said about it, - another side of the picture to be looked at. I am fully aware of the fact that daughters, and even wives and mothers, are foolishly spending the hard earnings of their fathers and husbands in dress, - in fancifully arraying their own charming persons, when the money ought to have been spent in paying their creditors. I am sorry that such is the fact. I am also sorry that while so much is expended in dress, that so little regard to health, that precious boon given us by our Creator, is observed.

O! when will the females of our land learn to act wisely in this respect? When learn to dress according to their circumstances, and the circumstances by which they are surrounded? When arise and assert their freedom from that tyrant - Fashion?

The other side of the picture is, - women are not the only ones guilty of this folly, although I do not remember having seen the names of the gentlemen connected with "extravagance in dress" in any of the letters I have mentioned. Are not the men guilty of the same sin? If I can judge correctly by what I have seen, and read, and heard, I think over-dressing is not confined entirely to "Ladies." One cannot walk two squares in any of our larger villages or cities, without seeing gentlemen standing idly around, dressed in the finest style. Broadcloth, with a great amount of jewelry, adorns nearly every masculine you meet; and every one knows that such dressing is as expensive as the silks and laces which adorn the fairer sex. In many cases, were you to enter into conversation with these individuals, you would find they had taken much more care of the body than brains. Their dress expenses are equal to those of the ladies as a general thing, to say nothing about the money foolishly, even worse than foolishly, spent for intoxicating drinks and for tobacco in different forms.

We are willing to take advice, and to bear reproof when deserved, but I, for one, do not like to see my side of humanity, - the women, - bear all the censure of extravagance, and of foolishly spending the earnings of their husbands and fathers, when they do a good share of the spending themselves. Brown's Corners, Wood Co., O., 1861.

# A Beautiful Wardrobe.

Mr. Editor, as you open these little missives, and the small word dress meets your vision, I presume you are ready to exclaim, how provoking! But as I happen to be a member of a certain family which are denominated human, and thinking I had as good a right as either of my sisters, I send a few lines, expressive of my thoughts, for your paper, providing you can call in requisition a sufficient amount of patience to print any more words about what we women should wear.

Now, I believe in dressing, and well dressing, too. Every woman, no matter how little she possesses of this world's goods, can and should array herself in rich and becoming apparel. She should wear a "clean conscience and a pure heart," two articles of clothing which are, in my estimation, very appropriate for all occasions. Beside these, I would recommend, for morning, a robe, the ground of which should be economy, striped with neatness, and the pretty little vine dispatch, elaborately trimmed with housework. For an afternoon dress, I would have a combination of cheerfulness, kindness, sweet temper, and needle work. No ornaments. Evening toilet should be composed of a thankful, contented spirit, a set flower of humility, embroidcontented spirit, a set thower of humility, embroidered with knitting and reading. Materials for visiting and party costume,—sobriety, truthfulness. One part, which is usually woven in, I would certainly leave out, and that is the black threads of slander. Jewelry, a broad necklace of genuine modesty. When we women (the epithet lady seems to me When we women (the epithet lady seems to me tame substitute for woman,) are thus clad, I think we shall hear less about pleasing the other sex. They like us now,—they would prize us then. That is my KATY.

Genoa, N. Y., 1861.

# Choice Miscellany.

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

BRIGHT skies, with chastened radiance beaming o'er us, Glad tones of laughter in the woodland bowers, Winds gently sighing through the trees around us, And humming honey bees amid the flowers,

Tell us that Spring is here We hail each beauty as a truthful symbol Of the pure happiness in us that dwells; Know that the loveliness of earth is mirrored In every thrilling wave of joy that swells

Our hearts with holy cheer. Father of Life! we thank Thee that Thy bounty Hath scattered blessings thus around our way; Thank Thee that Winter's clouds, and night, and tempest. Were but the cradle of the coming May-

May garlanded and bright. Father, we thank Thee that this glorious sunlight, The myriad blessings which thy love doth give, Have fallen on us in youth, and hope, and gladness; Father in Heaven! we thank Thee that we live; Live in thy joyous light.

Yet looking forward from our blissful present. Even now, the Future which we dimly see Holds half-formed sorrows—and in thoughtful moments We feel that this cannot forever be;

This happy time we sing. Summer shall come; with heat, and dust, and clamor-Come to our spirits in a world of strife; And August's sun shall shine these flowers to wither Which now bloom round us in the Spring of Life; Life's pure, joy-burdened Spring

Even now we sometimes hear the distant wailing Of the chill winds and rude, that, autumn days, Shall scatter to the ground the very blossoms For which to God now rise our songs of praise Rendered with heartfelt joy.

Know that to gayest heartsthere cometh a sadness-Know that no life but hath its Autumn time: And know that earth must prove to all its children Ever a changing, oft a tearful clime-Gold mingled with alloy

Father, go with us! That through all the clashing Of warlike spirits on Life's battle field. We grow not raging, selfish, wild, and cruel; Be Thou our helmet, and be Thou our shield, I AM. I AM. mighty to save!

Guard us! that 'mid deceit, and crime, and error-'Mid all the fearful scenes which we may know-We fall not by the wayside faint and weary: Be Thou beside us wheresoe'er we go, Even thro' Death's dark wave

We own Thee now: we know Thy presence round us-So may we know Thee in the time to come; Through darkest clouds of sorrow and temptation May Thou be leading us to our blest home,

Our promis'd home in Heav'n. Keep us through life within Thine arms of mercy, Hopeful and trusting, loving, true, and pure; Enfold us with the mantle of Thy glory, And to Thy realm make our election sure

Through JESUS CHRIST forgiven. Hastings, N. Y., 1861.

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

ONE ERROR.

THE errors of the country are those of omission rather than of commission. They arise from this, viz: that in the absorbing occupation of developing material resources, a domain more etherial, but which embraces within its limits interests that are of equal value for this world and extend into the next, is left too much uncultivated. They are those which result from thinking too much of the shining dollar, and too little of the undecaying intellect; from valuing not necessarily too much the practical and useful, but from caring too little, perhaps, for that which will beautify and refine.

"Knowledge is power," - "mind is superior to matter,"—are adages, to the truth of which all classes of men, without exception, assent. The scholar, the controlling purpose of whose life is to acquire knowledge,—is, perhaps, liable to dwell too much upon them, to the neglect of present and substantial good. The farmer readily admits their value as general truths, but when he applies them to himself, his common sense,—his ever-ready test,—at once suggests some limitations to them. He looks over his rough acres, then upon his large household, and says that "muscle is power" has more significance for him. He says that his knowledge is sufficient to enable him to satisfy his ambition,—which is to acquire a certain competency and prepare his children to commence life successfully,-and that the former maxims have no practical interest to him, because his literary tasks are fixed; and among too large a portion of our farming community, these desires of the mind are few and easily satisfied. Yet just here is committed a grave mistake. One of the teachings of the past few years, is that the educated farmer is the great demand of the country. But what parent. as he contemplates his sons, can read their destiny; in this land where the highest positions of honor and trust, civil, professional and financial, are at this hour, held by men who have worked their way up from the lowest ranks of life? What right has he to deprive a coming generation of able and freely developed men, by himself prescribing the career of his sons, essentially doing this by so starving their minds that they shall have no ambition to rise above the plodding ways of their ancestors?

The great error, then, all over this Mammon-loving country, is, that men become so intent upon acquiring a fortune, every other attainable good sinks into insig nificance compared with it; themselves having no capacity for any particular mental enjoyment, their own minds having never been cultivated, the cravings of their own inner and higher nature making no demands, and feeling that the responsibility of enlightening and refining society does not rest on them, -are, by a very natural process of reasoning, attributing to their children the same tastes and ambitions which they themselves possess. And they are thus bringing them up, providing their minds with only the same stale and heartless stuff which they themselves bolt during a small portion of leisure time, -thus insuring to them a mental and moral leanness which will permanently disqualify them for high and noble positions in society. That the succeeding generation will be equally intelligent, equally fertile in mechanical and intellectual products, whether its living, young representatives are supplied with all the advantages this age affords, or are carelessly left to "come up,"—like a young tree growing wild, its roots half-covered, its branches unpruned, while beneath it is the richest soil and around it are plenty of laborers, -no reasonable man needs to have demonstrated.

Moreover, whence comes not only the bone and sinew of this nation, but its brain and intellect, if not from the country? The great complaint which must be made against the farmers, is that they do not supply their sons and their families with reading adequate, either in quantity or quality. It may be safely presumed that among the majority of them, their entire | "future" in store for them.

stock of reading matter, with the exception of newspapers and the bible, will not embrace twenty books, -and these of a light character, once read and of no further value. Such is the supply of mental food from the exhaustless intellectual stores of this age, which the parent affords his sons during the entire period that they are under the paternal roof! It is a shame, a gross injustice! Do you say "they have not much taste for reading?" No wonder; and if, by the time they are forty years of age, they are respected for their intelligence, it will never occur to them that they owe any debt of gratitude to their parents for their early advantages. Do you say, "you can not afford to spend so much money for books?" That is the trouble! Your sons must make themselves rich first, and make themselves men afterwards. -a grand and fatal mistake! Preferring rather that your sons shall acquire influence by riches, -which may moulder in their grasp and leave them powerless in a world that ever detects ignorance, though it be glazed over by gold, and that gives it its deserts when that glitter is removed,—than by a high and developed manhood, which must be honored by success. which every vicissitude of life will only polish! Why shall not every farmer have a library? The land is full of books, and what would fifty or a hundred dollars be to him, laid out for such a purpose? Alas, that the enjoyment and profit, easily understood, which would be derived from it, should be sacrificed for the sake of a few paltry dollars! It would be the greatest investment you ever made. Your family would, every succeeding year, bless you for it: it would increase in value at compound interest to each one of them, and eternity alone could reveal its productiveness. Buy a small library, and increase it a little every year. It will pay. A splendid beginning might be made by taking a little extra care of the odds and ends even for one year. Take as many papers as you like. The wonderful circulation of this kind of literature in this land, is a glorious indication of the progress of our people; but the newspaper can not supersede the need of books, those repositories of the world's wisdom. If they do, a literary oligarchy must eventually ensue, in which the few will control the fountainheads of knowledge, and the people will be reduced to a state of mental serfdom, having their opinions moulded at will by their superiors. But there is not much danger of this taking place. However, if our people do not read too many papers, they, at any rate, do not read enough of books. The newspaper has made our people intelligent and enterprising citizens, books must make them independent and productive thinkers. Rochester, N. Y., 1861

#### CHARITY ITS OWN ANGEL.

THE truest charity is its own angel, the world over, and truth beautifully illustrated in the story of the "Irish Schoolmaster." He had taken several lads for charity's sake, had given them a seat by his fire and a share of his food, he had taught them as the birds are taught to sing, "without price." It had lightened his basket and diminished his store. One night he had a dream; heaven was in sight, and he was striving to attain it. He had piled, so he dreamed, all the good deeds he could think of, and had clambered upon the summit, but heaven was yet as far off to the poor schoolmaster as it was to Dives. He heaped up all his learning, and the alms he had given to the poor in the sight of the great congregation, and still the blessed place was beyond his reach.

He was in despair, and all the while he had never bestowed a thought upon the poor boys he had fed and taught. But just then; when Paradise was fading from his sight, they came and they made a ladder for the old man, a ladder of hands and strong arms, and he stepped from the shoulders of the last of them lightly and easily into Heaven. And such is the charity that blesses him that gives as well as him that takes.

That eccentric physician who prescribed a new shawl for the complaining lady, and at once pronounced her convalescent, was something of a philosopher. For hundreds of heart-sick people, the prescription might be varied with the happier results and read "an old shawl for a shivering sister."

There is no alchemy so potent to kindle the jewel of content, as a visit to those who are less blest than we. Would you make the old faded carpet look bright as new? Enter the tenement whose floors are bare, and the stars shine through the roof. We count the blessings that are missing, but how rarely do we number those that we enjoy.—Chicago Journal.

# SELF-CONTROL.

A MERCHANT in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called out from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I am not at home." The Quaker, looking up to him, calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck afterward with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and that he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said:-"I have one question to ask you; how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee; I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful, and I found it was imprudent. I found that men in a passion always spake loud; and I thought if I controlled my voice I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to let my voice rise above a certain key: and by a careful observation of this rule, I have, by the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefitted by his

WE can never fathom another's sorrow - not one, even the keenest eyed and tenderest hearted among us, can ever be so familiar with the ins and outs of it as to be sure always to minister to its piteous needs at the right time and in the right way. Watch as we may, we are continually more or less in the dark, often irritating where we would soothe, and wounding where we would give our lives to heal.

It is neither a weak nor an ignorant theory that ascribes, even to the most corrupt natures, moments of deepest remorse, sincere and true aspirations after better things, and a willingness to submit to the severest penalties of the past, if only there be a

# Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.] THE PRAYER OF THE MOTHERLESS.

BY J. SELL JENNINGS.

GOD, Our FATHER! Who, from out Thy heavenly home, Careth for Thy children here; Oh, may I, an orphan, come To Thy throne without a fear? Mother's tender care and love Now I only know through Thee; Then let angels from above Watch, and feed, and care for me.

SAVIOR, BROTHER! Gon, so good, so great, so wise, Teach me to adore Thy word: Bless and fit me for the skies, Make me pure, like Thee, oh, Lord. Let Thy love bear me on high, Far above all harm and sin; And when it is time to die, May my life of joy begin.

Orphans, Mother! Spirit, who so oft hath proved That the world clings to its own, Let Thy children here, unloved, Know that they are not alone; But that Thou, with ceaseless care, Will Thy chosen charges guide, Keep me safe and hear my prayer,— Father! for Thy child provide.

God,-One,-Infinite. Gracious, loving, pitying, just, Bless the orphan's friends below, Save from evil thought and lust Those whose hearts this mercy show; Bless poor pa, and make him Thine, Lead him home to Thee again; Keep us in Thy fruitful vine, For the SAVIOR'S sake! Amen New Castle, Pa., 1861.

#### SURFACE RELIGION.

MEN use religion as ships do buoys and life preservers. They are not used for purposes of navigation, but just enough are kept on hand so that, in in case a storm comes up, and the vessel is shipwrecked, those on board can stick them under their arms, and float to a safe harbor. And men mean to keep enough religion by them to bear them up in time of trouble. But I tell you, you will find airholes in all such religious life-preservers. A man's religion, to be worth anything, must be a religion that takes possession of him from head to foot. Nothing is religion that does not enter into a man's thoughts and feelings, and the arrangements of his life. That miserable varnish, that miserable whitewash, which men stick on the outside, and call religion; that chattering of prayers, and humming of religious airs; all face-religion; all religion of hours and days; all Sunday-keeping religion; all that so-called religion which is but an external covering of pride and selfishness, of worldliness and vanity - it has the curse and wrath of God abiding upon it. Nowhere is there such a terrific invective against such religion as that which fell from the lips of Christ Jesus. It is enough to make a man tremble, to give a man the chills and fever, to walk through those chapters in the Bible where Christ preached to hypocritical men. -Henry Ward Beecher.

CROSSING THE BRIDGE BEFORE COMING TO IT .- At a social religious meeting, a brother rose, and, among other things, stated the following incident of Bishop

He and two other clergymen were traveling in company toward a bridge, which they would be required to cross in their journey. The recent torrents of rain had swollen the brooks and streamlets leading into the main current, and before they reached the bridge, the companions of Bishop George expressed their apprehension that they would not be able to cross. As their fear increased more and more, they appealed to the Bishop to get his opinion. "Brethren," said he, "I never cross a bridge until I get to it."

Some persons are always journeying toward swollen streams, or damaged bridges. The clouds seem to fill their horizon, not behind them but before them, that either property, or health, or friends, will soon fail them. Alas! for them, the good things of this world were ordained for others, not for them. "Take no (evil) thought for the morrow." "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."-Selected.

PRAYER. - Prayer is the rustling of the wings of the angels that are on their way bringing us the boons of heaven. Have you heard prayer in your heart? You shall see the angel in your house. When the chariots that bring us blessings do rumble, their wheels do sound with prayer. We hear the prayer in our own spirits, and that prayer becomes the token of the coming blessings. Even as the cloud foreshadoweth rain, so prayer foreshadoweth the blessing; even as the green blade is the beginning of the harvest, so is prayer the prophecy of the blessing that is about to come. - Spurgeon.

HAPPINESS.—Among the philosophers there were two hundred and eighty opinions concerning happiness, some affirming happiness to lie in one thing, some in another; but by the Spirit and the Word we are taught that happiness lies in our oneness with God, in our nearness and dearness to God. Mark, the Scripture pronounces him happy whose hope is in God, though he want assurance. "Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God."—Selected.

A WERE filled up with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christian. There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week. Now. God's altar stands from Sunday to Sunday, and the seventh day is no more for religion than any other. It is for rest. The whole seven are for religion, and one of them for

You have seen a ship out on the bay, swinging with the tide, and seeming as if it would follow it; and vet it cannot, for down beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul sways towards heaven, but can not ascend thither, because it is anchored to some secret sin.

MEN who neglect Christ, and try to win heaven through moralities, are like sailors at sea in a storm, who pull, some at the bowsprit and some at the mainmast, but never touch the helm.

CHRIST'S cross is the sweetest burden that ever I bear; it is such a burden as wings are to a bird, or sails to a ship, to carry me forward to my harbor.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# The Gaucator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE USES OF LANGUAGE.

ITS RELATION TO IDEAS IN TEACHING.

In the instruction of youth, a due regard to the use of language and a proper estimate of its value are of essential importance. Language is used to represent ideas. The language is not the idea, - simply its representative. As a representave of ideas, language serves a two-fold purpose,— the direct communication of ideas from mind to mind, and the preservation and transmission of ideas from age to age.

There may be said to be two general classes of ideas corresponding to this two-fold purpose, the one class consisting of those ideas which are the natural result of experience and the common intercourse of life; the other, of those developed by laborious thought and careful investigation. Those of the first class, from their intimate relation to practical life and easiness of apprehension, are readily acquired without conscious purpose or effort, in the ordinary intercourse of life. The language representing them, and through which they are chiefly acquired, is accorded its proper value as the subordinate means, the ideas conveyed by it being correctly regarded as the important end. When it fails of this end - in other words, when the language is not understood, it is at once set aside as valueless. That is to say, in practical life, we estimate language at its real worth, attaching importance to it only so far as it accomplishes its purpose as a medium of thought.

The ideas of the second class are based upon facts and fundamental principles which have been developed only after a long continued and close application of the mind to the investigation of particular subjects. These ideas have been properly classified and embodied, or, so to speak, involved, in language. This language is recorded in books, and thus serves the special purpose of preserving and transmitting the ideas involved in it. The ideas thus classified and logically arranged, constitute what is properly termed knowledge, and the acquirement of them is popularly termed "getting an education."

To evolve these ideas from the language in which they have been involved, is a special work, requiring earnest and protracted effort. The mind must be properly strengthened by constant and close application, in order to grasp and comprehend the ideas which are contained in each successive step in the development of a given subject. The want of requisite attention to this point in the instruction of youth, while certain requirements in the preparation of lessons are, at the same time, enjoined upon them, leads naturally, if not necessarily, to a misapprehension on their part of the real end to be accomplished by them. Place in the hands of a class of pupils an ordinary text book on any branch of study, in which the ideas, -entirely new to them, - are concisely expressed and scientifically arranged, and require them to prepare a certain portion for recitation, without a word of explanation as to the kind of preparation to be made, unless it be the usual direction to "learn the lesson," and the result will be, almost of necessity, that the language will be duly acquired, while the ideas expressed by it will remain almost wholly unknown to them. Where such a course is pursued,and it is by no means uncommon,- it will be found that while the pupils have acquired a greater or less number of the facts connected with the study pursued, (and even these more frequently from the teacher than the book,) the fundamental principles of the subject are but little understood. It is true, there will be occasionally an inquiring mind that will search out the principles on which the facts are founded, but the great majority will conceive their work done and the end accomplished, when the language of the book has been correctly recited.

By pursuing the method of instruction here alluded to, in which books hold so prominent a place, it is greatly to be feared that not a little of the time and labor of both teacher and pupils is absolutely lost by attaching undue importance to the language used, simply as such. It is of the first importance, therefore, in teaching from text books, that the pupils be early and constantly impressed with the idea that the true work before them is the acquisition of ideas; language is but the means or instrument through which they are to be attained; and hence that the language itself, apart from its use, is of little value it is not knowledge. The essential part is the idea. the substance, and the spirit of the thing which the language represents. Let this view of the matter be fully instilled into the minds of pupils by constant and emphatic reiteration, accompanied at the same time with suitable examples and illustrations of its practical value, till the habit is formed of inquiring, first of all. What is the thought contained in the language. and the result will be, not only the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the study pursued, but what is of far higher importance, that strength and discipline of mind which will qualify them for the successful investigation of other subjects.

It will be seen, on comparison, that the views here presented relate to one of the two principal methods of instruction,- the Analytic, and those expressed in a previous article on school teaching, relate to the other method,-the Synthetic; the first method proceeding from the idea to the language, and the second, from the language to the idea. In the one case, the instruction is derived chiefly from books, and may be termed written instruction, in distinction from that in the other case, which is received directly from the teacher, and is generally known as orac instruction. The Synthetic method, -based on inductive reasoning, - begins with elementary facts and principles, and leads the pupil along, step by step, till he arrives at a knowledge of the more abstruse facts and principles of science. This method of teaching a subject follows the natural order of its development, and hence is by far the more successful method to be pursued with all pupils, at least until they have acquired habits of thought and study. The Analytic method begins where the Synthetic ends, analyzing the facts and principles deduced from scientific investigation, and embodied in scientific language. This method is the one now pursued by most teachers, probably on account of the rigid adherence to text books, most of which are much better adapted to this method than to the other. Though pursued successfully with advanced pupils, this method of instruction requires of the teacher the most careful attention and unceasing effort when pursued with pupils less Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy advanced, lest their time and labor be wasted, (in some respects, worse than wasted,) in acquiring a mere superficial knowledge, - language without ideas, facts without principles, - of the studies pursued. House of Refuge, Rochester, 1861.

they reach the sky.

THE TRUE TEACHER.

It is the duty of the teacher not enly to educate, to draw out what is in the mind of the pupil, to bring into exercise his faculties, to develop, uncover, unfold his powers, which lie folded up like the wings of a bird for future use, but he must also teach, instruct, impart of his own substance, communicate from his own store, according to the power which he has, the light within him. The true teacher has his own mind and soul so illumninated, so full of light, that it shines into every mind and soul that comes within its sphere of radiation, and lightens it up so that its owner and all others looking on can see what is in it. Perhaps teachers differ in no respect more than in this power of radiation. Some teachers who have a good deal of illumination, always thrust a screen, consisting of a net work of technical words, between themselves and their pupils, and only the few straggling rays that pass through the chinks and meshes of this screen ever reach the minds of the pupils. Technical terms are only the names of ideas or things. They have their use in helping us to arrange and classify things or thoughts, but in themselves are of no value. If we have ideas, there will be no difficulty in

finding names for them, or terms by which to express them. Some teachers require of their pupils the outlay of more force in the acquisition of names, than would be needed to gain a tolerable knowledge of things. A thing may be the better for having a name, but a name without a thing is of no worth. In this way of teaching, there is a great waste of time and force. And besides this waste, there is this other disadvantage, that as the child cannot fully understand the name until he has first obtained an idea of the thing intended by it, he will never be quite sure that he understands what is meant by the name, and when it is spoken, he will have no confidence in his knowledge of the thing meant. The teacher who can teach one thing, is worth more than that other teacher who can teach the names of twenty things. Some teachers, not very intensely illuminated within, have yet souls so transparent that other souls have the full benefit of the light they have. They are not enveloped in mists and fogs. The windows of their minds are not darkened by blinds and screens, but the light passes through them bright and pure, and is not turned from its direct course by any mperfect medium, and when we look upon the mental tablets upon which it falls, we find a perfect image reflected. This is always delightful. We admire a picture in proportion as it is "true to nature." So when we find the image, the idea, the thought, that lies in the mind of the teacher, accurately reflected from the mind of the child, we are pleased - we feel that the teacher is an artist, that he can do real work. Such a teacher, if he can make but one picture, is better than he who attempts many, but makes none perfect.-New England Farmer.

TRIBUTE TO TEACHERS.

THE conquerer moves on in a march. He stalks onward with the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of war" - banners flying, shouts rending the air, guns thundering, and martial music pealing to drown the shrieks of the wounded and the lamentations for the slain.

Not thus the schoolmaster in his peaceful vocation. He meditates and prepares in secret the plans which are to bless mankind; he slowly gathers around him those who are to further their execution; he quietly though firmly advances in his humble path, laboring steadily, but calmly, till he has opened to the light all the recesses of ignorance, and torn up by the roots the weeds of vice. It is a progress not to be compared with anything like a march; but it leads to far more brilliant triumph, and to laurels more imperishable than the destroyer of his species, the scourge of the world, ever won.

Such men - men deserving the glorious title of teachers of mankind - I have found laboring conscientiously, though perhaps obscurely, in their blessed vocation wherever I have gone. I have found them, and shared their fellowship, among the daring, the ambitious, the ardent, the indomitably active French; I have seen them among the persevering, resolute, industrious Swiss; I have found them among the laborious, the warm-hearted, the enthuminded but enslaved Italians; and in our country, God be thanked, their numbers everywhere abound, and are every day increasing. Their calling is high and holy; their fame is the property of nations; their renown will fill the earth in after ages, in proportion as it sounds not far off in their own times. Each one of these great teachers of the world, possessing his soul in peace, performs his appointed course - awaits in patience the fulfillment of the promises resting from his labors, bequeaths his memory to the generation whom his works have blessed - and sleeps under the humble, but not inglorious epitaph, commemorating "one in whom mankind lost a friend, and no man got rid of an enemy."-Lord

A CHINESE SCHOOLMASTER .- What a delightful thing it must be to be a "schoolmaster abroad." The income of a Chinese schoolmaster depends on the number of his pupils, but they must not exceed 20 because it is held that he could not attend to a greater number with the necessary care. Every boy is bound to give his teacher annually the following articles:-Rice, 50 lbs.; for extra provision, 300 cash; lamp oil, 1 catty (11 lbs;) lard, 1 catty; salt, 1 catty; tea. 1 catty; and, besides, a sum of from \$1.50 to \$4, according to the boy's age and ability. The lessons are continued throughout the whole year, with only one month's holidays at the new year, when the engagement of the teacher always terminates, and a new contract must be made.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE BRAIN.

ONE of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute with chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is marvellous. When under its influence, a man may have his limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from the artificial trance, he may still have neither pain nor uneasiness. Why After a fit of that kind people have no remembrance of anything done to them during the fit. During the epi eptic paroxysm, the brain is all but completely torpid. The same thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may Some men are like pyramids, which are very broad happen after amputation performed on a patient where they touch the ground, but grow narrower as under chloroform. The same man who felt no pain in the stump either during or after the operation, may ning. If the sequestered coolness of the wood

RALPH FARNHAM AT 104 YEARS OF AGE.

DURING the publication of our last volume, the movements of RALPH FARN-HAM, as "the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill," were duly chronicled, various matters having called forth the old hero from the hermit life he was leading. His death, on the 26th day of December last, again brought him before the public, and various portraits and biographies have been put in circulation. For the engravings here presented to RURAL readers, we are indebted to the American Phrenological Journal, and those who have compared the representatives with the original pronounce them life-like.

The subject of our sketch was barn on the 7th of July, 1756, in the State of New Hampshire, and was early inured to all the hardships accompanying farm life in the forest. In 1775 he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and served until after the capture of BURGOYNE, in 1777. In a letter addressed to Ex-Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, Sept. 25th, 1860, in response to an invitation to visit Boston, Mr. FARN-

"It seems strange that out of all who were at Bunker Hill, I alone should be

were but yesterday. I can remember the particulars of the march after I 'listed - how the people cheered, and when near Andover, Colonel Abbott came out and said, "Well done, my lads," and sent out cider and grog in pails. We got to Cambridge the day before the battle. O! it was a terrible affair to me, for it was the first time I ever engaged in fighting. I served with the army through three campaigns, and was present and on guard when Burgoyne surrendered. I don't think that I deserve any special praise for the part I took in the Revolution. I felt and acted only as others. \* \* \* \* I have many things to comfort me as I journey along through life, - innumerable are the mercies I am surrounded with. As to temporal matters,-kind, loving children, faithful friends. As to spiritual-the Holy Scriptures, and the various institutions of religion,all of which are designed for our improvement here, and to prepare us to dwell in that better world

In 1780 Mr. FARNHAM went to Maine, where he resided until his death. The Phrenological Journal states that he took possession of one hundred acres of land in the then wilderness, an apparently interminable forest surrounding him for miles. Here he built himself a log hut, and commenced the arduous task of felling the trees and preparing the virgin soil for cultivation. For four years he resided alone; but, growing weary of solitude, he, at the end of this period, brought a wife to share his fortunes. She bore him seven children, of whom five are still

In 1780 the old gentleman joined the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he remained a constant



living. It appears to me, though so long ago, as if it ; of spectacles which were used by his mother, and are at least one hundred and sixty years old.

In October, 1860, Mr. F. visited Boston, and was received with marked attention. The Prince of Wales and suite were at that time in the "Modern Athens," and the representative of royalty sent a special invitation to the old gentleman. It was accepted, and the interview was one of the most agreeable incidents in the visit of the Prince.

Returning to his home he sent a letter to the Boston Committee of Reception, expressing his gratitude for kindness received, detailing the occurrences of his homeward journey, answering queries, etc., etc., from which we extract as follows:

"Though I am in my 105th year, I am not past all usefulness; I split my own kindling wood and build my own fires. I am the first one up in the morning, and the first one in bed at night. I never sleep or lie down in the day time, but rise at five and retire at seven; and this I continue summer and winter. I have always been temperate, and for over thirty years past I have not tasted a drop of spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require the attendance of a physician.

About twenty-five years ago I broke my thigh by falling on the ice, and had a surgeon to set it; but this is the only time a doctor ever attended me. I live on plain farmer's diet, drink tea and coffee, and eat a very light supper, never eating meat after dinner. I have no doubt it is owing to these abstemious and regular habits, and the avoidance of medicine at all little ailments, that my life has been so

I voted for Gen. Washington for President, and have voted at every Presidential election since, and



RALPH FARNHAM'S HOME, ACTON, MAINE,

siastic Germans; I have found them among the high- large piece of grass land and dug a potato patch; but of every Christian freeman. since then he has performed no labor except for his own amusement.

Mr. FARNHAM was always very regular in his habits. For several years before his demise, he rose regularly at 5 A. M., and retired at 7 P. M., always excitement consequent upon the visit, proved too engaging aloud in prayer, in his own room, before retiring, and on rising. He was very cheerful, but lowed, and he departed this life at his own home, strictly a religious man, spending a great portion of his time in reading his Bible, with the aid of a pair | December, aged 104 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

member. In his one hundredth year he mowed a | hope to vote at the next election. This is the duty

This letter, which my grandson has written at my direction, I have carefully read and approved, and I sign it with my own hand."

But the change of habit and diet, together with the much for one of his advanced years; sickness folwhere he had resided for eighty years, on the 26th of

continue for many successive months to be attacked | tempts us to saunter into its checkered shade. we are with the identical local symptoms for which his limb was removed, at the hour of the day or night when he was wont to suffer martyrdom before its removal. And more than this, if seized by his old enemy during sleep, he may wake, exclaiming,-"Oh, my leg, my leg; it pains me the same as when it was on." More curious still, he may tell you he can, so far as his own feelings are concerned, actually move the foot of the amputated limb. What do these facts prove? They prove:--lst, That the brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, morbid or sane; they prove inversely, 2d, that the brain is the source of rest and remission, sleep included: they further prove, 3d. that the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrence, whether the more prominent symptoms be general or local.-London Medical

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

UNDER this caption a deeply interesting and instructive article makes its appearance in the Cornhill Magazine. How mysterious the world we live in! How it teems with life! What lessons it teaches of creative skill and providential superintendence! But

Life everywhere! The air is crowded with birdsbeautiful, tender, intelligent birds, to whom life is a song and a thrilling anxiety,-the anxiety of love. The air is swarming with insects, - those little animated miracles. The waters are peopled with innumerable forms,-from the animalcule, so small that one hundred and fifty millions of them would not weigh a grain, to the whale, so large that it seems an island as it sleeps upon the waves. The bed of the sea is alive with polypes, carps, star-fishes, and with shell-animalcules. The rugged face of the rock is scarred by the silent boring of soft creatures, and blackened with countless muscles, barnacles, and limpets.

Life everywhere! On the earth, in the earth, crawling, creeping, burrowing, boring, leaping, run-

saluted by the numerous din of insects, the twitter of hirds the scrambling of squirrels, the startled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude. If we pause before a tree or shrub. or plant, our cursory and half abstracted glance detects a colony of various inhabitants. We pluck a flower, and in its bosom we see many a charming insect huse in its appointed labor. We nick up a fallen leaf, and if nothing is visible on it, there is probably the trace of an insect larvæ hidden in its tissue, and awaiting their development. The drop of dew upon this leaf will probably contain its animals, under the microscope. The same microscope reveals that the "blood rain" suddenly appearing on bread, and awaking apperatitious terrors, is nothing but a collection of minute animals (Monas prodigosa;) and that the vast tracts of snow which are reddened in a single night, owe their color to the marvelous rapidity in reproduction of a minute plant (Protraceus nivalis.) The very mold which covers our cheese, our bread, our jam, or our ink, and disfigures our damp walls, is nothing but a collection of plants. The many-colored fire which sparkles on the surface of a summer sea at night, as the vessel plows her way, or which drips from the oars in lines of jeweled light, is produced by millions of minute animals.

WHERE ALL THE TOYS COME FROM.

THE vast majority are made at Grunhainscher. in Saxony. The glass comes from Bohemia. The bottles and cups are so fragile, that the poor workman has to labor in a confined and vitiated atmosphere, which cuts him off at 35 years of age. All articles that contain any metal are the produce of Nuremburg and the surrounding district. This old city has always been one of the chief centers of German metalwork. The workers in gold and silver of the place have long been famous, and their iron-work unique. This specialty has now descended to tovs. Here all toy printing-presses, with their types, are manufactured; magic lanterns; magnetic toys, such as ducks and fish, that are attracted by the magnet; mechani- those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

cal toys, such as running mice, and conjuring tricks, also come from Nuremburg. The old city is pre-eminent in all kinds of toy diablerie. Here science puts on the conjurer's jacket, and we have a manifestation of the Germanesque spirit of which their Albert Durer was the embodiment. The more solid articles which attract boyhood, such as boxes of bricks, buildings, &c., of plain wood, come from Grunhainscher, in Saxony.—Once a Week.

# The Young Kuralist.

LETTER TO FARMER BOYS-NO. VI.

DEAR BROTHERS:-When the robins come chirping around your windows, and you hear the gentle music of the streams that the frost-king has unbound, and you see the flood of golden sunshine poured all around you, can you but help exclaim, "I am glad I am alive!" And are you not glad you are farmers,to live in the midst of this grand unfolding of buds and flowers, of fresh green life everywhere, and feel your life unfolding to all these inspirations that come up around you? Methinks you can but rejoice that yours is so goodly an heritage.

How rich ye are! heirs of this vast domain of Nature's dome. The murmur of the streams and the great harpstrings of the trees, touched by the breath of evening, lull you to sleep, and the grand chorus that the birds learned of the angels, awakens you.

Nature has commenced preparations for her grand autumnal feast, and calls on you for aid. Proudly, gladly your hearts respond to the call, and your strong arms bear half her burdens. 'Tis a glorious thing to be a farmer! A glorious thing to have a great heart beating in unison with the huge heart of Nature! A glorious thing to be crowned with Nature's sovereignty. My heart always goes out in sympathy for those boys who stand daily behind counters, tinker in work shops, or are penned up in the office of a lawyer or physician, and ten-fold more for those whose aspirations ascend no higher than to a spotless dickey, a flashy watch chain, a brass headed cane, a couple of rings, and a fur hat. What are their cityfied airs to your kingly bearing?—their daintily kidded hands, to yours that the sunbeams have kissed?

But, amid all your luxuries, forget not the many unfortunate ones around you, those whose eyes have never beheld the golden sunshine—whose ears never drank in the music of the birds and streams-whose feet have never trodden the green grass of your meadows. Let benevolence characterize you, and thousands of hearts will swell an anthem of praise to God, for having placed His gifts in your hands.

Allow me, in closing this letter, to relate an incident to you, which occurred a day or two ago, and as the papers say, "all efforts to unravel the mystery have, as yet, proved unavailing." As I was about to ascend the steps of the University, a lad of perhaps fifteen or sixteen summers came toward me, and handing me a neatly enveloped package, walked immediately away. Upon examining it, I observed that the address was a printed one, and evidently cut from my last letter to you. On opening it, what was my joy and surprise to find two large hearts, made of the most splendiferous maple sugar I ever saw. I think the donor must have been a farmer boy, for he had a fine, open countenance, rosy cheeks, and didn't look stunted,-that is, he looked as though he had always plenty of fresh air to breathe, to color his cheeks, give sparkle to his eye, and elasticity to his step. And he looked as though there was room enough in him for a big heart. The two hearts I shall preserve as precious souvenirs, and may his heart always remain as pure as those, and may he live an hundred and fifty years to eat just such maple sugar as he gave me. I should be most happy to have the privilege of thanking him personally, but having never seen him only then, he will please accept this poor attempt at gratitude, in lieu of it. Alfred University, April, 1861. MINNIE MINTWOOD.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT LITTLE THINGS.

"My boy," said a father to his son, "be careful about little things. Great things will take care of themselves, but take care of little things, and everything will be taken care of."

A young man once went to the city of Paris to seek a situation. He had letters of recommendation to a large banking establishment. He called on the gentlemen who was at the head of it, full of hope and confidence that he should find employment. The gentleman heard what he had to say, looked over his letters hastily, and then handed them back to him saying, "We have nothing for you to do, sir." The young man felt his heart sink within him. He was ready to hurst into tears. But there was no help for it, so he made his bow and retired. As he was passing in front of the building, there was a pin lying on the pavement. He stopped, stooped down, picked it up, and then stuck it carefully away under the bosom of his coat. The gentleman with whom he had just been speaking was standing at the window, and saw what took place. In an instant the thought occurred to him that the young man who had such habits of carefulness as to stop, in such a moment of disappointment, and pick up a pin, would make a useful business man. He sent immediately and called him back. He gave him a humble situation in his establishment. From that he rose by degrees till he became the principal partner in the concern, and eventually a man of immense wealth, and the chief banker in Paris. So much for good, careful habits.

HINTS TO FARMERS' GIRLS.

FRIEND RURAL:-I now make my first debut as a writer. I do not intend to treat very largely on this subject, but merely to call forth the attentions of abler writers. In looking over a late Rurat. I noticed another of sister MINNIE'S "Hints to Farmers' Boys." I agree with her, that we are in need of reform, (myself as well as others,) and I think reform is needed by the girls as well as boys. There has been a number of articles in the RURAL to boys, but very few to the girls. Most every one is acquainted with the fact, that the girls spend a great share of their leisure time in gossiping and embroidery, that might be spent in useful studies; such studies as would be useful in after life, when they are called to take charge of the household. The one great cause of idle, mischievous boys, is said to be in the bringing up. The mother almost always has the charge of the children, and it seems if the mothers were better, the boys would be better. Fayette, N. Y., 1861.

A LIE always needs a truth for a handle to it, else the hand would cut itself which sought to drive it home upon another. The worst lies, therefore, are

THE BYENT

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Story—Ticknor & Fields.
Fertilisers—Edward Franks and Fowle & Co.
A New Work on Texas—Mason Brothers.
Howard: New Mower—R. L. Howard.
Farm for Sale—J. M. Murphy.
Schenectady Ag. Works—G. Westinghouse & Co.
Ohlo Reaper and Mower—Ross, Dodge & Pomroy.
Grass Seeds—J. Rapajie.
The Kedzie Water Filter—James Terry & Co.
Filower Seeds—J. Rapajie.
To Stock Growers—John Graham.
Doolittie's improved Black-Cap Raspherry—John L. Kennel.
Patents—John Fraser.

# Kural New-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 20, 1861.

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

#### Affairs at Washington

PRIVATE dispatches have been received from the South, which leave no reasonable doubt that hostilities commenced at Charleston at an early hour on the

It has been heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to the note of the Confederate States' Commissioners, refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and were again answered on the part of the Government. On the 11th inst., the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability. and reflects severely on the Administration; taking the ground that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and that if civil war results, on the head of the Federal Government will rest the responsibility. They charge the Administration with gross perfidy, insisting that under shelter of the pretext that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, a fleet has been dispatched to provision and reinforce that fort. They repeat that they had almost daily indirect assurance from the Administration that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and all the Government's efforts to be directed towards peace.

The Commissioners allege that the Government at Washington was earnestly desiring peace. In accordance with its instruction as well as their own feelings, they have left no means unexhausted to secure that much desired end; but their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished, and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

All movements at the Capital are warlike. Volunteers are being received with rapidity. Nearly 1,000 men are now enrolled in the regular service from the ranks of the District Militia. Those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance are marched back to the Armory and disarmed, and their names stricken from the roll. The hisses of the spectators accompanied them on the parade ground. The purport of the oath is as follows:—"To bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies, and oppose whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

The balance in the Treasury last Monday, was \$5, 651,000. Receipts from customs for the two weeks ending April 9, 1860, were \$1,471,341, and for the two corresponding weeks this year \$1,500,667. In crease, \$29,416. The Treasury is now in good condition. No part of the proceeds of last week's loan have been used, nor will be needed for some time Receipts from the customs for two or three weeks past have nearly equaled all demands on the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular of instructions to Collectors of Customs, by which, among other things, it appears that in all cases of the withdrawal and exportation of repaired or remanufactured railroad iron, in order that the importation for such may be exempt from duty, it must be made at the same port where it is originally imported, and within six months from the date of the importation. The circular concludes as follows:

"The control of the warehouses of the Government in the several States—South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas having been usurped under the alieged authority of those States, the officers of Customs, acting under the authority of the United States, having been forci-bly excluded from their functions in the custody of merchandize, and the superintendence of the entries merchandize, and the superintendence of the entries for warehousing, it has become impracticable to con-tinue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports. The Collectors of Customs are accord-ingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department. In case of merchandize entered for transportation before the receipt by Collectors of these instructions, transportation bonds to ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alebama Missistensi Louistan Fluida on Transportation Missistensi Louistan Fluida on Transportations Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians, Florida, and Texas will be cancelled on payment of duties at the Collec will be cancelled on payment of duties at the Collector's office at the port from which the goods were shipped, on the Collector being satisfied by the affidavit of the party who filed the bond that the merchandize arrived at the port of destination after the United States officers at such port had ceased to issue the lawful cancelling certificates."

The Commissioners from Virginia had an interview with President Lincoln on the 13th. The Commissioners came to Washington under instructions, to respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States. The following is the President's reply:

To the Hon. Messrs. Preston. Stuart, and Randolph GENTLEMEN: - As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, your present me a pre-amble and resolution in the following words: Whereas—In the opinion of this Convention, the

uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as t pursue toward the Seceded States in this extremity, is injurious to the industrial and commercial intere of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three delegates be

appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and present this preamble, and request him to communicate to this Convention the policy which this Government intends to pursue towards the Confederate States

federate States.
In answer, I have to say, that having at the begin-In answer, I have to say, that having at the beginning of my official term expressed my intended policy as nearly as I am able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and as to what course I intend to pursue. Not having occasion, as yet, to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression I can give as to my purposes. As I then and therein said, I will repeat:—"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places bedonging to the Government, and to collect duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the neonle elsewhere" these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people elsewhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly alluded to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the government when it came into my hands, but if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authorities from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, and like places which had been seized before the government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall to the best of my ability repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumpter has been assaulted, as has been reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all States that have seceded, believing that actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it. I scarcely need to say that I consider demands I. Iscarcely need to say that I consider the military forts and property situated in the States which claim to be seeded, to yet belong to the United States, as much as they did before the sup-posed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural address, it should not be supposed that I repudiate any other part of the whole, which I reafirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails, may be regarded as a modification.

#### Civil War Commenced - Its Progress.

For several months the people of the United States have dwelt in a mingled state of hope and fear,-hope, that the difficulties which environed us would be dispelled in the spirit of brotherhood .fear, lest some mind more inflammable than the rest, would light the torch, and plunge us amid all the horrors of civil war. But the suspense has ended,we are to deal in such arguments as are represented by artillery and bayonets. The rebel forces at Charleston initiated the work, and they have done this under circumstances which place them in an unenviable position before the world. The garrison at Sumter were needy,-in fact, a starving condition President Lincoln had sent it supplies. Accompanying these supplies were a few vessels of war, to be used in case of emergency, but to remain passive if the famishing soldiers in Sumter were allowed to receive the food necessary to their support. The authorities of Charleston were duly notified of the intentions, all and singular, of the Government, and they anticipated the arrival of the fleet by a demand for the surrender of the fort. Major Anderson promptly refused compliance, and the fight began.

We place before our readers all of the news, (except such as bears a contradiction upon its face.) received up to the present writing. It must be remembered that the telegraph is in the possession of the Southerners, and that all dispatches are vised by a "Provisional Committee," and such allowed circulation as will give prominence to their side of the question.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the Secession War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding the hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatches:

[No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8. To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War: To L. P. Walker, Secy of War:

An authorized messenger from President Lincoln just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, or otherwise by force.

G. T. Brauregard.

[No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.

[No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10. To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:

The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

G. T. BBAURRGARD.

[No. 4.] Montgomery, April 10.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War. [No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

To L. P. Walker, Montgomery:
The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.
G. T. Beauregard.

[No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:

Demand sent at two o'clock — allowed till six o'clock to
G. T. Braurregard.

[No. 7.] Montgomery, April 11.

Telegraph the reply of Maj. Anderson. L. P. Warler, Sec'y of War.

[No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War, Montgomery:

Maj. Anderson replies:—"I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your communication, demanding the evcuation
of the Fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand
which I regret that my sense of honor, and my obligation to the receipt ... of the Fort, and to say in repr., which I regret that my sense of honor, and my oung ... my Government, prevent my compliance."

He adds:—"Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days."

Answer.

[No. 9.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. It Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the Fort in such a manner as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.

[No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12. To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War, Montgomery:
He would not consent. I write to day.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The firing began at 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday, and continued until Sunday, the 14th. A large amount of telegraphic matter was forwarded in the interval, but the bulk of this is of such character as to be unworthy of credence,-mangled, distorted, nonsensical,-and we give only the result of the bombardment, which came over the lines this (Monday) morning:

A white flag was displayed from Fort Sumter yes terday, Gen. Beauregard sent his aid, Col. Wigfall, to the Fort. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, while the fire was raging on all sides, and effected a landing. He approached a port-hole and was met by Major Anderson. The commandant of Fort Sumter said he had just displayed a white flag but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up. Col. Wigfall replied, that Major Anderson must haul down the American flag, or that no parley would be granted; that Sumter or fight was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down his flag and displayed only that of truce. All firing immediately ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Governor Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in

actual possession of the Fort for the time being. Negotiations were completed last night. Major Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning, and will embark on board the war vessels off our bar. When Fort Sumter was in employ all his force passing along water. To get and 1,000 infantry, and offers to accompany them fiames, and Anderson could only fire his guns at long | water it was necessary for some of his men to go | himself.

intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war, whose men, like cowards, stood outside without firing a gun or attempting to arrest the fire of a single battery upon Fort Sumter. Five of Anderson's men were wounded, none killed.

The Steamer Isabell took Gen. Beauregard to Sumter this A. M., and it was turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. This correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen. Beaure gard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land. The visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcements. The fleet lay idly by during the thirty hours of the bombardment, and either could not or would not help him. Besides, his men were prostrated from over exertion. There were but five of them hurt; four badly and one it is thought mortally, but the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of shells. These were ignited by the fire and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter everything but the casemates is in utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side opposite the iron battery of Cumming's Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifle cannon from this place played with great havoc on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson and his men leave on the steamer Isabel at 11 o'clock to-night for New York. The fleet is still outside. It was a thrilling scene when Major Anderson and his men took their leave of Fort Sumter.

DETAIL OF THE BOMBARDMENT.—The United States Mail Steamer Nashville, Captain Murray, from New York, arrived at Charleston, off the bar, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at her wharf at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, with a reporter of the New York Associated Press. In his report he says he arrived too late to give a description of the pyrotechnic display on Friday night, which was, according to eyewitnesses, truly grand. The terrific firing reached an awful climax at 10 o'clock at night. The heavens were obscured by rain-clouds, and it was as dark as Erebus. The guns were heard distinctly, the wind blowing in shore. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid-air, directly over Fort Sumter. Nearly all night long all the streets were thronged with people full of excitement and enthusiasm. The house tops, the battery, the wharves, the shipping, every available place was taken possession of by the multitude.

The discharge of cannon gradually diminished as the sun rose. All the clouds, which rendered the night so dark and dismal, dispersed as day began to break, and the air became most beautiful, balmy and refreshing. The streets were filled again with persons, male and female, old and young, white and black. Some went to the battery, some to the churches, some to the steeples. A few random shells were fired from the Confederate batteries, to which Sumter replied occasionally. Soon it became evident that Sumter was on fire, and all eyes were levelled upon it. The dense smoke that issued from it was soon seen gradually to rise from the ramparts. Some supposed that this was merely a signal from Major Anderson to draw in the fleet to aid him. At this time the fleet was in the effing quietly riding at anchor, and could clearly be distinguished. Four vessels were ranged in line directly over the bar, apparently blockading the port. Their long black hulls and smoke stacks proved them to be Federal steamers.

Every one anxiously wished to see what they would do. The suspense was very exciting. Every person on the battery fully expected that the engagement would become general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was being made to this end by two of the war ships, and it was thought that the sand would soon begin to fly from the Morris Island batteries, and at 10 in the morning attention was again directed upon Fort Sumter, which was now beyond a doubt on fire. The flames were seen to burst through the roofs of the houses within its walls. and dense columns of smoke shot quickly upward. At this time Major Anderson scarcely fired a shot. The guns on the ramparts of Fort Sumter had no utterance in them. Bursting shells and grane sout tered like hail over the doomed fort, and drove the soldiers under cover. From the iron battery on Cummings Point a continuous fire was kept up. Its rifled canon made sad havoc with that portion of Fort Sumter facing it. The firing from the floating battery and Fort Moultrie continued very regular and accurate. Standing on the Charleston battery, and looking seaward, you have on the right a mortar battery, and FortiJohnson distant from the city 21 miles. a mile from Fort Johnson is the iron battery of Cummings Point, mounting 3 ten inch Columbiads, 3 sixty-four pounders, 3 mortars, and one rifled canon. Cummings' Point is only 1500 yards from Fort Sumter, and so any lone can imagine what havoc the regular fire of the Cummings Point battery must have created. The men working the guns made them terribly effective. The same redoubt was secondly insured by the weak fire Major Anderson kept up on the battery. It was commanded by Major Stevens, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction, each shell that was fired found a destination within Fort Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this character missed its mark.

On the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Fort Sumter, was one of the strongest sides of Fort Moultrie. During the last three months it has been strengthened by every appliance that military art suggests. Its marlones, moats, glaces, and embrasures are perfectly protected. The weak walls of the fort were made perfectly secure for the gunners while at work. From this point throughout the engagement vast numbers of shots and heavy balls were discharged. Behind this and near Sullivan's Island the floating battery was stationed, with two 64 and two 42-pounders. Its sides of iron and Palmettologs were impenetrable. Every shot from it told on Fort Sumter, and men in charge of it were secure in their position, so that some of them indulged in soldiers' pastimes, while others played five-cent ante, euchre

and bluff. The mortar battery at Mount Pleasant was 500 yards from the floating battery, and was mounted with two mortars, within excellent range of Fort Sumter. The shells from these mortars were thrown with great precision.

You now have all the positions of the works bear ing directly on Fort Sumter. All through Friday morning the greatest activity at all points was displayed. Three times Major Anderson's barracks were set on fire, and twice he succeeded in putting out the flames, and to do this it was necessary to

outside of the walls and hand the buckets in through the port holes, during all which time they were exposed to a most terrific fire from the batteries. This last expedient was not resorted to until the Fort was on fire for the third time, and the flames had increased to an alarming pitch. Meantime, Major Anderson's guns were silent. He allowed his men to be exposed to the galling fire upon them but for a few moments, and then ordered them in and shut the batteries. as the smoke was too thick to work them. At noon the flames burst from every quarter of Fort Sumter, and the destruction of it was complete.

#### The President's Proclamation.

Whereas. The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South execution mereor obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshalls

by law,
Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the Laws, have thought fit to call for the, and hereby do call for the. Militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redres wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed consist ently with the objects aforesaid to avoid any devas tation, any destruction of or interference with prop part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

By the President, Abraham Lincoln.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The following is the form of the call on the respec tive State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department:

SIR - Under the act of Congress calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved Feb. 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quots designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The muster-ing officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is in physical strength or vigor. The quota for each

State is as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wiscon-sin, Iowa, Minnesota, 1 regiment each; Massachustit, North Carolina, Tennessee, 2 regiments each; New York, 17 regiments; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 13; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, 4 regiments each; Virginia, 3 regiments; Illinois and Indiana 6 regiments each.

# Voice of the States on Secession.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature have passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to arm the militia of the State by a vote of 78 to 25.

In the Legislature, Mr. Pierce, from Committee on Militia for the public defence, reported the \$3,000,000 volunteer bill, and moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Objections being made, the bill was made a privileged question. Various orders of business were then laid on the table and the hill taken up in Committee of the Whole. While the Committee of the Whole was in session, it was suddenly dissolved to receive a message from the Gov ernor, as follows:

To the Assembly:—The proclamation of the President of the United States, which the telegraph brings to us this forenoon, calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union in order to suppress powerful combinations and to cause the laws now set a defiance to be duly executed, shows the imminence of National dangers. It is not doubted that New York will be at once called upon for a large quota of militia. It would seem therefore most clearly to be the part of wisdom, no less the dictate of patriotism, the part of wisdom, no less the ulcome of partial that a military force be authorized sufficiently large to meet the present and prospective demands general government, and to place such force at the disposal of the Federal Authorities. I would therefore respectfully though earnestly urge that the Leg islature without delay confer larger discretionary power than is now possessed, to embody and equip a volunteer militia for the public defence, and provide the necessary means; therefore, let not New York volunteer milita for the public defence, and provide the necessary means; therefore, let not New York falter in this hour of the country's peril, but let her make all needful preparation to respond to the Nation's call, with that promptness which comports with her past history, and with her present position in the sisterhood of States.

(Signed) E. D. MORGAN

(Signed) E. D. MORGAN. In the Assembly the vote was ayes 102, nays 6. In

the Senate, ayes 29, nays 2. MASSACHUSETTS.—The Adjutant General's office is crowded with officers of the State military, tendering their commands to the Governor. Extensive feeling has been aroused. Gov. Andrews leaves for

Washington this afternoon. Political questions have been summarily dropped, and the universal sentiment of the State is to defend to the last the flag of our Union. Volunteers to the number of 20,000 have already tendered their services at the Adjutant General's office. Gen. B. F. Butler has tendered his services with his entire brigade.

The requisition of the President has been received by the Governor, for 2,000 troops to report in Washington for duty forthwith; in accordance with this, a council was held, and the 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry have been ordered to assemble on the Common, for the purpose of drafting the number required. The most intense excitement exists among military men, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war are particularly anxious to get power to raise companies, or enlist in the ranks of those companies who are ordered for service.

RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. Sprague has tendered to the Government the services of the marine artillery.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Curtin has sent a message to the Legislature in relation to our National difficulties. He recommends the organization of the militia as being proper at the present crisis. He also states that he has received a letter from President Lincoln, stating he (Lincoln) has information of a design to attack the city of Washington. He says: "Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is peace, and to effect the preservation of the personal and political rights of her citizens, the sovereignty of the States, and supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments and indulging the earnest hope of a restoration of harmonious and friendly relations, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your consideration."

A bill was reported in the House, passed, and signed, appropriating half a million dollars for arming and equipping the militia of the State. It provides for the appointment of Adjutant, Commissary, and Quarter Master General.

MAINE.—The Secretary of War has made a requisition upon Gov. Washburne for a regiment of troops for immediate service. Gov. Washburne's answer was—"We will respond promptly to your call." The people of this State, of all parties, will rally with alacrity for the maintenance of the flag. A proclamation will be issued for a special Session of the Legislature, to be held on Monday next.

MICHIGAN.—Immense meetings are being held for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of public affairs. Party issues are buried, and people all unite in maintaining the government. Volunteer companies are enrolling throughout the State, to be in readiness for any emergency. Gov. Blair is expected to call an extra Session of the Legislature immediately.

Ohio.—Gov. Dennison pledges the support of his State to a vigorous policy. Adjutant Gen. Carrington has just issued orders carrying into effect the military laws just enacted by the General Assembly of Ohio, and providing for six thousand regular militia, besides a militia reserve of not less than 35,000 men to be subject to immediate transfer into the regular force. The regular militia has been organized into 25 regiments, which, upon a war basis, would make 25,000 men. On Saturday his office was thronged by persons eagerly inquiring for the news, and offering their services - irrespective of party - to support the General Government.

INDIANA.—Governor Morton is in possession of information from all parts of the State indicating that volunteer companies are being formed everywhere, and that 30,000 men can be relied on to respond to any call for their services in defending the national

ILLINOIS.—Gov. Yates has issued a Proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to meet at Springfield a week from next Tuesday.

Wisconsin .- The war news created intense excitement throughout the State. Men are tendering their services to the Governor. A motion to adjourn the Legislature was rescinded, and it is now holding an extraordinary session on the state of the country. A bill to put the State on a war footing has passed both Houses.

MARYLAND .- Reverdy Johnson expresses warm approval of the present movement, and emphatically affirms that Maryland will give the Administration cordial support. The Union feeling in Baltimore has been unmistakably displayed since Friday. Men with cockades and secession emblems have been chased by the crowds, and protected by the police.

TEXAS .-- A letter from Austin, the Capital of Texas, states that the act of the Convention, in deposing Governor Houston, has dissatisfied a large portion of the people. A spentaneous meeting was held at the Capital, which was addressed by the Governor. The speech of the old soldier awakened a deep sensation. Hon. A. J. Hamilton, just returned from Congress, defends his efforts to save the Union, and denounces the motives of the Secessionists with boldness and eloquence. He proclaims his intention to speak until the usurpers should make speaking a crime.

A vacancy occurring in the State Senate, the people brought Hamilton out, and on the 25th of March elected him by a triumphant majority, in counties which gave Breckinridge nearly a thousand majority. Barbacues are already being tendered to General Houston, and he will become more than ever the idol of the people. Edward Clark, whom the Convention put in power as Governor, is a weak man, who will be wholly unable to ride the storm.

The Secession Convention adjourned without providing for paying its expenses; and the members are seizing on the money in the hands of the tax collec-

Dispatches received by the War Department at Washington, from Col. Waite, commander of the Texas forces, says a strong Union feeling is growing. Gov. Houston predicts the return of the secessionists to their allegiance. They are terribly taxed. Houston has been offered armed support by Germans in every part of the State, but refused it.

From the Pacific Side.

CALIFORNIA. - We are in possession of intelligence to the 30th ult., which we condense as follows:

The joint committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the alleged mistake in counting the votes in the recent Senatorial election, represented the facts as heretofore noted, and appear to arrive at the conclusion that there was no election. Joint resolutions were passed in both Houses to go into another election on Tuesday next. Many friends of McDowell supported the resolution. It is reported that McDowell is willing to abide by the result of another Convention.

Ferris Fairman is elected Boundary Commissioner, beating McAbell several votes. He is a Breckinridge Democrat.

Coal oil springs are reported to have been found in Humboldt county. The Asphaltum Springs near Los Angelos are said to yield inexhaustible supplies of oil.

The amount of coal shipped to San Francisco by California miners is about 800 tuns. Sixty thousand tuns were consumed in the State. It is thought that the yield of coal from the new mines the present year will be over 20,000 tuns.

Late Indian hostilities in Mondinoz and Sonora counties, having been brought to the attention of the Governor, that officer will muster into the service of the United States thirty volunteers, to act as guides to protect the settlers and strangers in that section. This order is in concurrence with the views of the

United States officer commanding, Col. Johnson. The Consolidated Telegraph bill has passed the Senate.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, offering a premium of \$10,000 to the first person growing in California, and completing for market, al00 bales of cotton of 500 lbs. each.

Export shipments of wheat and flour from July, 1860, to the 1st of April, 1861, do not vary much



HE ME DYNAM

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

from three million bushels; the quantity remaining in the State must be considerable. There is a large supply of vessels now available, though we look for enough business to offer to give them employment at about the last rates. There can be little doubt now but what an increased requirement for tunnage will be experienced for the transportation abroad of an average grain crop from the coming harvest.

Business during the week has been greatly inter fered with by the inclemency of the weather; and the impassable condition of the roads will prevent much transportation of goods to the interior for several days yet. An extraordinary fall of rain, and the attendant melting of snow on the mountains, has swollen the rivers of Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys higher than since 1852. Many bridges have been carried away, and thousands of acres of land under cultivation are submerged. Fences were carried off, and large quantities of stock drowned. Several lives have been lost, and the damage done by the flood is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Two expensive bridges across the American river, near Sacramento, are among those destroyed, and great apprehensions of another inundation of Sacramento are experienced. The weather is now clear, and there is not much danger from further loss by the high water.

BRITISH COLUMBIA dates are to the 18th. Lady Franklin and Miss Raycroft had arrived. The miners were leaving for Frazer River mines, and three steamers had left New Westminster for there, with good freights. The French Company miners with sluices at Konaka are making \$40 per day each.

It was reported that the British Government had determined to build a naval depot at Esqumall.

WASHINGTON dates are to the 20th. The Democratic and Republican Conventions to nominate Congressional candidates have been called. The former on May 13th, the latter the 20th. J. J. Stevens is the prominent Democratic candidate. It is estimated that the Territory will grow for export 250,000 lbs. of wool this year. Preparations are making by large numbers for emigration to the new mines in Nesperce county.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The London Building Association strike threatened to assume most formidable dimensions. All the great contractors had determined to close their yards if the men continue to refuse their offers, thus throwing four or five thousand men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium, where wages were lower than in England.

The ship Middlesex, from Liverpool, bound to New York, sprung a leak when three weeks out, in a gale of wind. Unavailing efforts were made for days to save her, when she was abandoned on the 10th of March, with the water nearly up to her main deck. There were 68 persons on board. All the six boats were lost in launching, except one, which contained Captain Parmelly, Charles Rowlings, chief mate, Morton, second mate, Carling, third mate, the boatswain, carpenter, five men, and four passengers, and which reached the coast of Kerry after five days' exposure, all on board having been completely exhausted. Two of the passengers dropped dead on their landing.

FRANCE.—Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 23d ult.

In returning thanks he said, notwithstanding the debate, he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped that the Government and Legislature would mutually aid each other.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded after an explanation from Austria.

The concentration of Austrian troops at Venetia attracted considerable attention, notwithstanding the assertion that the movements were purely defensive.

ITALY.—The discussion of the Roman question continued in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The speakers generally advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. Several speakers proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the Capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

It is reported that Garibaldi's former staff of officers have been ordered to proceed to Bre of April, for conference.

The Opinione of Turin says that the Sardinian Ambassador to London received notification from the British Government that he would be received as Minister of the King of Italy. Switzerland had given similar notice.

Count Cavour has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the Ministerial programme remains unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question, he claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her Capital, but that she would only go there with the consent of France. He said that the union of the temporal and spiritual power was the source of eyil.

Austria. - An imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardy and Venetia, the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the

DENMARK .- The Holstein States have rejected the proposal of the Danish Government as a basis for a Constitution.

POLAND.—It is reported that a demonstration took place at Warsaw on the 25th ult. The people smashed the windows of Gen. Abramontich, one of the officials who shared the unpopularity of Muppanoff, the Minister recently dismissed. The military did not interfere.

The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished.

TURKEY.—The Levant Herald published the scheme of a forced loan of 12,000,000 Turkish pounds, which is under Ministerial consideration, and likely to be carried ont.

Disturbances have taken place in Bosnia, without serious results, however.

It is rumored in Paris that there was to be another Turkish loan, to be guaranteed by France in exchange for compliance of Turkey with French views in Syria.

India.—The Calcutta and China mails would reach London on the 28th. Telegrams report tea advancing, and silk active but unchanged in price at Shanghai. Tea dull at Canton. The Bombay mail of March 1st was telegraphed. The British troops had advanced into the Seik Kim country, which was abandoned by the people.

JAPAN.—It is reported that the American Secretary of Legation, Mr. Heusken, had been murdered at Jedde. The English and French Ministers returned, but the American Minister remained at Jeddo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. — Breadstuffs. — Market had a declining tendency. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Althya & Co., report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 3d. Mixed 37s.

Provisions generally dull.

THE WAR

#### The Zublisher to the Zublic.

#### 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 SEEDS, ) 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.

#### Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, Rochester, April 16, 1861.

OUR market is very quiet, and business is almost at a stand still in consequence of the war news. There are one or two changes of minor import. The table will exhibit current rates ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

	and the second s
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	Eggs, dozen10@11c
Flour, winter wheat,\$5,25@6,75	Honey, box 12(2)14
Flour, spring do, 5,00@5,00	Candles, box 11 2012
Flour, buckwheat, 0,00@2,00	Candida, bux
Flour, buckwitest, 0,00@2,00	Candles, extra13@13%
Meal, Indian	FRUIT AND ROOTS.
Meal, Indian	Apples, bushel 25@31c
Hest white Canada U.Ulfall.35	Apples, dried, 30 th 201214
Corn. old00@45c	Apples, dried, \$15 2024 Peaches, dried, \$15 9016
Corn, old	Cherries, dried, 10212
Rye, 60 ths. 19 bush 60(2)60	Plums, dried, \$610
Oata by maight 29/2005	Potetoos
Oats, by weight, 23@25 Barley, 50@55	Potatoes,
Darley,	HIDES AND SKINS.
Buckwheat,	Slaughter, 4 @ 41/2
Beans	Calf,
MEATS.	Sheep_Pelts,50@163c
Pork, Mess\$16,50(a)00,00	Lamb Pelta
Pork, clear18,00@19,00	SEEDS.
Pork cwt	Clover, bushel\$4,00@4.50
Beef, cwt4.00@6.00	Timothy 9 50 50 00
Spring lambs, each, 1,50(a)2,00	Timothy, 2,50@3,00
Mutton, carcass	Wood, hard\$3,00@5,00 Wood, soft3,00@3,00
Hams, smoked 10@10%	<u>woou, даги</u>
mama, amoked	i w ood sort 3,00@3,00
Shoulders,	
Chickens,	Coal, Scranton 5,75@6.00
Turkeys10@11	Coal, Scranton 5,75@6,00 Coal, Pittston 5,75@6,00
Geese40@50	Coal, Shamokin 5,75@6,00
Turkeys 10@11 Geese, 40@50 Ducks ⊋ pair 38@44	Coal, Char 10@121/
DATRY, &c.	Salt, bbl0,00@1,62
Butter roll 15@16	Hay tun
DAIRY, &c. Butter, roll	Hay, tun 8,00@12,00
Cheese, 9(0)10	Straw, tun0,00@ 0,00
Lard, tried 9%@10%	Wool, € 1b 80@50c
Lara, area9%(alto)	Whitefish, half bbl. 4,25@4,50
Tailow, rough0 @ 6	Codfish, @ quintal 4,50(05,00
Tallow, tried	Trout, half bbl4,00@4,25

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK. April 15.— FLOUR—Market dull and 6c lower. Sales at \$6,165.20 for super State; \$5.306.35 for extra do; \$5.1606.20 for super fine Western; \$5.306.35 for common to medium extra do; \$5.506.65 for inferior to good extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull and drooping; sales at \$5.3007.00. Grain—Wheat, market heavy; sales at \$1.30 for Milwaukee club delivered; \$1.32 for choice amber lowa; \$1.2801.28 for red state; \$1.37 for winter red Western, and \$1.8601.26 for white Western. Rye easier; sales at \$60.690. Barley dull; sales State at 66c. Corn, market without important change; sales at \$70.686 for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; \$2c at the RR. depot. Oats steady at \$40.366 for State, Western, and Provigions—Pork market stade—

Canada.

PROVISIONS—Pork market steady; sales at 17,50 for mess; \$12,750 flow for prime. Lard firm; sales at 9%(2010%c. Butter in fair request at 10(2014c for Ohio, and 14(2019c for State. Cheese steady at \$6010%c.

ASHES—The market is better for both kinds; sales of Pots at \$5.37%, and Pearls \$5.43%(20,50).

HOPS—The demand for this staple is confined to brewers, who are purchasing very sparingly, and prices are lower and continue to favor the buyer. We quote ordinary to very choice at 13(202c.)

at 13@22c.

SEEDS — Clover Seed in fair demand and holders are firmer sales of 400 bags, at 71/208c., the latter price for small lots.—
Timothy Seed is in limited demand at \$2.75@3.00 39 bushel.

Timothy Seed is in limited demand at \$2,76@3,00 \( \text{p}\) bushel.

BUFFALO, April 16.— FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged, although sales since our last have been fair, aggregating 460 bbls at \$4,75 for Illinois spring extra; \$5,57\% for double extra Wisconsin; \$6,00@6,50 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and \$5,00@6,00 for double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat, the market is extremely quiet, and no sales were reported this morning. In the afternoon of Saturday should \$6,00 lauh, of all kinds changed hands at \$1,00 for Canada club in begs. Corp. the market is dull at \$4@476 for old, from store. Oats are selling at 22@246 from wagons. Barley quiet at 56c for Canadian. Rye in moderate demand; sales at 56c. Peas held firmly at \$5@53\%.

SEED—Timothy dull at \$2.50 for ordinary Canada, and \$2,75@3,00 for fair to good Illinois.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and dull.

TORONTO. April 18.—FLOUR—Since our last, but few sales

TORONTO, April 13.—FLOUR—Since our last, but few sales have transpired on which to base quotations, and the following rates are submitted more as showing the views of buyers and holders than as quotations:

Superior No. 1,\$4,65@4,75
Extra, 5,45@5,70
Fancy
Double Extra
We believe the inside rates to be more nearly the true volume
of the different grades than the outside figures. Ostmost is
steady and in demand at \$3,75 for considerable lots: small par-
cels might be placed at rates a shade higher.
GRAIN-Fall Wheat—the transactions of the week have been
limited to the deliveries from farmers, which, in consequence of
the bad state of the roads, have been only very moderate.
There has been a fair demand for good samples of white wheet
at from \$1.16(a)1.18, with an occasional purchase at \$1 10(a)1.20
Spring wheat is in good demand, especially the hetter grades
for seed. The rates paid ranged from 95c@\$1 29 hushel the rul.
ing figure being 98c. Barley is only sparingly offered at 500530
at which the market is not very animated. Oats in good re-
quest at 25027c, which rates however increased receipts would

quest at 226,27c, which rates however increased receipts, would hardly realize.

Peas quiet and in small supply at 50c  $\Re$  bushel.

Peas quiet and in small supply at 50c  $\Re$  bushel.

SEEDS—The market is very quiet, owing to the backward state of the season, and the consequently limited demand. We quote Timothy at \$2,76,03,00 and Clover at \$4,500,\$2,75 per bush.

-Globe.

# THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—There is no improvement to notice in this branch of trade, and since the date of our last report we have not heard of any transactions of the least importance.—The dry goods trade being very inactive, manufacturers have but little inducement to continue operations, are contracting their business to as small a compass as possible. Consequently, the inquiry from this quarter is of the most limited description. The market at present is well supplied, and should manufacturers feel any inclination to purchase they would find very little difficulty in making their selections. Foregin advices also report dull and heavy markets, and a general decline in prices, averaging from 5 to 10 \$\pi\$ cent. The receipts of Domestic Wool are 2.080 bales; and the imports of Foreign 541 bales, the latter valued at \$56,700. We quote:

	American Saxony Fleece, & 15,	-451 <i>015</i> 0
	American full-blood Merino	41(0)44
	American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	99(4)40
	American Native and One-fourth Merine	90/200
	Extra Pulled.	33/037
	Extra Pulled, Superfine, Pulled,	31688
	No. 1, Pulled, Lamb's, Pulled,	23(7)25
	Lamb's, Pulled	28 780
	California, extra	സരസ
	California, fine, unwashed,	19096
	California, common do.	192500
	Peruvian, washed, Valparaiso, unwashed,	25(2)30
	Valparaiso, unwashed.	
	South American Mes. Drivaghed	166001
	South American Merino, unwashed	21(2)22
	South American, common washed.	197016
	South American Entre Rios. do.	197718
	South American, unwashed	97310
	South American Cordova, washed.	100000
	Cape Good Hope unwashed	25000
	East India, washed.	142-190
	African, unwashed	@
	Smyrna, unwashed	102310
	Smyrna, washed	28 20 28
	Smyrna, washed, Mexican. unwashed,	
_		
E	OSTON, April 13—There has been a fair demand fo	r wool th
8,8	t week, but prices remain without improvement.	The sale

Mexican. unwashed,	28.@26 
past week, but prices remain with have been 200,000 ibs fleece and transactions comprise 300,0400 American and Sandwich Island	l pulled wool. In foreign the bales Mediterranean, South on private terms.
Saxony and Merino, fine, 47@55	Western mixed 2003
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Do. unwashed. 9012
% and % blood,36@43 Common,30@33	Syrian 1000
Pulled extra	U8/08
Do. Superfine,32@40	I CHIMAR AND
Do. No. 1	
Do. No. 2,	Peruvian, washed. 26030

# THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: REEF CATTLE

But Ozilar				
First quality, \$8,50@9.00				
Ordinary quality, 7.75(28.25				
Common quality 7.0007 to				
Common quality, 7,00@7,50 Inferior quality, 6,00@6,50				
interior quality, 6,00(@6,50)				
COWS AND CALVES.				
First quality,				
Ordinary quality, 40,00@50.00				
Ordinary quanty,				
Common quality, 80,00@35,00				
Inferior quality, 25,00@30,00				
VEAL CALVES.				
First quality 20 th				
First quality, \$2 lb 6 (\(\text{id}\) 6 (\(\text{id}\) 6 (\(\text{of}\) 6				
Ordinary quality,				
Common quality, 4 @5 c				
Inferior quality				
SHEEP AND LAMBS.				
Prime quality, \$6.00@7,00				
Frime quanty				
Ordinary quality, 4,50(2)5,50				
Common quality, 4.00@4.50				
Inferior quality, 3,25(a)3,75				
SWINE.				
First quality, 5 @5%c				
First quality, 5 @5%c Other qualities, 41/@4%c				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

BRIGHTON, April 11.—At market—1,000 Beef Cattle, 89 stores, 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,900 Swine.
BREF CATTLE — Frices, extra, \$7.2%(20,00); 1st quality, \$7,00(2),00); 2d do, \$6,76(20,00); 3d do, \$4,50(25,50).
WORKING OXEN—388, \$90(2),120.
MILCH COWS — \$30(2),1; common, \$19(2)20.

WURLER COME - \$3,000,60; VEAL CALVES - \$3,000,5,00. STORES - Yearlings, \$0,00; two-years old, \$160,17; three years

STORES — Yearlings, \$U@0; two-years old, \$10,011, \$18@19.

Id. \$18@19.

CALF SKINS — 10@110 Ri lb.

TALLOW — 0%4@7c. Fi lb.

PELTS — \$1,00@1,25 each.

SKERF AND LAMBS — \$1,25@1.60; extra, \$2,00@6.50.

SWINE — Store, wholesale, 5%4@6%c; retail, 6@8c. Fat Hogs, undressed, still fed, 0c.

undressed, still fed, 0c.

CAMBRIDGE, April 10.—At market 444 cattle, about 350 beeves and 94 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BERF CATTLE P-Tices. extra. \$6.5%(2),725; first quality, \$0,0%(2), 525; second quality, \$5,50(2),000; third quality, \$4,00; ordinary quality, \$0,60.

WORKING OXEN - \$90, \$115(2),140.

COWS AND CALVES - \$25, \$40(2), two years old, \$15(2),16; three years old, \$17(2),9.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - 2,250 at market. Prices — In lots \$1,50.

(2),00; extra and selections, \$2,50(2),50 each.

TALLOW - \$6,670; c. \$1 b.

HIDES - 44,656, \$2 b.

VEAL CALVES - \$3,50(2).

#### Married

AT Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., on the 25th of March, at the bride's uncle's, Mr. E. Beach, by Rev. Mr. Stears. Mr. H. P. TERRELL, of Kent, Litchfield Co., Ct., and Miss C. STAATS, of Albion, N. Y. IN Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., April 4th, by Rev. C. Collegrove, Mr. LEONARD C. SALTER, of China, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and Miss ABBIE L. WEATHERLOW, of the former place. AT the residence of Mr. S. M. SHERMAN, on the 9th inst., by Rev. G. W. MONTGOMERY, STEPHEN SEAMAN, of this city, and ELIZABETH P., daughter of Chas. A. GRIFFIN, of Greece.

#### Died.

AT New Carlisle, Ind., March 31, 1861, of disease of the lungs, AMANDA M., wife of JOHN F. HOTT, and daugher of the late LEVI W. SIBLEY, Esq., of this city, aged 33 years.

Ar Red Wing, Min., on Friday, the 5th inst., MALCOLM, son of Rev. D. C. McLaren, D. D., of Geneva, and a member of the Senior Class in Hobart College, aged 22 years. In Castile, Saturday evening, April 6th, after an exceedingly painful illness—one in which a derangement of the mind continued for several days—Mrs. SOPHRONIA HUESTIS, eldest daughter of L. Stemman, of Warsaw, and sister of George L. Stemman, of Perry, aged 36 years.

In this city, on the 11th inst., of consumption, THOMAS R. HOLMES, aged 26 years.

WE cannot permit the above brief announcement to pass without comment. Thomas R. Holmes served his apprenticeship in the office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and his genial qualities endeared him to all with whom he was thus connected. Attaining manhood, he sought a broader field for the ever cise of his abilities, and became a resident of New York. Amid strangers, his sterling traits of character soon won for him an extended circle of appreciating friends. Following his chosen profession with all the ardor and devotion of youth, his health ecame materially affected, and in January last he returned to Rochester, hoping to regain wasted energies amid old scenes and old friends. But it was otherwise ordained,—"he shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more."

## 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

4.000 BOOK AGENTS Wanted. Davis' Block, Geneva, N. Y. WHITLEY, JR., Publisher, 637-21 ARNET CHILI POTATO—
Hardiness, yield and quality, beyond any sort known, at

T Hardiness, yield and quality, beyond any sort and m., ... \$1 per bushel, or \$2 per barrel. T. B. BISHOP, Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.

WORK FOR ALL Are you out of employment! I want some smart men. J. WHITLEY, Jr., 657-2t

THE Summer Term of Clover Street

SEMINARY will commence Tuesday, April 23rd, 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 inst.
Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., April 1, 1861.
S7-3t DROFITABLE Employment—Will be given to a number of smart men. Great inducement. Send for Circular. Address J. WHITLEY, Jr., Davis' Block, Geneva, N. Y.

MPLOYME.NT:—Now ready, a complete Price Current, offering Watches and Jewelry at an immence reduction! No advance payment required on goods.—Address at once. HUBBARD BROS., Providence, R. I.

REAT INDUCEMENTS -I de J sire to engage some good Agents who would be satisfied to work for \$4 or \$5 a day. Address without delay, J. WHIT LEY, Jr., Pub., Davis Block, Geneva, N. Y.

THE CLINTON SEEDLING
POTOATO, which obtained the first premium at the legi 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.

G. K. HOOK AND N. F. RICH.

WANTED—The address of every Book Agent in America. Send your address and receive something worth knowing.

J. WHITLEY, Jr., Pub., Geneva, N. Y. CAP RASPBERRY—50,000 Plants for sale, of the choicest kind, propagated with care, from a thrifty stock of yearling bushes, and warranted to be bearing PLANTS.

PRIOE—\$2 per hundred. Orders addressed to
J. K. KINKHAM, Lima, Liv. Co., N. Y., or
587-2t JOHN WOOD, Taylorville, On. Co., 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. Calves, one month old,....

Heifer Calves, \$40.00 587-2t JOHN R. CHAPMAN, Oneida Lake, Mad. Co., N. Y. RULOFSON & DE GARMO'S Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow.



FARMERS AND DEALERS. 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 throughly
tested by many farmers, 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 \$7.50; 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.

887-5t

# **BUCKEYE MOWER**

AND REAPER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR. THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE RE-QUISITES OF A PERFECT HARVESTER.

ners wishing to avoid disappointment, will give their orders n the season. Circulars with full description and testimonials forward-1 by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
POUGHEKEPSIE, NEW YORK,
Sole Warehouse in New York, 166 Greenwich Street,
887-7t Near Courtlandt.

587-7t

MALTBY & ARMITAGE, Agents, Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.
YALE NORTHRUP, Agent, Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y.
JOSEPH JULIAND, 2d. "Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y.
A. P. BRAYTON & SON. Agents, Watertown, Jeff. Co., N. Y. TALIAN BEES AND QUEENS—FOR SALE—For particulars send early for Circular.

886-3teow M. M. BALDRIDGE, Middleport, Niag. Co., N. Y.

6.000 ACENTS WANTED, to and of great value to families; all pay great profits to Agents. Send four stamps and get 38 page particulars. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

THE RIGHT KIND of WATER.
PIPE is the Wooden Pipe made by I. S. HOBBIE,
Rochester, N. Y. The writer in Rural of March 30, (page 102),
ought to be posted on the subject if he has read the paper heretofore. It is just the pipe to convey water for any purpose, a
long or short distance. All who want pipe, and don't yet know
which kind is best, and cheapest, will please send for circular.

HARROWS AND CULTIVA-Price \$15. - Shares' Coulter Harrow and grain coverer.

rice \$15. Shares' Potato coverer and hoer, \$10. Shares' Hilling and hoeing machine, \$10. PLOWS of every description. Scotch Harrows, Cultivators

fc., fc. Horse Powers, Dog Powers, Seed Planters, fc. Circulars bent free. Address OHAS, E. PEASE, 586-4t 8t, Albany, N. Y.

DLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., HAMMONDS. PORT. STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.—WINES AND BRANDLES of the finest qualities, made from Native Grapes at the Company's Establishment the past season, at reasonable numbers.

Company a Section of Price List.
Send for Circular and Price List.
G. H. WHEELER, Prest.
JOHN F. WEBER, Supt.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK.

THE Subscribers, BRODIE, CAMPBELL & CO., are now engaged in Breeding and Importing Farm Stock of the first quality. Mr. BRODIE was formerly of the firm of Husgarpono & BRODIE (which firm is now dissolved). His skill and large experience in the business are well known to Breeders.

Part of the Stock can be seen at S. CAMPBELL'S place three miles west of Utics, or one and a half miles from the Whitesboro Depot, N. Y. Central Railroad. Mr. Hore Brodie is now visiting England and Scotland selecting animals. Parties wishing to purchase Short-Horns or Ayrahires, Leicester Sheen, or Yorkshire Hogs, can address \$2.13t. JAMES BRODIE, Sura Hill, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or S. CAMPBELL & CO., New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

BEARDSLEY'S HAY ELEVATOR HORSE POWER FORK.

THIS Fork can be used with either ONE or TWO HORRES. Price, full rigged (with rope and three pulleys,) \$12. See description in RURAL NEW-YORKER Of March 23, 1861. Send for a Circular. Address

LEVI A. BEARDSLEY, h Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y South Ed

ASTOR HOUSE,

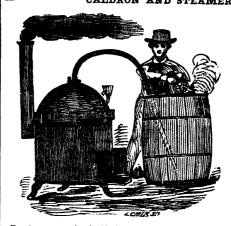
ASTOR HOUSE,

NHW YORH.

This Hotel is in excellent condition. Recently many improvements have been made. Mr. Stetson, its former proprietor, has returned to supervise its executive department. Its tables are bountifully supplied, waters excellent, and it is conceded that it has never been so comfortable during its history. The new water-closets have no equals in this country. The young proprietors are full of enterprise and courtesy, and spare no pains to make their patrons comfortable. Men of business, or families who really need solid comforts handsomely dispensed, will find this time-honored Hotel better than ever.

Its proximity to business, the conveniences for reaching every part of the city, Central Park, &c., renders it the best for the Merchant or casual Traveler.

PRINDLE'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL CALDRON AND STEAMER



THIS is a new and valuable improvement for Cooking Feed for Stock. and well adapted for all purposes where steam is required for heating. It is also well adapted for all domestic purposes where a Caldron Kettle is required.

Full particulars given in Illustrated Circulars, which will be SENT FREE to all applicants. Ma.WUFACTURED AND SOLD BY BENNETT & CO., 199 Buffalo & R. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GEO. A MOORE A CORT 58 Main State Particulars. GEO. A. MOORE, Agent, 68 Main Street, Buffalo, Agent for Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus Counties.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHREP, OR HOG.—Thosher's Food for Carrie.—For Horses it is 'ndispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal function in health and vigor. For Mich Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts bothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Figs the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.

A Pamphet mailed free to any address.

3 DEPOT, 21 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

674-28t

XTRACT OF TOBACCO. FOR DIPPING SHEEP AND LAMBS, AND FOR DESTROYING ALL KINDS OF VERMIN ON OTHER ANIMALS.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleaness and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

ran hearth, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quanity.

This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheepwashing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all
descriptions of Sheep, even for Ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO., Sole Agents, 28 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S

IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WITH NEW

Glass Cloth Presser and Hemmers, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. beg to state that they have reduced the prices of their SEWING MACHINES, while they have added new and important improvements. The reduction is made in the hope that the Company will have no more legal expenses defending their patents. Office 505 Broadway, New York.

S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—

\$3 a DAY. Mrs. Hanking wants Agents at home or to travel for her Pictorial "FAMILY NEWSPAPER," also for her Curious New Book of FEMALE CHARACTERS in THE CITY. For Specimens and Terms inclose red stamp to HANKINS & CO., New York.

TALIAN BEES.—Orders will now be received for these bees to be delivered in the Spring Activation will be sent to all applicants inclosing a stamp. In it will be found the terms and also reports from Mr. LANGSTROTH, D. KIETLAND, Mr. BRACKETT, Mr. BALDRIDGE, and others, testifying fully, from actual observation, to the great superiority of this race over the common bee. [578-tf] S. B. PARSONS, Flushing, N. Y.

FAMILY NEWSPAPER."-M. H. H. M. L. M. E. W. O. F. A. F. E. R. .

M. H. Hankins' Mammoth Pictorial is in its Sixth Volume
and has 300,000 readers. Full of Engravings and Fashion Plates.

Largest, nicest and best in the world for 75 ets a year. Assers
wanted. Ladies, Teachers, Clergymen, or Post-Masters. For
Specimen Copies and Terms to Agents, inclose red stamp to
HANKINS & CO., New York.

M. C. MORDOFF, Breeders of pure Short-horn and Alderney Cattle, South Down and Silesian Sheep, Suffolk and Essen Pigs, Rochester, N. Y.

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS, & BUILDERS.

Our "Irrepressible Conflict" is against high prices. We offer you, at 74 Main St., Rochester, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Colors, Windows, Doors, Blinds, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Corn Hoes, Cultivators, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, the celebrated "Straight Draft Plow," which we offer cheaper than the cheapest.

635-tf MOORE, HEBING & CO.

WOMEN OF NEW YORK. ""

Wish Hankins' Curious New Book of Female Characters in the City, is very interesting, and strictly moral. Fazey binding; 350 Pages; 50 Engravings: 56 Portraita. Mailed free for \$1. AGENTS Wanted—Ladies and Teachers. For Description of Book and Particulars of Agency, inclose red string to 578.

HANKINS & CO... New York.

AMERICAN GUANO.

JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLANDS, IN THE

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,

Office, 66 William Street,
NEW YORK.
C. S. MARSHALL, Pres't.

J. K. CHAPPELL, Agent, 69 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

IME.—Page's Perpetual Kiln, Patented July, 1857.—Superior to any in use for Wood or Coal. 2% cords of Wood, or 1% tuns of coal to 100 bbls.—coal not mixed with stens. Address [43442] C. D. PAGE, Rochestor, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS

# Homes for the Industrious!

CARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.



THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE 1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS.

in Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices. MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 846,925 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. which, as they will perceive, will enable them by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1866 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an aducement as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being immirably combine to produce those two great staples, Convad Wheat, as the Prairies of Illinois.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which, is unpassed by any on the globe.

THE SOUTHERN PART
of the State lies within the zone of the cotton regions, while the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco and hemp; and the wheat is worth from fifteen to twenty cents more per bushel than that raised further north.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such

TU AUTUAL CULTIVATUES.

Since 1854, the company have soid 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed thro' these lands at an expense of \$30,000,000. In 1850 the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only \$35,598; since which 479,295 have been added, making the whole population \$14,891, a gain of 145 per cent.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is former of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain. and 250,000 barrels of four, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolhouse and grow with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanical acroffing to location, quality, &c. location and followed the capset, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing nursuits.

One Year's Interest in advance.

one Year's Interest in advance, at six per ct. per annum, and six interest notes at si

The State Debt is only \$10,105,398, 14, and within the last three years has been reduced \$2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

Twenty Per Cent. will be deducted from the valuation for each, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars. Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on applica-

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois. For the names of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railread see pages 188, 189, 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. 

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

#### A SUNBEAM AND A SHADOW.

I HEARD a shout of merriment, A laughing boy I see; Two little feet the carpet press, And bring the child to me. Two little arms are round my neck. Two feet upon my knee; How fall the kisses on my cheek How sweet they are to me!

That merry shout no more I hear. No laughing child I see; No little arms are round my neck, No feet upon my knee! No kisses drop upon my cheek, Those lips are sealed to me. Dear Lord, how could I give him up To any but to Thee!

# The Story-Teller.

CHARLEY HOLMES; THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDECISION

BY MRS. M. A. LATHROP.

[Continued from page 124, last number.]

CHAPTER VI.

Norming for the first and second days after the arrival was to be heard from CHARLEY but surmises, guesses, and questions in regard to HENRY WILKES for he had learned his name, and longed to see and know "what kind of a boy he was." He had watched him in the distance, exploring the place, for the farms joined, and had seen him stand and watch him; but as yet they had not been within speaking distance, and happy would it have been for CHARLEY if that distance had ever been maintained between them. CHARLEY evidently courted the notice of HENRY, for, on the third day, when he called "Turk," and took his fish-pole to go to the creek for trout, his pole was so high and his whistling so loud, that it had the desired effect, and scarcely had he put down his pole to dig angle worms, before HENRY stood before him. For a short time a little shyness was manifested by both; but it soon passed away, and within an hour CHARLEY had not only heard the history of Henry himself, but of many of the theaters, race courses, and gambling saloons of the great city. CHARLEY caught but few fish that day. although he was gone longer than usual; and when he did return, he very unwisely withheld from his parents that part of the conversation which he knew they would dislike, and left them with the impression that "HENRY WILKES was a very good kind of a boy." From that time forth, HENRY was the constant companion of CHARLEY, and not only communicated things improper to be said, but enjoined upon him profound secrecy, saying, as he did so, "It is mean and dishonorable for one boy to tell of another; .our best boys never do it." In this way he instilled his poisonous influences into CHARLEY'S mind without its being discovered by his parents, and he was fast falling from that standard of moral principle which before had been his aim.

So long had CHARLEY wished for an associate, and so intensely did he now enjoy one, that his parents were thrown off their guard, and allowed with very little restraint the visits HENRY was disposed to make. Coming one morning very early, HENRY opened the door without rapping, when "Turk" sprang in, and finding the family at prayers, and not having any more sympathy in the worship than HENRY, who stood laughing, he seated himself on his haunches in front of Mr. Holmes, and raising his head set up a most pitiful howl. Mr. HOLMES' patience had been severely tried before with HENRY's unceremonious calls, and now he quite sharply rebuked him for his intrusion, and advised him to make his visits less frequent. No sooner were the boys alone, than HENRY, with profane words, began to ridicule the "prayer meeting," as he called it, and asked CHARLEY, in a very wicked manner, "if he were getting pions, too?"

CHARLEY's old habit of cowardice came upon him, and he had not the courage to speak in favor of his father's practice, although he really believed in his heart that it was a duty to ask Gon's blessing upon the new day, and thank Him for the protection of the night; but he only laughed foolishly, and said nothing. Yet he had various thoughts passing through his mind of a time coming, when it will be quite as pleasant to associate with the pure and holy, as to be sent away with scoffers and haters of GoD. CHARLEY should have recalled some of the difficulties in which he had been involved in former times, by hiding from his parents what they had a right to know, and it might have saved him from the snare which was lying just before him. But he, like many other boys, was slow to learn, and quick to forget; and he, like them, must suffer the consequences. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had no means of knowing to what extent HENRY's injurious influence was exerted. although they had their fears, and made inquiries. HENRY's answers were always evasive, and he was left to go on from step to step, till HENRY WILKES had the complete mastery of him.

The winter snows, which had shut the inhabitants in for four long months, had all melted away, and spring, with its birds and flowers was again gladdening the face of nature, when groups of happy children were seen wending their way toward the church. Each little face gleamed like a ray of sunlight, for the anniversary of their Sabbath School was that day to be celebrated. But the particular thing which caused their little hands to come together in joyful glee, and their hearts to run over with gladness, was the new library which had been procured through Mr. Holmes' influence, and which was that day to be distributed. There upon a table it laid, and those beautifully bound volumes, in their red, blue, and brown covers, drew many of the little children off from the benches and up on their "tiptoes," and covered their little faces with smiles. CHARLEY received a large book written expressly for boys, and after reading it he was quite inclined to reveal the whole truth in regard to HENRY, for it forcibly warned him against such boys.

HENRY learned one day not long after, that Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were to be absent during the evening, and knowing that he was no favorite with them, he determined to avail himself of that time to visit CHARLEY. The conversation naturally turned upon the new library, and CHARLEY spoke enthusiastically of his new book, at the same time bringing it forward, and reading a few passages from it.

A sneer rested upon HENRY's lip, and when he ridiculed the whole, and pronounced the book a foul fabrication. Charley's zeal abated, and he soon found himself listening to the low and wicked conversation of HENRY with complacency.

HENRY had recently been punished for some fault, and after making many bitter threats of revenge and | would bring upon him, he was undecided. At length

A A R

had determined to return to his friends in New York, who would be glad to receive him, and to supply him with all the money he wanted. "And now, CHARLEY," he said, drawing nearer to him, and lowering his voice, "your father is an old tyrant, and keeps you shut up here, hoeing potatoes, and doing the drudging without any privileges, and if I were you I wouldn't stand it, and you wouldn't if you knew anything. Come with me, and you may become as rich and respectable as any gentleman in

CHARLEY should have summoned his better judgment and self-respect, and repelled these suggestions at once; but instead, he asked, "What can I do after

"Do!" ejaculated HENRY, "why, do anything you have a mind to, for there are scores of places where they would jump at the chance of getting a young man of your capacity. Here, you are fourteen years old, and have to ask your ma for everything you want, and are then refused half of the time. You are not allowed to even come over and spend the night with me. Oh! a pretty state of things."

It had not occurred to CHARLEY before, that he was a "young man," or that he had been abused; but as he looked at the picture which HENRY had drawn of the full-pursed young man of the city, and compared it with his life in the woods, he secretly wished that fortune had placed him in better circumstances, yet he declared that he would not run away. HENRY WILKES hurried home that night before the return of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, feeling that as yet he had made but little headway with CHARLEY, but fully determined to persevere till he should accom-

#### CHAPTER VII.

After several weeks of vain effort, Henry hit upon an expedient to draw CHARLES into trouble with his father, while he, who was the only one to blame, escaped suspicion by hiding himself behind a falsehood. CHARLEY, knowing his own innocence, was grieved and provoked with his father, and HENRY found but little difficulty at that time in getting his promise, and that night, when their parents supposed them in bed, these two boys were walking rapidly towards Hard Scrabble landing. CHARLEY's courage was strengthened by HENRY'S conversation, yet dark visions of future evil hovered continually around his mind, and at length he asked.

"How much money did your uncle send you, HENRY?"

"I have just fifty dollars," replied HENRY, "but there's precious little of it my uncle ever saw, and I think when father goes to his drawer for money to make his next payment, he will find himself minus

CHARLEY expressed his astonishment at this confession; for Henry had assured him that his uncle had not only sent the money, but was then at Buffalo waiting his arrival. HENRY laughed aloud,

"You must be green; I never told you so."

CHARLEY raised his hands in astonishment, but dropping them again, he said nothing, and though he kept along with HENRY, he secretly wished himself back in his own room. It was getting very dark, but far back in the road they espied something like a bear approaching, and it sent the blood tingling through every vein, and made their very hair stand erect. What to do they did not know, for it was gaining upon them steadily, and they could never hope to outrun it. At length, fear forced them forward at the height of their speed, and when the footsteps of the hungry animal seemed to be close upon their heels, CHARLEY stumbled and, being exhausted, sank upon the ground. HENRY left him to his fate, and pressed forward, while CHARLEY, bewildered with fright, felt the huge paws of the animal upon his breast, and the hot breath upon his face. For some time he knew nothing more, but when he again revived, "Turk's" familiar whine and caress brought him to his feet and senses. Never before was he so glad to see his old and faithful dog, and calling lustily to HENRY to stop, he soon overtook him. The night became so dark that it was with difficulty they kept the new and unworn road, and not a leaf rustled, nor a squirrel moved, but their guilty consciences took alarm, and sent them forward with quickened pace.

Passing a log house, they heard a clock strike two "One hour more," said HENRY, "and we shall be on the boat." CHARLEY made no reply, but kept pace with the rapid strides of HENRY, till tired, muddy, and sleepy, they arrived at the landing. A death-like stillness reigned, with no gleam of light from any quarter to cheer the solitude. There stood the log tavern, where CHARLES had with his parents once passed the night; and could he have been placed back to that time, with his guilt wiped away, he would have rejoiced; but he had taken a wrong step, and felt compelled by circumstances to go for ward. It is easier to keep in a right course, than to turn from a wrong one, - this he found true, to his cost.

They had not lain long under the shed, which was the old storehouse, before the bell of the approaching boat sent forth its peals upon the still air, echoing and reverberating among the hills, till it died away in the distance, and the boat lay at the wharf. The dog refused to go, but the boys hurried aboard, and were soon sailing off upon the water, their own masters.

.When once in their state-room. HENRY untied the corner of his pocket-handkerchief to assure himself that his money was all safe, and as he had promised to supply CHARLES till he should be in the way of earning for himself, he handed him a ten dollar bill,

saying, "that will last you awhile." CHARLEY'S conscience smote him as he took this stolen money, and he felt degraded in his own eyes; but, he was in the wrong course, and money must be had, so he stifled his convictions the best way he could, and put the bill into his pocket. Thus one wrong step leads to another, till a whole brood of evils gather around our feet, and hedge up our return. Feeling most miserable in body and mind, he threw himself into his berth, forgot his troubles, and in his dreams was busy at home, assisting his mother. The door and windows were open, and the soft breath of spring, loaded with the sweet music of birds, and the fragrance of flowers, filled the room,while the gentle look and approving smile of his mother rested upon him. Suddenly the dream changed, and the huge coils of a snake seemed to be binding him fast, from which he, strangely, had neither the will nor the power to tear himself. Thus the night wore away, and he awoke only to be assured by the din and confusion on board the boat, that he was the same miserable runaway that he was the night before, when he laid himself upon his bed. He lay for some time, thinking what he had better do, knowing if it were not for HENRY he would, like the prodigal son, return to his father and confess all; yet, fearing to encounter the ridicule such a step

retaliation, very secretly informed Charley that he he turned his face upon the pillow to ask Gon's assistance, - as his mother had ever taught him to do when in perplexity, - but his sins stood out so distinctly before him, that his mouth was shut, and he dared not look or hope for a blessing. Just then, HENRY was heard yawning and stretching in the berth below, and in a moment more he called out, 'Come CHARLEY, get up and say your prayers, or you will be for skulking back home before night."

CHARLES felt shocked at the impiety of this speech, and also reproved for his own course, but made no reply. During that day, HENRY was drawn into the company of a professed gambler, who, through flattery and trick, so gained his confidence that by the time they reached Buffalo the last penny was spent; and even CHARLES' ten dollars had been used, with the vain hope of winning back their lost treasures.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

The great wheels of the steamboat splashed on in quick revolutions, all unconscious of the distress of HENRY and CHARLES, who were now nearing the HENRY and CHARLES, who were now nearing the city, with no means of pursuing their journey or of purchasing themselves a meal of victuals; and just as the sun was setting, the noble boat moved majestically up to the wharf and stopped. All was hurry and confusion, servants carrying baggage, gentlemen assisting ladies and children, while truckmen, runary and baggare blocked up the way. ners, and beggers, blocked up the way. Henry and CHARLES were the last to gather up their bundles; and with tear traces still visible upon their cheeks, they left the boat. Stopping at a little distance and looking each other in the face, Charles said,

"Now, what?"
"I don't know," replied HENRY, "what do you "I think we had better go home," answered

CHARLES. "Go home!" reiterated HENRY, "we cannot get there, but it is almost night, and we must do some thing quick."

thing quick."
So, supperless, homeless, and penniless, they wandered from street to street, till finally, at a late hour they entered a small drinking saloon in the out-skirts of the city, and seated themselves with the noisy crowd. The hour grew late, and one by one the revellers left, and the boys were alone with the landlord. HENRY, approaching him, said, "We are on our way to New York, sir, but as we have lost our money we shall he very glad if you will give us a night's achell he very glad if you will give us a night's shall be very glad if you will give us a night's

The rough man looked surprised at the request, and pointing toward the door, said,—"You can make yourselves off as quick as possible, for I never keep New York beggars."

The rain drops were falling here and there upon the pavement, and a thick, black cloud overhead indicated a heavy shower; but with heavier and sadder hearts than when they entered, Charley and Henry went forth. No kind star looked down upon them to lighten their way, and only a few street lamps were yet burning; towards those they bent their steps. Thoughts of home and an affectionate mother and a kind father were crowding fast upon Charley's mid abolties. CHARLEY'S mind, choking up his throat and filling his eyes with tears. More than once he tried to speak, but failed, and in silence they threaded their way back to the city. The road was long, and the muttering of the thunder assured them that the storm would soon burst upon their defenseless heads. Sometimes their stars were quickened every storm would soon burst upon their defenseless heads. Sometimes their steps were quickened even to a run, then standing still in hopeless despair and bewilderment, they looked around for shelter. At length the forked lightning shot through the air with blinding prightness, the cloud burst with deafening roar, and the rain poured in torrents, while every flash which came and went seemed to render the darkness more than the control of the c came and went seemed to render the darkness more intense. CHARLEY felt that he must surely perish, and covering his face with his hands he sank upon the ground, and in an agony of mind turned upon his knees and with upraised hands cried, "Have mercy, oh, God." A sharp flash of lightning revealed his pale face and kneeling, bosture to Henry. This terrified him more than the darkness and the storm, for he feared that Oranless might die in his fright; and as another flash showed him a side door near by he as another flash showed him a side door near by sprang toward it, and laying his thumb upon the latch it flew open. Feeling his way back to CHARLES he half dragged him under the friendly shelter, but he half dragged him under the friendly shelter, but not knowing where they were, nor upon whom they might be trespassing, they lay down upon the floor perfectly quiet. Scarcely, however, had they began to realize that they were under shelter, when a door flew open and a large dog rushed upon them, who with a ferocious gripe siezed HENRY by the leg. His cries for help brought to a window a grim looking old man with a cap on his head, and a light in his hand; and as he strained his blood shot eyes to discover what the dog had got he cried, vociferously

discover what the dog had got, he cried, vociferously, "Hold him 'Tiger,' hold him." HENRY begged piteously for the dog to be taken off, and attempted to explain to the man the reasons of their being there; but with bitter imprecations and curses, he kicked them from the door, saying,

"Begone you pilfering rascals, or 'Tiger' will tear you into shoe strings."

The ague which shook CHARLES' frame, and the hoarse cough that followed, told too plainly that a severe cold had fastened upon him, but before he had time to inquire of HENRY what he could do, a police officer arrested and hurried them off to the watch house. To this the boys made no objection, for any place of shelter was preferable to the wet and dark street. On arriving at the desolate looking place, CHARLES felt too sick to notice particularly the rough looking men and boys who surrounded him; but took his bundle for a pillow and lay down near the stove, thinking only of his mother, his comfortable bed at home, and his present miserable condition. A few moments of feverish sleep was all he obtained, during the remnant of the night, and when the doors were unlocked in the merning, his weary, aching limbs, scarcely supported his tottering weight.

Reing again turned into the street they wendowed. and hurried them off to the watch

Being again turned into the street, they wandered on hungry, faint, and sick, till they finally entered an eating saloon. Immediately Henry proposed to the gentleman in attendance that he accept of a pawn in exchange for a breakfast, promising to redeem it as soon as money could be sent him from his friends; then producing Charles' best cost, instead of his own, laid it upon the counter. The sight of this gar own, that it upon the counter. The sight of this gar-ment, the work of his mother's hands, awakened many painful associations in CHARLES' mind, and carried him back in fancy to the log church, where he had for so many Sabbaths worn it, while listening to his pastor and Sabbath school teacher. But his physical and mental powers were too much prostrated by disease for any effort, and after sipping a part of a cup of coffee, without being able to eat anything, he

cup of coffee, without being able to eat anything, he seated himself upon the door steps.

HENEY ate voraciously, and when he appeared, CHARLES begged him to procure a sheet of paper and write home, telling his father the whole truth, and implore him to come after him immediately, for he was sure that his life was near its close. HENRY started forward, telling him to remain where he was, and as soon as he could find the paper and get the letter in the office, he would be back. As he disappeared. CHARLES drew back a little from sight disappeared, CHARLES drew back a little from sight and resting his head against the side of a house, fell into a gentle sleep. But the unfeeling Henry, in his search for a place to write a letter, came unexpectedly upon a train of cars moving slowly out of the city, when he jumped aboard and was soon far away in the distance. CHARLES' naps were short, and he often paced up and down the street, looking this way and that, for his unfaithful friend, till the fearful truth that, for his unfaithful friend, till the fearful truth rushed upon him. Summoning all his strength and resolution, he set his face westward, and praying for strength to reach home, he left the city. The lengthened shadows of evening soon began to blend with the darker shades of night; and the stars, one by one, came out and looked like pitying angel's eyes upon him, and lighted dimly his lone path. The road seemed long and dreary indeed, and the bright and cheerful light that gleamed from the comfortable-looking farm-houses that he passed, half pursuaded looking farm-houses that he passed, half pursuaded him to stop and ask for a shelter; but he dreaded to questioned, for he was ashamed of the truth, while a lie he dared not tell; and so he passed on from one house to another, till, finding that his head was too dizzy to proceed, and fearing that he should sink upon the road, he entered the next gate. As he approached the door of the house, the light was extinguished, and knowing that the family had retired for the night, he turned, and slowly approaching the barn, entered. Finding the stairs he ascended. ing the barn, entered. Finding the stairs, he and falling upon the hay, humbly besought the LORD to have mercy upon him, and then sank into a half dreamy state of insensibility. [To be continued.]

# Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Vorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

My 18, 4, 14 is a kind of bread. My 5, 21, 18, 6, 10 is a noted military officer. 1, 2, 17, 9 are very necessary for cooks. My 15, 11, 12, 4, 17 is the name of a domestic animal. My 8, 8, 21, 12, 19, 7 is an adverb. My 16, 20, 3, 4, 5 is a portion of various farm implements. Mv 13. 12. 9. 15, 22 hs a familiar name.

My whole is a true saying.

Moreland, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1861. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker A RIDDLE.

With a badge on my back Of red, blue, or black, I travel the nation all over: However abused. Without violence used. Will never my business discover.

I'm of service to the State. To the poor and the great, To the tradesman, mechanic, and beau; To some every day I attend as a friend, •To others bring sorrow and woe.

Bradford, Rock Co., Wis., 1861. M. N. Smith. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE.

My first roams the wild forest, shunning the habitation of nan mostly, and is noted for swiftness and beauty. The staff of life is made from my second, and while standing is one of the most beautiful sights nature affords. My whole makes a dish which is a great favorite with many, especially with -

Answer in two weeks.

#### A WITTY HOAX.

THE editor of the Morning Advertiser (English) was recently hoaxed by the following epistle.

Sir. It may perhaps be of some interest to your readers to learn that, during the recent improvements at the Rye House Tayern and Tea Gardens, at Broxbourne, a curious stone was found, with the following inscription:

FORC LETOR FORC ATT
LETOR Ubthr
IRTA Ilsag
A In St

which I send you, in the hope that some archælogical light may be thrown upon it. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

The Elms, Putney, Dec. 24, 1860. Will not some of our young RURAL friends decipher, and

see how badly our English brother of the quill was sold? Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 586.

Answer to Historical Enigma:—Constant occupation prevent**s temptati**on Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Homocopathy.

Answer to Puzzle:

Answer to Algebraical Problem:-3 and 2.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Terms in Advance: Subscription - Two Dollars A YEAR. To Clubs and

gents as follows:—Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen and one free, for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—odly \$1,25 per copy—with an extra free copy for every Ten Subscribers over Twenty. Club apers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Cost-Offices as desired As we pre-pay American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and riends must add 12% cents per copy to the club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent to Europe, &c., is \$2,50
—including postage. \*\* Agents who take Special Premiums for clubs formed previous to april 1st, are also entitled to one extra (free) copy of the paper for a club of either Six at \$10, Ten at \$15, or Twenty at \$25; and those who do not compete for or wish the premiums can have an extra copy for every ten subscrimium for a club, (for 1861,) can get a second premium by sending another club, or receive a free copy of the paper for every addi tional ten subscribers forwarded.

# Advertisements.

500.000 CUTTER'S SEEDLING STRAW CUTTER'S SEEDLING STRAWducer of this fruit to the public in 1899.

It has been tested twelve years; endures the winter without
protection. Origin, N. H., from seed dropped by birds. It bore
with me in 1860, on 600 cubic feet of ground, 180 boxes of fruit,
at the rate of 7,000 boxes per are; was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Rooms five Saturdays in succession.
The Fruit Committee recommend its trial. The quality is not
surpassed, tall stem, hulls easy, carries well to market. Price,
1000 packed and offered to Expressi n Boston.
Numerous other popular Smawberry plants for sale. Hardy
Grack Stem, Hulls of Stemling and Warren SEEDLING, are not in other collections. Plants warranted true to
hame.

Ame.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues of Strawberries and Frapes by mail.

Address J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

TREE SEEDS! TREE SEEDS! SCHROEDER & CO., NO. 79 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. P.,

wholesale prices.

Apple Seeds, Cherry, Plum, and Peach Pits.

Apple Seeds, Cherry, Plum, and Peach Pits.

Appers and Fontenay Quince, very strong.

Pager, Plum, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Cherry, Manetti Rose,

578-cow-ti

#### HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY SCALES! THE BEST IN USE!

HAY SCALES. No Pit—set above ground—no trouble with water or ice—no friction on knife edges—weigh truly if not level—sim-plest in use. Delivered at any Railroad Station. Send for Circulars. CATTLE SCALES. HAY SCALES. HAY PRESSES.

Cast Steel Bells.

Weigh less—cost less—heard further than other first class Hella Never break by frosts. Warranted 12 months. Send for circulars and testimonials.—Fixtures made by myself, at lowest prices. Send for Circulars. CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH BELLS.

Toscn: Clocks,
Of the most approved character, of my
own manufacture, warranted equal to
any in use, at greatly reduced prices. TOWN CLOCKS. TOWN CLOCKS. For full particulars

JAMES C. DUDLEY, 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R  $\mathbf{p}$ 

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 long 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 nfluential. 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 in this list will appear in a future advertisement.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, practical Watchmakers and dealers in Watches, having bought and sold American Watches for a number of years past, and having dealt in all kinds of foreign Watches for a much longer period of time, beg to state that they have never dealt in Watches which, as a class, or in individual instances, have been more satisfactory to themselves or customers, whether in respect of durability, beauty of finish mathematically correct proportions, accurate compensation and adjustment, or of fine time-keeping results, than those manufactured by the Waltham Company.

Columbus.

Cincinnati,

Illinoig

Va.

Taunton,

Fall River.

Gloucester, Salem, Worcester.

Waltham.

Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Pittsfield,

Greenfield

New Haven, "

Danbury,

Middletown

Bridgeport, "Waterbury, "Sanbornton, N. H. Concord, "

Dover, "So. Berwick, Me.

Augusta, Portland,

Auburn, Bath, Bangor,

Gardiner, Houlton, Lewiston, Burlington Bradford, Montpelier.

Northfield,

Woodstock, St. Johnsburg, St. Albans, Chelsea, Newbury, Bellows Falls, New Orleans, La.

Toronto, C. W.

N. E. CRITTENDEN.

H. JENKINS & CO.,

WM. BLYNN.

JAMES J. BOSS

BEGGS & SMITH.

WM. WILSON MCGREW, DUHME & CO., C. OSKAMP. C. PLATT,
J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Delaware, Chicago. F. J. ALEXANDER, JOHN H. MORSE, Peoria. A. HEPPLER, W. H. RICHMOND, H. D. KAYS. Bloomington A. B. GILLETT, S. D. LILLESTON, Decatur. J. B. CURRAN Springfield. Quincy, E. B. TOBIN. BASSE & HULSMAN, A. P. BOYNTON, Galena, WM. M. MAYO. Jacksonville. Cherry Grove, E. NORTHEY, A. W. FORD. WILLARD & HAWLEY, N. HAIGHT, Newburgh, H. & D. ROSENBERG. Rochester C. A. BURR & CO., E. S. ETTENHEIMER & CO., Utica, W. W. HANNAH. Hudson, H. R. & H. C. CARPENTER, Troy,
HOSKINS & EVANS,
HAIGHT & LEACH,
Aubur Owego, Auburn. JAMES HYDE, JOHN H. IVES, Fairport, WILLIAMS & CO., Canandaigua. \* J. N. BENNET, Poughkeepsie, WM. S. MORGAN. HENDERSON BRO'S J. A. CLARK, Batavia. BLOOD & PUTMAN. Amsterdam, JENNINGS BRO'S, JOHN J. JENKINS, Saratoga, W. H. WILLIAMS, A. WARDEN, Goshen. L. O. DUNNING. Indianapolis, Ind. CHAS. G. FRENCH. J. McLENE. Richmond, Terre Haute, Sullivan Plymouth, Kalamazoo, M Milwaukee, Wis. Easton, Allentown, "Westchester, Williamsport," Chester, "Lebanon, "Harrisburgh, "York, " EPH LAL.

BLAIR,

W. McCALLA,

CIS C. POLACK, LER, LER, IBAUGH, Chambersburgh, Mauch Chunk," Greensburg, " Newcastle, " J. C. DULUN,
T. S. HOFFMAN,
J. C. HANNA,
C. T. ROBERTS,
DAVID LAVERACK,
W. T. RAE,
ENOCH F. BILLS,
HENRY B. JAMES,
T. LITTLE, Bordenton, "Trenton, "I"
Cumberland, Md.
Pulaski, Tenn.
Nashville, "Springfield, "Clarksville, "Savannah, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo. HENRY B. JAMES,
S. T. LITTLE,
CARSON & BRANNO
THOS. GOWDEY,
A. W. PYLE,
SIMPSON & PRICE,
V. W. SKIFF
J. & A. GARDNER,
W. C. DEFRIEZ.
MAURICE & HENRY,
JEHU SYLVESTER,
J. T. SCOTT & CO.,
J. T. SCOTT & CO., N & BRANNON, GOWDEY, Wheeling, Salem, E. A. VOGLEK, F. W. LEINBECK, J. W. MONTGOMERY, BENJ. E. COOK, S. CHILDS, DEXTER & HASKINS, E. D. TISDALE, ALBERT PITTS, ELLIS GIFFORD, F. W. MACOMBER, J. J. RIIENS

D. E. LUCY.
D. G. HALL,
BRINSMAID & HILDRETH,
C. H. HARDING.
T. C. PHINNEY,
A. A. MEA.
A. MEA.
A. L. H. MUROCK,
C. C. HILDS.
C. C. HILDS.
C. C. HILDS.
C. H. HUITNOTON,
FOSTER GROW,
W. K. WALLACE,
LEANDER AMADON,
O. S. JENNINGS,
GREGOR & CO.
ROBERT WILKES, CAUTION .- As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predeces APPLETON, TRACY & Co.

E. D. TISDALE,
ALBERT PITTS.
ELLIS GIFFORD,
F. W. MACOMBER,
J. J. BURNS,
J. J. BURNS,
J. J. BURNS,
J. J. SURNS,
J. SESSE SMITH,
T. M. LAMB,
S. N. STORY,
LEVI JOHNSON,
ANDREW WARREN,
C. W. FOGG,
AMOS SANBORN,
JOHN BARTON,
JOHN BARTON,
JOHN BARTON,
JOHN B. SCOTT,
N. MOODY,
W. M. ROOT,
W. M. ROOT,
M. ROOT,
M. ROOT,
M. M. ROERS & SON,
C. J. MUNSON,
E. BENJAMIN,
J. B. KIRBY,
GEO. BROWN,
E. S. HUNTINTON & CO.,
E. A. WOODFORD,
J. D. HALL,
JOHN L. SMITH,
JOHN GORDON,
J. C. BLACKMAN,
J. AS R. AYRES,
SHERBURNE SHAW,
E. R. HANDERSON,
E. KNIGHT,
N. G. CARR,
GEO. W. ODBEW & CO.,
S. J. MELLISH
W. O. C. WOODBURY,
REUBERN SPENCER,
WM. B. MORRNL,
RICHARD GOVE,
INCHARD GOVER,
M. W. GODDARO,
H. W. MORDEN,
M. W. GODDARO,
H. W. MORRNLL,
RICHARD GOVE,
INCHARD GOVER,
M. W. GODDARO,
H. M. HARDISON
TWOMBLY & SMITH,
MOSES M. SWAN,
MOSES M. SWAN,
MOSES M. SWAN,

CHAS. E. BACON,
F. M. HARDISON,
MOSES M. SWAN,
J. A. MERRILL,
JAMES EMERY,
SIMEON BLOOD,
HENRY H. HAM,
ROBERT N. DODGE,
HENRY MCKENNEY,
J. T. HOWLAND,
TOMPKINS & MORRIS,
C. C. WILLIAMS,
G. S. & G. L. ROGERS,
D. E. LUCY,
J. G. HALL,

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, New York.

MANAGE STREET