TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

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

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# AGRICULTURAL.

ABOUT WOOL:

PROSPECTS, PRICES, PREPARING FOR MARKET, &

THE Wool Clip of 1861 is nearly ready for market, and there is no little anxiety among growers as to the prospects. The opinion generally prevails that wool must rule very low this season, and it is by no means confined to dealers and manufacturers. Though this opinion-founded upon the losses of dealers, the war excitement, and consequent depressed state of trade and manufactures—has been almost universal for the past two months, we think there are some indications that the market will open at better prices than have been expected, and improve as the season advances Recent conversation with dealers proves that they are more confident than a month ago-that, though they think prices must rule low on the start, com pared with last year, the prospects are that there will be an advance, especially on coarse and medium wools, during the ensuing twelve months.

Though manufacturing has been temporarily depressed, we believe operations must ere long be resumed to supply the ordinary wants of the country, and the extra demand for soldiers' clothing. And here let us say that those who suppose such miserable clothing as has been provided for some of our volunteer regiments is to be renewed, and supplied to with impunity, will be mistaken. The flimsy, rotten stuff, made of foreign rags and waste, will not be endured—for both soldiers and people insist that our troops shall be well clothed-and the result will be a large demand for woolen goods, suitable for those who have volunteered to defend our flag and preserve the Union. This will give employment to many manufacturers, and cause an increased demand for a good staple - so much indeed that we should not be surprised if coarse and medium wools were soon worth nearly as much as last autumn. Fine wool must rule lower, compared with last seasonprobably ten cents less.

An extensive wool dealer with whom we conversed a few days ago, spoke quite discouragingly of the prospects, and disparagingly of wool growers-dwelling particularly upon their carelessness (we think he said wickedness) in preparing wool for market. As one reason for his opinion that prices must rule exceedingly low, (from ten to twenty cents less than last season.) he mentioned the manner in which our volunteers were being uniformed, and cited the fact that orders had been sent to Europe for large quantities of like miserable material for clothing. But we think that argument will not hold good-for if there is any patriotism in the people, and honesty among those who control affairs, the supplying of waste and shoddy clothing to soldiers is about finished. It is too generally and strongly condemned on all hands to be continued with impunity. Aside from the disgraceful injustice of the practice-insulting and abusing our volunteers that a few contractors may make fortunes - it is most suicidal to the best interests of the country, and will not be permitted.\*

Two dealers with whom we have more recently discussed the subject of prospects and prices, come nearer our own views. Talking with each separately, we obtained their estimates as to the probable prices of the different grades of wool sold in this market. The first - after we had expressed the opinion that there was no reason why wool should rule more than six to ten cents less than last season (six for coarse and medium, and ten for fine)—dissented, saying that there would be a much greater difference; yet, in subsequently giving us the figures, he came near our comparative price for coarse grades. He named 22 to 28 cents for the same quality that sold last season at 25 to 32, but thought there would be more than ten cents difference in fine wool. In his opinion, prices would advance, however, for the ensuing year

\*Since the above was written we learn that our State Board have refused to pay some \$80,000 to contractors for the poor uniforms furnished volunteers, and that the National Government decidedly protest against supplying regiments with such inferior clothing in future

to spare, he would invest it in wool. We think this was a candid opinion, and though somewhat privately expressed, we violate no confidence in making it public. The other dealer-a very careful and honorable business man -- was less sanguine as to the future. He admitted that much coarse and medium wool would be required to supply ordinary wants and the extra demand for soldiers' clothing, (being satisfied that shoddy, etc., would not be endured by those in authority,) - yet argued that the supply of wool on hand, the scarcity of money, and depression of trade and manufactures, would cause the market to be depressed, as purchasers must be few on the start, eliciting little competition. His estimate for coarse grades was a trifle lower than those above given, while he thought fine wool would rule 15 cents less than last season.

- We have thus briefly given the views and figures of dealers here, in order that our wool-growing friends may be enabled to compare notes with them. Of course the most honorable manufacturers and dealers wish to purchase the staple to the best advantage, and will cite their losses last year, the present hard times, etc., as reasons for non-action and low prices. They will not be likely to say much about the new tariff, which is considered quite favorable to manufacturers and wool growers; or hint that the large amount of woolen goods which were imported into the country before the tariff went into operation will soon be exhausted, when prices must advance. Our last Wool Circular from Europe (issued by ABRAM GARTSIDE, Wool Broker, Liverpool,) has this significant item:-- "Since the alteration of the American Tariff, few Woolen Goods have been exported to the United States, which has caused the manufacturers engaged in this trade to diminish producing to some extent, but those who are making for the Home trade are fully employed, and upon the whole the consump tion of Wool is considerable." The same Circular says:--"From the time the present fine weather set in a better disposition has been manifested, causing prices to be better maintained than was expected at the commencement of the present series of Public Sales, which began on the 2d instant and closed this evening, (May 10,) consisting of 18,510 bales offered 15,123 bales being sold. The attendance of buyers. both Home and Continental, was numerous, the latter having purchased freely."

In determining as to the value of wool, and whether to sell at once or wait for an advance, our producers will, of course, be governed by their own judgment and circumstances, after considering the facts and probabilities. We may err, but think prices will advance from the opening of the market, thus reversing the action of last season. Those who can hold this year's clip awhile will not be likely to lose, while the prospect is certainly favorable for an advance. As already indicated, our own impression is that prices will, this season, (or for some months,) rule from six to ten cents per lb. less than last The market may open much lower than our figures, but we think good wool ought to reach them in a few months. If the market opens at low rates, it is more than probable that money will soon be forthcoming from heavy dealers and manufacturers, causing an advance in prices. Hence we are moved to advise wool growers to take things calmly, and not be anxious to dispose of the present clip at once, unless their circumstances render it necessary.

- The subject of Preparing Wool for Market was discussed somewhat in the RURAL of the 1st inst., but we wish to add a few words in this connection. As our readers are aware, most of the wool through the country has heretofore been purchased by agents of manufacturers and heavy dealers. These agents re ceive a commission of a certain per cent, on all the wool purchased, and are usually instructed to get up a lot at an average stipulated price for each section. Thus the wool of different sections is known in mar ket as Western New York wool, Ohio wool, Michigan wool, &c., each lot having a distinctive character. The buyer, who works for a commission, rarely discriminates between poor and good lots as he should: and hence, if he pays for certain bad lots 5 to 10 cents per pound more than they are worth, he must purchase some superior lots, in good condition, at much less than their real value, in order to secure his commission and make his average price. Thus, while the manufacturer secures his wool at a stipulated and satisfactory price, and the buyer receives his commission, the most careful and painstaking wool growers are losers and the careless ones gainers-for, as we said two weeks ago, lack of discrimination on the part of buyers encourages carelessness and deception.

But we think this course will not be continuedthat dealers have discovered the error of their ways, and have resolved to reform. We are assured by wool buyers that proper discrimination will be made this season, so that those who put up their wool in proper condition will obtain the best prices, while those who are slovenly, or use deception, will not be likely to sell their clips at the market price. This is as it should be, and if dealers will only practice what they proclaim, a long-needed reform will be instituted - one which will prove beneficial to all parties interested. We trust the wool growers of the country will second the efforts of dealers by putting up the present clip in the best manner; and then, if the buyers still pay a premium for careless and slovenly management, by refusing to make proper discrimination between merchantable and unmerchantable wool,

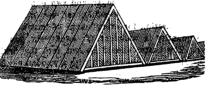
and he was so confident of this that if he had \$100,000 they, as hitherto, will be blamable. If the producers of the staple in this State. Pennsylvania. Vermont. Ohio. Michigan, &c., will generally act upon this suggestion, we think, if dealers are really in earnest, (and their interest evidently accords with their declarations,) that better prices will be obtained, and a better system inaugurated among both parties.

#### .... THE POULTRY YARD.

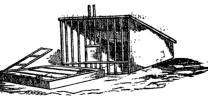
Considerable time has elapsed since we last pre sented our readers with a Chaper on Poultry, and a dozen or more pressing inquiries warn us that further delay wiN cause a good deal of anxiety, and perhaps some disappointment to our friends. These inquiries we have not space to answer in detail, but will endeavor to give all the information sought in this article.

Although there was a good deal of humbug in the Shanghae excitement, yet it was not all evil. Previous to the importation of the large breeds, our common fowls had been neglected, bred without system and care, until they were small, ill-formed, of all colors, sizes and shapes. It is true, occasionally a few Dorkings, or Polands, could be found preserved with tolerable purity; but these were scarce, and the little inquiry for fine fowls gave no encouragement to careful breeding. During the height of the chicken fever, miserable, long-legged Shanghaes obtained unmerited favor; but good birds, with short legs and heavy bodies, though rather large boned, could always be procured. They have much improved the size of the common fowl, and the effects of the cross can be seen in almost every barn-yard, as well as in our markets.

Large fowls are not as mischievous in the garden as small ones, and they can be confined with less trouble, as they are not expert with the wings. A little old hen is a perfect nuisance in a garden. It seems as if fowls learn nothing but mischief after they get to be about two years old, and one or two old ones will spoil a whole brood, and learn them more mischief in an hour than they would acquire in a year without such teachers. Chickens are a great assistance to the gardener, destroying a large number of insects. Place coops in the walks, but be careful that the hen is well secured, or she will bury herself in your choicest beds. The form of these coops is not important, but it is important to have them so constructed as to protect the hen and her family from rain storms, and it is especially necessary that the bottom should be dry. They should, therefore, be placed on high and dry ground.

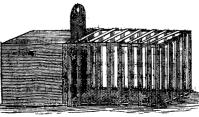


The above engraving shows a very good form, quite common, and if the front only is open, affording pretty good protection from the weather. The following is an English style. By this arrangement the chickens, when very young, may be confined in the little front yard, where their food is kept; or by changing the position of the yard, they may be allowed to range within call of the mother.



ENGLISH FEEDING COOP.

We have experienced one difficulty with all these coops, and one which we think will be felt by all who live in or near cities and villages. The mother being confined, and unable to afford protection to her defenceless brood, they become the prey of cats. and every day the number decreases without any known cause, until perhaps by accident or through watchfulness the enemy is discovered. In the country there are other enemies equally and perhaps more destructive, that seize their prey in the night, sometimes destroying both the mother and her family. Cats generally do their work early in the morning, and we have seen them watching until the first chick made its appearance outside of the coop, when it was immediately seized. To protect the brood from such enemies, we made a coop with two apartments,



as shown in the engraving, one of which is tight, with the exception of a few augur holes for ventilation. Into this the hen will always take her brood for safety during the night. The slide-door is then | acre: let down and all is safe until morning.

All fowls will sit, at least we have never kept any that did not under some circumstances show such desire, although we have kept about all the known breeds. The Poland fowls usually show no disposi tion to sit until three years old. The Hamburgh fowls, called sometimes Dutch Every-day Layers, of which there are several varieties, differing mainly in color, are rarely known to sit. These everlasting layers we think will not produce many more eggs, during a year, than other breeds. Although they continue longer, they do not lay as rapidly.



HAMBURGH FOWLS.

The Hamburghs are very beautiful, lively birds, when kept clean, and with a good range, but they suffer in close confinement, and then have a shabby genteel look, that is very disagreeable. Indeed, this is the case with all fancy fowls, and no one should attempt to keep them who has not proper conveniences, plenty of room, and time to devote to their care and admiration. The Bantams are pretty, but not profitable. We must defer notice of the different breeds for the present.

From twelve to fifteen fowls may be kept in a house eight or ten feet square, with a yard attached about twice that size, and with profit, as we know by experience. The house must be kept clean, the inside occasionally whitewashed, and the nests frequently changed. The yard should have partial shade from trees or buildings, otherwise shade must be provided. Dig up a few feet of the yard every day for the fowls to work among and dust themselves. After it is all worked over once or twice, remove the surface, and use it in the garden, and give the fowls a load of fresh earth. That removed is worth all the trouble it causes, as manure for the garden. It is unequalled for flower beds. The house, if it has no other floor than the earth - and this is better than boards - should be served in the same manner. Fowls in almost all cases become diseased by neglect. In a week or two we will resume this subject.

## BEST MIXTURE OF GRASS SEEDS.

MUCH attention is paid in Europe to the best mixture of grass seeds to obtain the desired end whether it be for pasture or hay, and also to ascertain which is best for the different variety of soils A little attention to this matter in America, we think, would be productive of the best results, and we ask our readers to give us information of any reliable experiments they may have conducted. The "Best Mixture of Grass Seeds" was discussed lately before the East Lothian Agricultural Society of Scotland, at one of their monthly meetings, and we will endeavor to give the chief points in the discussion.

Mr. Shirriff, who introduced the subject, complained that they were not as successful now-a-days in raising good grass crops as they were "long ago, before the guano islands were known "- referring, we suppose, chiefly to the liability to failure which is now a predominating complaint in the case of red clover, where the soil is highly cultivated. In his own experience, he had found no mixture that produced perfectly satisfactory results; and with the view of laying before the meeting the practice in different districts, he had obtained information on the subject from various farmers in several of the Scotch counties. The first example he adduced was that, of Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, whose young grass was generally better than any other in East Lothian. Mr. Hope's mixture for pastures and cutting, respectively, per Scotch acre - a measure of land about midway between the imperial and the Irish acre -are as follows:

"For pasture—either for one or two years—14 lbs. red clover, 4 lbs. white do., 2 lbs. alsike do., 2 lbs. yellow do., 2 pecks Italian ray grass, and 1 peck perennial.

"For cutting-12 lbs, red clover, 2 lbs. white do., 2 lbs. alsike, 2 lbs. yellow, 1 peck perennial, or 2

pecks Italian." Mr. Hope was inclined to believe that he used too little ray grass, and his allowance of that description of grass seed is much less than that which is recommended by other practical authorities adduced by Mr. SHIBRIFF. Thus, Mr. WILSON, of Edington Mains, uses the following proportions per imperial

"For grazing—one or more years—I bushel Italian

ray grass, (or, instead, & bushel Italian and & bushel perennial,) 8 lbs. trefoil, 4 lbs. white clover, 2 lbs. alsike, and 1 lb. of parsley.

"For cutting-half a bushel Italian ray grass and 14 lbs. red clover."

Mr. Wilson was acknowledged to be very successful in his grass crops. Others, however, objected to the use of ray-grass. Mr. DURIE said that less ray grass seed was used now than formerly, and that

whilst his father sowed a bushel and a half per acre, he never sowed so much as one. He condemned perennial ray grass altogether, characterising it as "a weed," which "ought not to be sown at all; for no beast would eat it, if it could get any other kind." Instead of perennial, he used annual ray grass, and in this he was supported by Mr. Douglas, who does not believe in perennial, and has "not sown it for the last five years." He considers "the annual a quicker grass, more succulent, and of better quality." The mixture used by Mr. Douglas "for all purposes" is "10 lbs. red clover, 4 lbs. white, 2 lbs. cow grass, 2 lbs. alsike," with 11 pecks annual ray grass and 2 pecks Italian. Mr. Douglas stated one important fact relative to his management of the clover crop which is too frequently overlooked, namely, the importance of top-dressing it; "he had tested it every year at an expense of about 30s. an acre, and

every year he had been well repaid."

So much diversity of opinion was expressed by members, that the Club resolved to leave open for further discussion a question so important.

FLINT, in Grasses and Forage Plants, gives an interesting chapter on this subject, from which we make a few extracts:

"It is difficult to over-estimate the importance to the farmer of a good selection and proper mixture of grass-seed for the various purposes of cultivation, for mowing, for soiling, for permanent pasturage, or for an alternate crop. Doubtless the varieties of seed usually sown in this country, consisting almost exclusively of timothy and redtop, with a mixture of red clover, are among the best for our purposes, and their exclusive use is, in a measure, sanctioned by the experience and practice of our best farmers; yet it would seem very strange, indeed, if this vast family of plants, consisting of thousands of species and varieties, and including, as already intimated, nearly a sixth part of the whole vegetable kingdom, could furnish no more than two or three truly valuable species.

"When we consider, also, that some species are best adapted to one locality, and others to another, some reaching their fullest and most perfect development on clay soils, and some on lighter loams and sands, we cannot but wonder that the practice of sowing only timothy and redtop on nearly all soils,-clays, loams, and sands, indiscriminately,-both on high and low land, should have become so prevalent.

"It is equally remarkable that while but very few of our grasses, and these for the most part species peculiar to sterile soils, flourish alone, but nearly all do best with a mixture of several species, it should so constantly have been thought judicious to attempt to grow only two prominent species together, with merely an occasional addition of an annual or biennial clover, which soon dies out. When this course is pursued, unless the soil is rich and in good heart, the grass is likely to grow thin and far between, producing but half or two-thirds of a crop; whereas, the addition in the mixture of a larger number of species would have secured a heavier burden, of a better quality. These considerations, it seems to me, indicate the true direction in which the farmer who wishes to ' make two spires of grass grow where one grew before,' without impoverishing the soil, should turn his attention.

"I hold this proposition to be indisputable: that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop if sown with several kinds of nutritious grasses, than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed, it. is a fact well established, by careful experiment, that a mixture of only two or three species of grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of species together. There may be some exceptions to this rule. as in cases where the yield of timothy and redtop, owing to the peculiar fitness of the soil for them, is as great as can stand on the ground on which they

"But it is nevertheless true, that if we sow but one kind of grass, however abundantly the seed may be scattered, or on whatever soil it may be, or under however favorable influences, only a part of the plants will flourish; vacant spaces will occur throughout the piece, which will be filled up after a time by grasses of an inferior quality, weeds, or mosses. This is the case in some degree, also, where only two, or a small number, of species are sown; while, if a mixture made up of a larger number of kinds of seed is used, the plants will cover the entire surface, and produce a far better quality of herbage.

"In sowing such a mixture of several different species, we do but follow nature, who, after all, will generally be found to be the best teacher; for, whereever we cast our eyes over an old, rich, permanent

TO SEPTEMBER OF

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species of grass or forage plants growing in social profusion, and often many more species. If the soil be very poor, as a cold, hard clay, or a barren sand, perhaps two or three varieties will suffice; but on good soils a larger number will be found to be far more profitable.

"Especially is this the case where the land is to be left in grass for some years, and eventually to be pastured, as is often done in New England; for it is then desirable to have grasses that reach maturity at different times, as a constant succession of good feed throughout the season may thus more surely be obtained. It is well known that there is no month of spring or summer in which some one of the grasses does not attain to its perfection, if we except the month of March, and even this brings up a luxuriant growth in the more southern latitudes. For good soils, eight or ten species of the grasses, or six or eight of the grasses proper, and one or more of other herbage plants, would probably be found to be profitable."

#### HEADS AND HANDS.

MUCH has been sung and said about the pleasures of farming, and all very truly, for there is no occupation so delightful under favorable circumstances. while under others, there is no pursuit so vexatious and wearing to both body and mind. It is true, but none the less annoying, that the troubles of the farmer are mostly those of his own making. As a general rule, we work too much with the hands and too little with the head, and thus get into difficulties which we sorely feel, yet hardly know how to avoid. Farmers employ too little help, work too hard them selves, and as a consequence have little time to think, or to superintend the labors of others, to see that every motion is well directed, and made at the right time to produce the best results. This practice doubtless comes from early habits. Most of the older farmers of the present day commenced life poor and on new farms, when produce was cheap and not easily converted into cash, and when labor was scarce, and the money to pay for it not easily obtained. Under these circumstances they had to depend upon their own hard toil, with an occasional lift from neighbors, for the entire work of the farm. Things, however, have changed since that day; now the eighty or hundred acres are cleared and in cultivation, produce has a cash value everywhere, and usually at living prices, and labor can be had at moderate cost. But the habits formed in early days are not easily overcome - they rule the man, and he continues to work, work, from early dawn to dewy eve, and never seems to realize that the proper use of his brains and eyes may be more efficient in the management of his large farm and numerous herds, than the little he can do with his hands. FRANKLIN, I know, said that

#### "He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive:

and this may be true with a proper latitude of interpretation, and a farmer can drive the business of his farm much better than by driving horses or oxen; and he may get a better "hold" upon prosperity than by holding the plow handles, though all this he should be able and ready to do when occasion requires. A master builder does not spend ten or twelve hours a day in driving the jack-plane, but gives his time and thoughts to the general superintendence of his business. The editor does not use up his time and energies in setting up types which others can do as well and perhaps better. But a wiser man than Franklin has said that the eye of the master will accomplish more than his hands.

The farmer, with a large farm, cannot afford to labor all day, and every day, in plowing and hoeing, and other manual labor, when a more competent man for the purpose can be hired for ten or twelve dollars a month and "found." The man who undertakes to do this will find his work all behind, and this is the great bane of farming and destroys all its pleasures. His farm will show great want of management. With little help, and perhaps with an unfavorable season, it is late before his plowing is done; in fact the seed should all have been committed to the soil before he is prepared to commence this important work. Planting progresses slowly, and before completed, the weeds have sadly got the start in the first fields, robbing the soil and injuring the crops. Hoeing interferes with having, and having with harvest ing -all is too often hurry and confusion, showing a good deal of hard work, much of it sadly wasted but no general and wise control - no quiet guiding head. In the autumn a somewhat similar scene is enacted, for winter sets in with the corn unhusked, a portion of the roots undug, and happy is he if the potatoes are gathered before the first hard frost ruins those near the surface, and causes great loss and vex atious trouble in assorting. We need a little more head-work in our farming, and when we give it, farming will be indeed a pleasant occupation.

AGRICOLA.

## WOOL GROWERS AND BUYERS.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER: - In your paper of June first, I see a communication from Mr. Ammi WILLARD, wool agent, in which he threatens almost to annihilate the wool growers of the West if they do not reform their habits in putting up their wool for market. That there is abundant cause of complaint I doubt not, but before making such sweeping denunciations of the dishonesty of the farmers in putting up their wool for market, let them wash their own hands, and then, perhaps, with propriety, caution others. I give Mr. WILLARD credit for some candor in the suggestion of not employing agents who cannot or will not discriminate between good and poor wool, properly handled.

Now, let me say a few words as to the extreme honesty of gentlemen speculators in preparing to buy the wool of the rascally farmers. This I believe is the general practice. They draw from the banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or Connecticut, such amount of money as they want for present use, go to Detroit or Chicago, and exchange that money for western paper at an advance of probably two to five per cent. Then they go to the different stations, and select their agents - some very proper men - others hardly know the difference between a sheep skin and a dog skin - and direct them to purchase the different qualities so as not to have them average over so much. The agent throws out a flaming handbill; 200,000 or 400,000 pounds of wool wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, &c. Then comes the tug. They will slip round and secure some of the best clips at as low rate as possible: then commences an indiscriminate purchase. One will ployers, have enlisted for the war, and help in harvest say, "You paid Mr. A. so much, and my wool is as good as his any day, and if you don't pay me the plying themselves with good reapers and mowers. per cent., down goes the money, and the seller boasts

pasture, we ordinarily see from fifteen to twenty of getting the highest price for his native wool. I will cite one circumstance. Last year I contracted and delivered my wool at Flint. The agent of the eastern firm was there, handled and examined every fleece separately, and when through he observed, "This is the best lot of wool I have handled in this place." I asked him, "Why are you not willing to pay in proportion to quality and manner of putting up?" He replied, "If we could come here and buy the wool ourselves, we should probably do that, but we have to depend on agents to buy, and must, therefore, depend on their judgment." But there is no judgment about it. It is the dollar a hundred that governs the price and quality, and the manufacturer is just wicked and mean enough to connive to cheat the farmer out of his just due.

I advise Mr. WILLARD, and all others, to carry out his plan. Appoint none but honest, competent men, as agents, who can, at a glance, discriminate and detect all improper management, and pay according to quality and handling, and my word for it, this will raise such a competition among the farmers that there will be a marked improvement at once. But as it now is, there is no encouragement for any wool grower to make an extra effort, except the pleasure of having it said that he produces the best article that don't pay.

I might cite many circumstances in my own expe ence for the last twenty years to show the unfairness of wool buyers in endeavoring to get their fine wools at the same price they do the coarse, but will not trouble you further at this time. Grand Blanc, Mich., June 3, 1861.

#### SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL.

Mr. Nicholas Chilson, of Covington, Wvoming Co., a day or two ago, demonstrated to a large company of friends, a few things connected with the branch of husbandry for which he and his sons are deservedly celebrated. Mr. C. is a practical man, and attends to the details of his business; hence his theories bear with them the weight of application in his experience.

Ten sheep were shorn with the following result:

		Weight of sheep -	of fleece
No. 1	Yearling Ewe.	76%	11%
" 2	" "	76%	11
" 3		78%	121/6
" 4	" "	76	10%
" 5	"	70%	12
" 6	Two - year - old.	101	121/2
" 7	Yearling Buck.	104	13%
" ġ		108	16%
" 9	" "	103	18
" 10	" "-		1134
			**

Other sheep were exhibited and shorn. Homen Cook, of Pavilion, was there with a two-year-old buck, weighing 145 lbs; weight of fleece, 142 lbs. ICHABOD COVILL, Esq., of the same place, also had a two-year-old buck, shorn — the carcass weighing 105 lbs., and fleece 13 lbs.

WILLIAM C. SMEAD was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. O. Bond, Messrs. George Tomlinson, NATHAN BRYAN, and JOHN GORTON, were made a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are highly gratified with this opportunity of witnessing the permanent advancement of Sheep Husbandry as a branch of farming

economy.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Agricultural Community are especially due to Mr. Chilson, his sons, and the ladies of their households, for this festival occasion, and the very substantial evidence of the high breeding of their flocks, and hospitality of their boards.

of their boards.

Resolved, That the weight of sheep and fleece are worthy of record in the county papers and in the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

WM. C. SMEAD, Pres't. Covington Center, N. Y., June 7, 1861.

## THOSE PIGS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- I have been looking with some degree of interest for a response to the inquiry of Mr. Wilcox about his lame pigs, and I see in your number of May 11th, communications from two correspondents, containing some very sensible suggestions as to the manner of keeping swine generally, but not very conclusive as to the cause of the difficulty or to the remedy in this particular case.

Last summer I had a pig some four months old, which I believe was affected in the way Mr. WILCOX speaks of. It gradually became lame, until it was unable to stand,-in fact, had apparently lost the use of its limbs. I supposed at the time, that the body was too heavy for the legs, for the pig was in very good order. I mentioned the case to a neighbor as something strange. "Not at all," says he, "I know what is the matter, and can tell you how to cure your pig. There is a shoat, (pointing out a fine one that was running at large with others,) that was so lame he could not stand, and I cured him in five minutes." "The cause of the lameness," he continued, "is, that the issues, (as he termed it,) of the legs are closed by reason of dirt or wax; these issues are on the inside of the leg, near the middle joint. Take a cob. or any thing suitable for the purpose, and chafe the inside of the leg until the natural action is restored and the pig will get well."

The remedy appeared so simple, I concluded it would do no harm to try the experiment, which I did, and with complete success.

Not knowing any thing about these said "issues," nor their exact locality, I thought if I went over the whole ground I could not possibly miss them. therefore thoroughly rubbed the inside of the legs the whole length, (with a cob,) until the dirt, wax, and part of the hide were removed. I then applied spirits of turpentine. In six hours the pig was able to walk, and was entirely cured from that time.

I leave the theory of this matter to wiser heads than mine to determine, but the facts I will vouch for.

I would state that my pigs had a dry bed, with a large yard attached, and no want of "sour slop." Fond du Lac Co., Wis., May, 1861. A. T. G.

## MINNESOTA. - SEASON, CROPS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Notwithstanding the backward spring, our farmers have done an unusual amount of work, succeeding in getting in a much larger amount of small grain than usual, and I venture to say that full one-third more of spring wheat has been sown than last year. Every team, every spare hand, and every foot of ground, has been brought into requisition. The wheat does not look as well as it did at this time last year, but last season it obtained such an extraordinary heavy growth of straw early in the season, that much of the grain on hazel brush land lodged down, with a loss to the farmer in several ways. I think, on that account, that the promise for a good crop is quite as encoura ging as last year at this time. Very many of our hired hands, and I may add, too many of their emwill be hard to get; but the farmers are already supsame I will go elsewhere;" and, rather than lose the Perhaps three times the number of reapers will be sold here this year than there were last.

The all-engrossing subject is the war, and all party feelings are merged in the great struggle to retain intact our Union, Constitution and Laws. And happy am I to live under a Constitution and Laws so well worth fighting for. Look at it for a moment. About eight months ago all the discordant political elements existing in this Republic, were brought into contact, and to-day, in the Northern States, no one talks politics; and not only are all political differences forgotten, but in many cases family feuds and private animosities are ignored-old enemies meeting and mingling their voices and their dollars in the great common cause. I have always been a Democrat and a Union man, opposed to abolitionism, in favor of the rendition of slaves; but the rabid elements of the South have put themselves without the pale of the laws, and now they only are accountable for the result. E. PALMER. Rochester, Minn., June 3, 1861.

P. S .- In your issue of May 25th, a subscriber from Rhinebeck, N. Y., says, or is made to say by the types, that E. PALMER, of Minn., in a previous

number of your paper, asks "Can sheep be profitably raised on land worth 75 cents per acre?" Now, "A Subscriber," or some one else, must look again at my article of April 13th, and it will be discovered that I said \$75-a slight mistake, Please correct.-E.P.

#### ARMY WORM IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I don't think your vicinity has yet been visited by that great pest, the army worm. They have been very destructive in this section of the country, and the farmers have been making great efforts to keep them from destroying the crops of their plantations. In some places they have cut off the corn completely, and I was told yesterday by a gentleman that he had planted his for the third time. They spoil the meadows entirely, eating the grass down to the roots. I was also told recently by a gentleman that they had eaten eight thousand tobacco plants for him. They injure the wheat, but not so much as other crops, eating merely the leaves. which, as it is so far advanced, does not damage it very much.

This worm is something like the caterpillar worm, but smoother, and about an inch in length. It requires all the force that can be mustered to keep them back. The general method is by ditching,digging a little trench about a foot in depth, and cutting it under on one side, so that the worms cannot readily crawl up. By going out each morning and clearing away and destroying those that have gotten over the ditch, they can, in many instances, be kept from carrying on, to any great extent, their work of destruction. Sometimes, however, they get over the ditches and all other encumbrances, in such numbers as to put at defiance all efforts made for their destruction,—eating and utterly destroying as they go. They are truly the army worm, as they come in armies. They come in armies, and their time of invasion lasts from two to four weeks. Their motto is "conquer or die;" and they generally conquer before they take their departure. They have gotten so near to humanity as to chew tobacco; and a friend remarked to me that, in this case, it would require a great deal for home consumption.

The wheat crop looks very fine as a general thing, and will soon be ripe. I have never yet seen any of the "midge;" they, I believe, have not made their advent among us, but will, I am fearful, ere long. Princeton, Ky., June, 1861.

## Bural Spirit of the Bress.

## The Art of Butter Making

N. WINSLOW, in the Maine Farmer, says that the farmer should ascertain the character of his cow's milk separately, fattening for beef those whose milk does not yield good vellow butter. Then his firkins should be made of sweet wood, ash, maple, oak or spruce, and thoroughly saturated with strong pickle; work out all the buttermilk with a wooden ladle: then take for seasoning one pound of good salt, one half pound pure white sugar, and two ounces saltpeter; mix thoroughly together, and use one ounce of this preparation for every pound of butter. The above quantity is sufficient for twenty-six pounds butter. The butter should be put into the firkin solid, beating it down smooth with a wooden pestle; cover it with a linen cloth, saturating the cloth with sweet hot tallow or beeswax, taking care to wring out all the tallow or beeswax you can after dipping the cloth. This cover will exclude the air. No sait should be put between the layers; simply stamp down each layer smooth with the pestle, and cover with the cloth until the next layer is ready. Butter packed in this manner will neither grow soft in warm weather, nor crumble in cold weather, and is better one year old than when first made. It will sell for from five to six cents per pound more than common butter.

In a P. S. he remarks some use four instead of two ounces of saltpeter, and think it an improvement. Let farmers try both.

## The Potato Rot.

FROM an editorial upon this subject, in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, we make the following extract:

Anything that sheds light upon the causes or the cure of the potato rot, is of great importance; and a recent contribution to one of our foreign exchanges (it has been so widely copied that we are uncertain in which of them it first appeared) suggests a means of prevention which has the merit, we think, of novelty at least. Reasoning that the disease is "due to the deposition by the atmosphere of a fungus, which, taking up its habitation first upon the leaf and the haulm of the potato plant, propagates with astonishing rapidity, and ultimately finds its way to the tubers, and completely destroys them," the writer argues that this "fungus" is washed down to the tubers by means of rains. He tried an experiment in planting a large part of his crop "in double rows instead of single, the two rows occupying about a foot in width, a foot of vacant space remaining on the outside of each row. They were planted upon the level ground, and hoed up at the usual time. When the tops had attained their full growth, about the 1st July, he turned them over right and left "toward the vacant spaces, by adding earth between the rows, and pressing down the haulms, so as to prevent their retaining an erect position, and to allow the rain, instead of descending to the roots, to run off upon vacant space." The land employed is characterized as a "heavy clay, about as bad a description of soil as can be devoted to the growth of a potato crop." The result was with the "Regents," a part of which were thus treated, and the others in the ordinary way, that the former turned out to be a good crop, "while those upon the old plan were a complete failure, although grown in the marry the most sensible woman of the four.

same plot of ground, and planted at one time from the same seed." The remainder of his potatoes were "Flukes," all put in on the new plan, and vielded "an excellent crop, not two in a hundred being bad," while his neighbors, for miles around, without exception, lost their crops.

The same writer states that others have tried his system with equal success. Its simplicity renders it easily tested, and the statements made appear sufficiently probable to be worth the extra trouble involved for the trial. A case is given in which a number of planks were thrown down upon a potato bed-in accordance with the foregoing philosophy, although not designedly done-and the potatoes, on being dug, proved to be in excellent order, while all around, exposed in the ordinary manner, were completely destroyed.

#### Feeding Grain to Sheep.

THE effects of feeding certain kinds of grain to sheep, have been set forth in late issues of the RURAL, and our New England friends seem also to be discussing the question. In a recent issue of the New England Farmer, J. R. WALKER of Springfield, Vt., writes : - "Your Henniker correspondent, N. M., inquires, 'Will oats hurt sheep to feed to them without being ground?' In your remarks you say, 'Fed in proper quantities, we believe them admirably adapted to sheep; but all grain must be fed to sheep judiciously.' These remarks are sensible, and to the point, and all, indeed, that need be said upon the subject. But as you ask, 'Will some of our farmers give you, or us, the reasons why unground oats will hurt sheep?' I answer as a farmer, it is my experience that unground oats will not only not hurt sheep if 'fed judiciously,' but do them much good. My farm is mostly stocked with sheep. I feed them unground grain through the winter-oats in December and January, half oats and half corn the rest of the winter, with such roots as I have to spare, and never had a sheep hurt by eating oats or corn. My early lambs have a trough of oats where they can eat what they wish, at all times of the day, and will, at four months old, sometimes take a quart each daily, which causes them to 'thrive finely.'

Several of my neighbors have large and fine flocks of sheep. They feed on unground grain, oats or corn, separate or mixed, in such proportions as they choose, and any one who will examine these flocks will be well repaid for their trouble, and need no further proof that unground oats are not injurious to sheep. I doubt the economy of grinding grain for sheep, as they masticate their food very thoroughly, and no seed passes them that will germinate.

A flock, to be profitable, should be so cared for that they will retain their flesh and vigor; but should they, by neglect, become poor and weak, and while in this condition a large amount of any kind of grain be given them, whether it be unground or ground, it would hurt them, perhaps kill them, as it would s famished man to eat a hearty meal of wholesome food. But 'fed judiciously,' beginning with half a gill of unground oats per day, and increasing daily for four weeks, at which time they will take a pint or more, if you have them to spare, they will be all the better for it. The only danger of losing sheep fed on oats, according to the above directions, is that the butcher will make you too tempting an offer to be refused."

## Inquiries and Answers.

FATALITY AMONG LAMES.—Can any of your correspondents inform me, through the colums of the RURAL, what is the matter with my lambs? They seem to be taken with faint ness, fall, or lie down naturally, excepting that the neck is stretched out, when they gasp once or twice, struggle s stretched out, when they gasp once or twice, struggle a minute or two, and die in ten or fifteen minutes. I have fed them with oil meal, about three pints a day, mixed with enough corn-meal to make three and a half quarts; also with rowan bay. If any one can inform me what is the disease or remedy, they will greatly oblige—A Subscriber, Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., 1861.

The Army Worm in Southern Illinois.—Here, in our American Egypt, where the Union and disunion elements are well represented—here, where nature has usually been lavish of her bounties, the farmer looks desponding. Last year the drouth cut short the corn and grass crops, and now, at this writing, many of our wheat fields and meadows present a very desolate appearance, for we are overrun with Army Worms. They, like a devastating army, march through our fields, leaving no green thing behind. They generally appear in timothy meadows, and their march is onward. Wheat, oats, and corn, are summarily disposed of, and timothy is generally so effectually demolished that it never again sprouts. I have looked in vain through my former files of the Prairie Farmer and Buel's Cultivator for some history of their origin. Can you, or any of your some history of their origin. Can you, or any of readers, give us this history; or are they unknown in the Northern States, where all are loyal subjects? Or have they imbibed the war spirit, and commenced a war of extermination on JEFF. DAVIS' subjects—G. L. O., Bainbridge, Ill.

BEANS FOR SHEEP—HAND DRILLS. — Will some sheep-breeder name in the RURAL the best kind of bean to raise as a field crop for feeding sheep through the winter. Also, where I can get a good hand drill for drilling in carrot, beet, turnip, and parsnip seed, and the price.—WILLIAM BUCK-LAND, Dapaby, N. Y., 1861.

A good hand drill may be obtained, we think, at any agricultural warehouse. E. D. HALLOCK, of this city, manufact

LIQUID MANURE.—Will you, or some of your readers who have had experience, give the best mode and time of applying liquid manure? Also, suggest as to the crops and soil on which it is most beneficial. Having arranged to save all the liquid manure of my stabled and yarded cattle, I wish to ascertain the best method of using it.—SAMUEL HILL, Albion, NY V. 1881. N. Y., 1861.

Liquid manure is good for all crops that need manure, as will be understood by all who reflect that all manure is taken up by the roots in a liquid form. It is then in the proper condition to be absorbed and digested by the plants. Liquid manure should be applied when plants are growing, and when the soil is moist, for at that time, by becoming mixed with water in the soil, it spreads over a larger surface. have found that liquid manure so strong as to kill plants in a dry time, will do no injury if applied after a shower.

LIGE ON HORSES, AND MATRIMONY.—In perusing the columns of the RURAL, I saw a number of inquiries and answers, and I should like to inquire of the readers what will kill lice on horses. I have tried oil, but do not succeed. One more inquiry What will a young man do that wishes to marry, and has four ladies and does not know which one to take?

— YOUNG SUBSCHEER, South Granby, Oswego Co., N. Y.

"Young Subscriber" is the most matter-of-fact individual we have heard from recently, thus coupling those troublesome insects of the genus Pediculus and marriage. He is, assuredly, in a very bad fix. Only think! four young ladie upon his hands, and each so entertaining and attractive that he cannot "make up his mind" which shall be his counsellor and comforter while journeying through this world of sorrow Is there not spirit enough among the young men of his vicinity for three to come forward and relieve him, or have they all sworn fealty to the Star Spangled Banner, and are away to the wars. If he will move to Utah and obtain Brigham Young's favor, he can marry the whole four "and more, too." Before going, however, we would advise him to catechise each of the beauties, and see whether he cannot trade of "any other man," thus making the matter agreeable to all parties concerned. It may be some of the fair ones will back down when they approach the bank of the Rubicon (lucky fellow, if he don't get an emphatic "No" when the question is popped,) and he will thus save his pocket even though he loses his heart. Solomon tells us "whose findeth a wife, findeth a good thing," while somebody else says, "too much of a good thing is good for nothing." If all seem determined to have him, let him choose the one who has given sufficient proof that she thinks least of him, and he will, undoubtedly,

## Rural Notes and Items.

More ABOUT WOOL. - Since writing the article on our first page we have received several Wool Circulars, and read the remarks of many exchanges on prospects of the markets. The opinions expressed are various, but generally confirmatory of our own position — that coarse and medium qualities will be most in demand, while not much fine wool will be wanted for awhile. In his circular, WALTER BROWN, of New York - after stating that there has been activity in low and medium domestic fleeces, with some advance in qualities suitable for military clothing, while fine fleeces continued dull, &c. -- advises "parties having very fine wool on hand, not to sacrifice it, but wait till it is wanted for actual consumption. On the other hand, we would recommend all who may have wool of medium and low qualities, to send it forward as early as possible, that it may have the benefit of the demand growing out of the present wants of the government." Speaking of Western Wool the circular thinks that such nortions as is sold at clipping time will range in price from 25 to 33 for the usual qualities in good condition, the better and choice lots bringing 33 to 35.

-The N. Y. Economist thinks little can be said yet of the new clip of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, "but it is expected that fine fleeces will rule low, and the average price be very much below that of last year," &c. In the same connection it remarks—" Wools will probably open from 25@ 35c. for the lowest grade to fine Merino; the medium grades may bring a little more, they coming within the quality now iu demand. We hear of low medium grades Southern Ohio (new clip) being sold in Columbus at 25@30c. for common to half blood, but the sales have thus far been quite small."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, HORSE SHOWS, &c .- The N. Y. State Fair has not been postponed on account of the state of the country, as stated in some of our exchanges, but arrangements are making for holding it at Watertown, Sept. 17-20, as announced. The proposed Trial of Implements has been deferred, and not the Annual Fair. --- We notice some discussion as to the propriety of holding large Fairs this year. yet believe the only organizations which have decided to omit their usual exhibitions are the United States, the St. Louis Association, and the Indiana State Society .-- The Monroe Co. Ag. Society announce a Horse Show to be held (on the Grounds, near this city,) the 27th of June inst., and that the Annual Fair will take place Sept. 26th and 27th. - The Annual Fair of the Dutchess Co. Ag. Society is to be held at Washington Hollow, Sept. 10 - 12.—The Chautauqua Farmers and Mechanics Union's next Horse Show is to be held at Fredonia, on the 20th and 21st of June inst., and the Annual Fair at the same place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of Sept.— The Palmyra (N. Y.) Wool Growers' Association will hold its second annual Sheep Shearing on the Fair Grounds in said village, June 22d, 1861. Premiums will be awarded to the best shearers, and certificates given to the owners of the best sheep. The Wayne Co. (N. Y.) Ag. Society has decided to hold a Horse Show at Lyons on the 3d and 4th of July offering over \$600 in premiums.

THE UNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH have already been subjected to much loss and suffering. Quite a number of our subscribers have been obliged to flee north, abandoning their farms and other property. Last week we received several letters from loyalists who had been obliged to leave Fairfax Co., Va., requesting us to change the address of their papers. Among them was a letter containing arrearages from one of our club agents -- who. instead of repudiating, most honorably availed himself of the first opportunity to discharge an obligation lately incurred. This is in striking contrast with the course of disunionists, the great mass of whom refuse to pay any Northern debts. Our friend writes :- "You may consider me guilty of a breach of trust, but in the present disturbed state of affairs I was ousted from my home in Fairfax Co, Va., because I would not swear eternal hatred to the Stars and Stripes. I had to leave everything, save what effects I could bring in a lumber wagon, with my wife and two small children. The money for most of the club of names I sent was paid to me before I left, but I was obliged to use it to get back to my native State (New York.) \* I have not heard by letter from Virginia since I left, April 27. If you have not stopped the papers, continue those for Va. subscribers to Washington, D. C., and I will send the balance of the money soon."

- Our friends in the North will perceive that it costs some thing to be loyal to the Flag in the border States — far more, in many instances, than this letter indicates—and they ought not only to be thankful that their lines have fallen in pleasant and peaceful places, but ready to aid those who are made to suffer on account of their fealty to the Union and Constitution.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK.—The fifth volume of

this work, just issued, has been received from the author, Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Black Rock, N. Y. It contains 492 octavo pages, being smaller than some of the preceding velumes, and "contrary to the expectation of the publisher, presents a less number of cattle breeders, and of pedigrees, than usual." The author says this is not because the number of breeders has decreased, or the number of well bred Shorthorns is less - for, on the contrary, both breeders and their herds have increased in numbers — but the former have been less spirited than usual in placing their herds upon record. It is remarked that, though the depression of the times has lessened the demand for blood cattle, the quality of our Short-horns is improving. The volume (from the Steam Press of R. Wheeler & Co., Buffalo,) is well executed, and comprises many fine lithographic portraits, drawn by Mr. J. R. PAGE. For the benefit of Short-horn breeders, Agricultural Societies, &c., wishing to procure this volume, we will add that it can only be obtained by addressing the author, as above - the price being \$5, if sent by express, or \$5.40 when forwarded by mail, pre-paid.

CROP PROSPECTS AT THE WEST .- Our Western exchanges very generally speak in the most encouraging terms of the crop prospects, notwithstanding the backward season. Though some of the accounts are doubtless too good to be true, we judge that farmers are likely to reap abundantly. The Milwaukee News of the 29th says: - "There seems to be every indication of as heavy a crop of wheat the present season as in any former year. The yield of 1860 was probably the greatest ever known in the State, and yet we should not be surprised to see it fully equalled the present year. Careful observers who have traveled considerably through the State during the past few weeks, give us positive assurances that the breadth sown is fully one-fourth greater than in any preceding season. Add to this fact that the prospect never looked more favorable for a heavy growth, and we may prophecy another glorious harvest in due time. The late and frequent mains have somewhat retarded the labors of the farmer in respect to planting, but there is yet abundance of time, if only improved. Before our last year's crop can possibly be disposed of, another will be 'upon us.' There are good days in store for Wisconsin, and so we note it."

A GOOD EXAMPLE - Business for Home Guards .- Here is an item worthy the attention of our readers (in villages and hamlets) whose neighbors have gone to fight for the Union:-'An impromptu meeting of the Home Guard of East Medford, Mass., was organized on Wednesday afternoon, and the members proceeded, well armed with spades, hoes, rakes, to the gardens of those of their neighbors now serving the country in the Federal army. They soon prepared the soil and planted the beds in good style, much to the joy of the female relatives of the absent troops. This example is worthy of imitation."

IMPORTATION OF AYRSHIRES. - We learn that Messrs. BRODIE, CAMPBELL & Co., of Jefferson and Oneida counties, have recently imported a very fine lot of Ayrshire cattleprobably the best, or among the best, yet brought to this country. These gentlemen are extensive and reputable importers and breeders of thorough-bred stock - especially Short-horn and Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep and Yorkshire swine—and we trust their business will not be materially affected by the present depressed state of the country.

DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN FARMER.—The English Journals announce the death of Right Hon. Lord Berwick.—His age was sixty years. This gentleman's attention has been specially directed to the raising of Hereford cattle, some of the best of this breed, ever shown, having came from his herd. Some years since, he ordered several fine Black-Hawk mares, from this country, he having had a strong partiality for good roadsters and trotters.

SELVE DIVERN

## HORTICULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE GARDEN.

Ir becomes an interesting question at this time what will become of the curculios, for we shall have no plums the present season. The flowers were de stroyed. The theory of Dr. FITCH is that the curculio in the absence of fruit deposits its eggs in the bark, so the loss will not be serious. Other fruits, too, will suffer, and thus the "little Turk" will find ways and means to survive the hard times. The cherries are about as badly off as the plums, and for the first time in very many years we are in this section to be deprived of this favorite fruit. The pears will give only a very moderate crop. Louise Bonne de Jersey and Winter Nellis, we observe, are showing finely Of apples, we shall have a good crop, though trees in exposed situations have suffered, and the western sides of many show the effects of our cold winds. Strawberries are doing well.

The Flowering Shrubs now form the most attractive feature in the flower garden. The Thorns are really beautiful, and we wish all our readers could see them, and learn to appreciate them as they deserve. We know no class of shrubs so deserving, so much neglected in this country. The Peonies will be in perfection in another week.

The weather is now dry and warm, and after being kept back so long, vegetation is making rapid progress.

#### TREATMENT OF ANNUALS.

ANNUAL flowers are every year becoming more popular, and very deservedly so. What we would do without the endless variety of forms and colors furnished us by the Annuals, we cannot say. The Verbenas and Scarlet Geraniums, and other bedding plants, are brilliant and valuable, - we like and grow them, but for profusion of flowers of every describable form and color, we are obliged to turn to the Annuals. Then they are so cheap that every one can have them - a dollar's worth will make a garden gay and brilliant the whole season - and they are of such easy culture that the merest novice in gardening may succeed. What, in all our collection of scarce and beautiful plants, will make a more brilliant bed than the Portulacca, more sweet than the Ten Week Stock, or in Autumn make a more magnificent show than the improved Asters. A writer in the London Florist, advocating the cultivation of Annuals, thus speaks of the proper mode of cultivation:

"One reason why annuals are becoming more

generally grown, is the ease with which they are raised, and the very small amount of trouble their cultivation entails, compared with the other section,the yearly propagation required with geraniums verbenas, &c.; the potting and planting, the shifting and wintering, under expense, care, and appliances not within every one's reach. It will, therefore, create no surprise, now that the love for flowers is become unusual, to find that those who have not the means to grow plants requiring a winter's care, and glass erections, fall back on annuals to make their gardens attractive and gay through the summer, which they can do with little trouble and small cost. An ordinary garden soil, well dug and loosened, and a few shilling's worth of seeds, are a trifling matter, compared to the cultivation of ordinary bedding plants. Nor should we omit to notice another reason bearing on our subject, which carries with it a strong motive for the increasing interest now felt for this class. Annuals, like other popular flowers, have been greatly improved by careful cultivation and judicious hybridizing. The horticulturist soon perceives when a class of plants is susceptible of improvement through this agency, and advantage is quickly taken of the fact; to this result the many splendid varieties of annuals which year by year are brought into notice are owing. Both in this country and on the continent, great attention has of late years been paid to the object of obtaining improved varieties from seed, as may be seen by comparing the advance in asters, phloxes, zinnias, stocks, tropæolums, lobelias, and many other genera of annuals; and looking at the magnificent dianthus now figured, having been obtained by the efforts of Japanese gardeners from the well known Chinese pink, we may refer our readers to both the plates of annuals given in our present number as conclusive evidence of the improvement which has taken place in the families they represent.

But to grow annuals as they should be grown, and to develop their habit and beauty, the ground for them should be both deep and rich, (as is necessary for all rapid growing plants,) and the plants should be treated as individuals requiring generous treatment. We remember the time when a ring formed with the finger round a 32-sized flower pot in the loose soil of the border was the common way of committing seed of annuals to the ground. Here they remained to grow, and after an ineffectual struggle for more room, spindle upwards into bloom, when the first fortnight's dry weather closed their career. What figure, let us ask, would Mons. Truffaut's grand asters cut with such treatment as this? Or what the splendid zinnias, tropæolums, and larkspurs, which form such striking objects when grown singly in good soil, if they had been left to starve, at the rate of 50 plants per square foot of ground? No; annuals, to do justice to them, must be treated individually as we treat a specimen plant, and then you get a freedom of growth combined with a profusion of bloom; and what is more, the deeper and richer the soil, the longer they will continue in perfection."

## CULTURE OF THE BLACK CURRANT.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I notice in a late number of the RUBAL, some inquiries respecting the culture of the Black Currant. Having had some experience with them, I agree with yourself, that the "Black Naples" is the only reliable variety now grown. Last spring (1860) I ordered, among other shrubbery from your city, (nursery of Frost & Co., I think,) six roots of the above named kind. They were set out late in April, and attained a vigorous growth during the summer. I hoed them as I did potatoes and corn, and threw close about them fine manure, (not chips.) This spring they were the first of anything in my garden to put forth buds and leaves, and are at the present time loaded with fruit, and are cer tainly four times the size they were when received.

I have no doubt that difference in soil, climate, &c., may affect them somewhat, and although I may be able to raise an abundance of my "favorite" here, yet our friend in Maine may be disappointed. We have here an uncommonly rich virgin soil, and possessing food peculiar to the growth of many kinds of shrubbery, which is not the case in many of the old Eastern States. I would advise our friend to order some of the true Black Naples, and give them a trial.

Do not allow them to run too much to brush. Use the knife freely the second or third year, and cultivate well. Do not raise anything else close about them. Give them all the strength of the ground. I observe none have fallen from my bushes except the very small ones on the end of the stems, and I regard that as a benefit, as those left seem to grow much larger.

By the way, I obtained at the same time two hundred strawberry plants, "Early Scarlet" and "Hovey's Seedling." One-half of them died, as I received them so late in the season; the remainder I took good care of, and they will soon reward me with about one bushel of fruit. More than one-half of the berries of Hovey's Seedling are now over one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and I do not consider them, from appearance, over half grown. They are, by far, the finest lot I ever saw. Soil in which I set them is a very rich black loam mixed with manure. Our spring here is backward. Corn is out of the

Our spring here is backward. Corn is out of the earth a few inches, and looking very well. Wheat has a heavy growth, and fears are entertained that the straw will be too heavy.

De Witt, Iowa, June 5, 1861.

#### REMEDY FOR THE CURRANT WORM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The current worm crisis has come upon us with all its withering destructiveness, and must necessarily afflict the kind creatures of our households who serve up the currant in so many ways to suit our palates. I believe you have given a very truthful description in the RURAL of the 8th inst., of the insect and its habits, but a "lass" for the patent how to head him in and stop his rapacity. On that question the deponent speaketh not confidently, as no very encouraging prospect has been given in the RURAL heretofore, or in any other newspaper that I have seen. But, Mr. Editor, what would you give to know how it is done out here in Greece? You may say, proceed to answer your own question. In the first place, then, remove all sprouts or suckers that may have come up about the current or gooseberry plants, and cause the ground to be smooth and firm near the stem of the bush. The next proceeding is to obtain some gas tar, and with an old spoon pour the tar all around the plant as near to the stem as is practicable; after this process, or before, wind a little cotton batting around the plant close to the ground, and then with a good sized stick give the bushes a thorough thrashing till the worms are all off and on the ground, and you may be assured the worms will do no more havoc until another brood comes. It is a late discovery with me, and has proved entirely successful. I would further suggest that a stiff paper may be fitted around the tree, and the tar put upon that, as it would be necessary to remove the tar from around the plant, as it might do harm.

Before mailing the foregoing paragraph, I thought best to test the experiment in the use of soft soap, by applying it freely with a brush to the lower part of the tree, from the ground upwards, three or four inches. The latter application was tried on currant bushes that were overlooked when the first experiment was made. Both applications have proved effectual. The soap experiment I think the safest and best for the trees, also attended with far less trouble. The above application must be made two or three days in succession to make a thorough work, and repeated as often as the scamps appear.

H. N. L. Greece, June 5th, 1861.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.-NO. II.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

THE preparation of the border may be effected in a variety of ways, according to circumstances, and the end to be accomplished.

1st. To prepare one of eighteen inches in depth. This may be done by "trenching" with a spade; and to commence it, a trench of about eighteen inches in depth, and the same width is made; if the subsoil is gravelly, and not retentive of water, the top soil of the adjoining eighteen inches may be thrown into the bottom of the trench, constantly mingling a little manure with it as it is pulverized and thrown in, omitting what is technically called drainage. If the subsoil is retentive, but the ground has some degree of inclination, loosening the subsoil with a pick will generally afford sufficient drainage unless there is an extraordinary supply of water, which must posed of. We will suppose the fertile soil has a depth of one foot. There will then be half a foot of unfertile subsoil to be put upon the top and made fertile by manure, or be taken away and fertile soil substituted. To make the border ready immediately, the latter is the course to pursue. The addition may be made of rich, partially decomposed sods from pasture, roadside, or meadow. A good way to prepare these in quantity is to turn over with a plow and leave for a few weeks to decompose. A better way is, after they have been turned over until the grass is killed, to break up coarsely and form into heaps of about two feet in thickness, with the addition of some stable manure, at least considerably rotted, if the soil is for immediate use. While lying in this condition, a thorough wetting, either by rain or otherwise, will be very advantageous. This may be used to fill up the remaining six inches of the trench, but better to place it at the bottom and the garden soil upon the top. The sods, if only wanted in small quantities, may be cut with a spade, and may also be used immediately by placing grass side down in the trench, using manure or compost as may be required. Which is the better course for the vines is obvious. If the sods are taken with the spade, it will be well to loosen the ground first with a pick, that they may be partially broken, which will favor

rapid decomposition.

A good border may be most simply made by the addition of half a foot of rich, well-pulverized soil—the first foot being previously well worked over with plow or spade — manure being spread upon it before the working according to need. In passing, it may be remarked, that the best soil for all additions and amendments, is that made from broken and decomposed sods, or into which they largely enter.

In a well-prepared border of the above depth, if the soil is pretty fine and rather compact by nature, vines will do well for a great number of years. After they begin to give fruit, an autumnal dressing of manure very lightly worked in before winter, and again worked to the depth of four or five inches in early spring, will keep the ground in constant fertility.

By the same process a border of two feet in depth may be made, or even two feet and a half. The addition of the foot will more than double the expense, but in this latitude, and under favorable circumstances, will be judicious and profitable. And if made to the depth of three feet, where permanence and best results are a leading consideration, the additional cost will never be regretted.

A grave error often occurs in the preparation of borders where deep working with its object is not well understood. The fertile soil, with or without

manure, is sometimes put to a great depth below the surface, with a great thickness of unfertile soil above. This is much worse than useless expenditure of care and means. Soil should never be made deeper than can be well "aerated," and its fertility should commence at least from near the surface, unless the surface consists of very open sand or gravel, of which a covering for a border is sometimes advantageously made.

When very deep working is proposed, that is to say, deeper than three feet, a preparatory step is required. Soil, or rather a mixture of earth and manures to serve as soil, or a receptacle for the roots of plants, can not undergo the necessary changes to fit it for entertaining them at a great depth below a compact surface. This preparation must be previously made by repeated workings and aerations before it is put below. We often hear of ground being worked to the depth of five feet. To do this well is no doubt possible, but not easily practicable. We will consider a depth of four feet only. As a preparatory step, at least two feet thickness of good soil must be so well prepared as to be fitted to go below two other feet of soil, and to give food and entertainment to the roots of plants with no other atmospheric and upper-region influence than can be, we suppose, very sparingly communicated through the superincumbent mass. We think the question may, with propriety, arise, whether this depth of soil may even remain in a wholesome condition, except in extremely coarse and open formations, or for the entertainment of very insensitive growers, like some of the gigaptic forest trees. The upper two feet, or that which by reversement has become so, must be treated as so much barren soil, and will require at least a period of two years to bring it into perfect condition. In case of a very coarse and open soil even for the vine, we can suppose such preparation may be called for and judicious: but not under ordinary circumstances, or such as we are at present called upon to consider.

For ordinary garden culture, the depth of eighteen inches, that we have chiefly spoken of as the least that will enable a border to give good results, may be safely relied upon for at least twelve years, and without much deterioration for twice that period. This supposes the ground from the first to be given entirely to the vines; grass, weeds, or other plants having no occupancy there.— C. W. Grant, Iona.

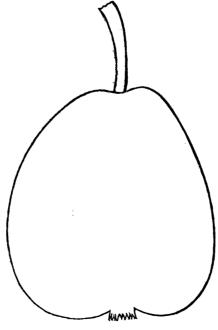
#### MIGNONETTE AS A TREE.

Bux a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants, produced from seeds. Pull up all but one; and, as the mignonette is one of the most rustic of plants. which may be treated without any delicacy, the single plant that is left in the middle of the pot may be rigorously trimmed, leaving only one shoot. This shoot you must attach to a slender stick of white osier. The extremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch of flower buds, that must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots, that must be allowed to develop freely until they are about three inches and a half long. Then select out of these, four, six, or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a slender rod of white osier, or better, with a piece of whalebone, make a hoop, and attach your shoots to it, supported at the proper height. When they have grown two or three inches longer, and are going to bloom, support them by a second hoop, like the first. Let them bloom; but take off the seed pods before they have time to form, or the plant may perish. It will not be long before new shoots will appear just below the places where the flowers were. From among these new shoots. choose the one on each branch which is in the best situation to replace what you have nipped off. Little by little, the principal stalk, and also the branches. will become woody, and your mignonette will no longer be an herbaceous plant, except at its upper extremities, which will bloom all the year without interruption. It will be truly a tree mignonette, living for an indefinite period; for, with proper treatment, a tree mignonette will live from twelve to fifteen years. I have seen them in Holland double this age .- Parlor Gardener.

## Inquiries and Answers.

THE BUFFAM PEAR.—I have a pear which I think is the Buffam, but I am not certain, owing to a little confusion caused by loss of labels. It is something like the Virgalieu, and the tree makes an erect growth, and where a little crowded I think it would run up like the Lombardy Poplar. Please describe the Buffam, for if mine is of this variety I want to know it. It is an excellent pear, just right for the farmer, hardy and healthy, and can be grown nearly as easily and as cheap as apples.—M. R. P., Jackson Co., Mich.

You have the Buffam, no doubt, and do not speak too highly of its many good qualities. Many of the new and highly praised sorts have not half its merits. It is a great and regular bearer, of good quality, and as you truly observe, it right for the farmer's orchard. We give an outline of the fruit, and a description from Downing.



BUFFAM PEAR.

The Buffam is a native of Rhode Island, and from its general resemblance to the Doyenne, it is, no doubt, a seedling of that fine sort. It is an orchard pear of the first quality, as it is a very strong, upright grower, bears large, regular crops, and is a very handsome and salable fruit. It is a little variable in quality. We have frequently eaten them so fine as scarcely to be distinguished from the Doyenne, and again when rather insipid. It may be considered a beautiful and good, though not first rate variety.

Fruit of medium size, oblong obovate, a little smaller on

Fruit of medium size, oblong obovate, a little smaller on one side. Skin fair, deep yellow, (brownish green at first,) smaller branches, but carefully suffused over half the fruit, with bright red, sprinkled with small brown dots, or a little russet. Stalk an inch long, it they are quite ornamental.

inserted in a very slight cavity. Calyx with small segments, and basin of moderate size. Flesh white, buttery, not so juicy as the Doyenne, but sweet, and of excellent flavor. The strong upright reddish-brown shoots, and peculiar brownish-green appearance of the pear, before ripening, distinguish this fruit. September.

CABBAGE LETTUCE AND RADISHES.—Can you tell me the reason why I cannot grow good solid heads of Lettuce as formerly? They now grow loose, and soon run up to seed. Is the difficulty with the seed, or what is the trouble? What is the best way to grow radishes so that they will not be hard, hot and wormy?—SALAD.

The Cabbage Lettuce, to form good heads, must be sown early, so as to make its growth before hot, dry weather. A cool, moist soil is the best, and if a little shaded all the better. Each plant must have sufficient room for its proper development. Good heads can never be obtained when the plants are crowded. Radishes to be tender must make a rapid growth, therefore they should not be planted too early in the season. They should also be grown in a warm, mellow soil. If your ground is heavy, get a little sandy loam from the woods for the radish bed. Of course we cannot express an opinion in regard to your seeds, not having tested them.

FRUIT AND CROPS IN INDIANA.—The prospect for hay is good. Our grape vines, from present appearances, will be loaded with grapes; the peaches and apples are well thinned out by the frost; wheat is coming out in head, and where it is not killed out, looks well. Last week some were plowing corn and some planting corn. So it goes this spring. I send a leaf and blossom of what we call Golden Buttons. My wife wants to know if that is its right name. — Jacob Ring, Marion, Grant Co., Ia.

The flower is the Double Buttercup, (Ranunculus acris plena,) sometimes called Golden Button and Bachelor's Button.

### Korticultural Aotes.

EFFECTS OF WINTER ON GRAPES, &c.—Mr. Downing writes to the Country Gentleman:—"The winter has been a severe one at Newburgh on exposed grape vines. Among the best varieties, Delaware and Concord are the hardiest. I labella, Catawba, Diana, and Rebecca, are much injured, and in a few cases entirely killed. Cherry trees have suffered severely, and some of the older trees I fear will not recover. I never saw them so much injured before." It will be recollected in our report of the effects of the winter on grape vines here, we stated that the Delaware and Concord were uninjured.

we stated that the Delaware and Concord were uninjured.
WILLIAM PARRY, of Cinnaminson, New Jersey, writes to
the same journal:—"It requires great vigilance here to
secure a moderate yield of plums, from the ravages of the
curculio, which have also attacked the few pears that escaped
the heavy frost; the Seckel, Bartlett, and others of the most
certain bearing kinds, are generally punctured, and will produce but a small quantity of perfect fruit.

"I have had my attention called to another insect somewhat similar and about one-fourth the size of the curculio, darker in color, hard shell, and a long proboscis, preying upon the strawberry buds and blossoms by piercing the stem a little below the calyx, destroying, in some places, from one-half to two-thirds the blossoms and small berries yet from the large quantity planted, and the increased attention to cultivation, there will be a good supply of the fruit, which is now commencing to ripen.

"Raspberries, of all the leading sorts, have stood the winter well; are filled with fruit buds, and making a vigorous growth of foliage, and give promise of an abundant

"Blackberries are doing well. The Dorchester being the earliest and most hardy variety, is now in bloom, and every hill in perfect condition. The New Rochelle, which is relied on for the main crop, has a much better show of fruit than last year, yet the vines in some places have not stood the winter well. The Cut-Leaved, or Rubus lasciniatus, is still later in ripening, perfectly hardy, and is making a fine show of fruit buds.

"The crop of small fruits will go far toward supplying the deficiency in those of larger growth, such as apples, pears, peaches, and plums, all of which will be very scarce here this season."

PACKING FRUIT.—In no art are we more deficient than that of packing fruit so that it may be carried a long distance without injury. Three-fourths of all our summer fruits sent to market any considerable distance is more or less injured. Indeed, much that is brought to cities by growers only a few miles distant is scarcely fit for sale. Occasionally fruits are sent us with a request to exhibit them at our Horticultural Shows, but in most cases the specimens are so injured when received as to be entirely unfit to show. Mr. KIDD, gardener to the Marquis of BROADALBANE, who sends fruit and flower from the garden near Hampton Court, England, to the Highland residence of the Marquis, subject to five hundred miles carriage, is so successful in packing that he can send fully ripe tomatoes "without losing a fruit," and bouquets that when received will be as fresh as when first picked. He gives his method of packing fruit as follows: -- "I have found no better method in all my experience, which has extended over a period of twenty years, with all kinds of fruit, varying in distance from fifty to five hundred miles. It simply isbox, soft paper, and sweet bran. A box is chosen, in size, according to the quantity to be sent. A layer of bran is put at the bottom; then each bunch of grapes is held by the hand over the center of a sheet of paper; the four corners of the paper are brought up to the stalk, and nicely secured; then laid on its side in the box, and so on, until the first layer is finished. Then fill the whole over with bran, and give the box a gentle shake as you proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and so on, until the box is completed. Thus, with neat hands, the bloom is preserved, and may be sent to any distance; but, with clumsy hands, quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as the putting in and the taking out of the box are the most important points to be observed. I have, invariably, packed sixty or eighty bunches of Grapes, and fifty or sixty dozens of Peaches or Apricots in one box. and received letters from employers, to say that they have arrived as safe as if they had been taken from the trees that morning."

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The June meeting of this Society will be held at Syracuse, on the 25th of the present month. The farmers and fruit growers of Central New York we hope will attend this meeting in large numbers, for it is rather discouraging to those who leave their homes and travel hundreds of miles for the purpose of taking part in the discussions, to find that few living within as hour's ride feel sufficient interest in the matter to give it an hour of their time. Some of our Syracuse friends we know will do all in their power to make the meeting pleasant and profitable.

PREDUCTIVENESS OF THE DELAWARE GRAPE.—Mr. CHARLES BOWNING writes to the American Agriculturist that he planted, five years ago, one each of the Rebecca, Raabe, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Concord, and Elsinburgh grape, in a continuous row, the cultivation, etc., being the same; and so far the Delaware has yielded more fruit than any one of the others. In September last, we saw these vines on Mr. Downing's place, at Newburgh, all in fine condition, but it will be seen by another article that most varieties have suffered severely from the past hard winter.

FRUITS RECEIVED.—From RANSOM NORTHRUP, Webster, N. Y., a collection of apples. They had been kept so long as not to be in a fit condition for examination when received, and before we had time to test them several varieties had decayed. No. 1 was Roxbury Russet; 10, 11, and we think 9, Baldwin; 14 Monmouth Pippin. These are all of which we could give a decided opinion. Two and 8 were not Seek-No-Further, nor 13 Canada Renette.

How to Make Seeds Germinate.—It is stated by M. Andre Leroy that seeds, naturally protected by a fatty or oily pulp, may be readily made to germinate, by crushing the pulp in potash water, and afterwards rubbing the seeds in sand. Those of magnolias, hollies, yews, and the like, which will often lie in the ground for a couple of years without growing, come up readily after having been thus treated.—Gard. Chronicle.

GRAPE STAKES.—The Farmer and Gardener says small cedar trees of symmetrical form, make excellent stakes or trellises for grape vines. Cut them down, thin out the smaller branches, but carefully preserve the main ones, cutting them to a pyramidal shape. When covered with vines, they are quite ornamental.

# Domestic Geonomy.

CAKES AND COOKIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I send you a few recipes which I know to be good, for I have tested

FRUIT CAKE.—One and one-half lbs. of flour; 1 lb. butter; 4 lbs. raisins; 4 lbs. currants; 1 lb. citron; 12

eggs; 3 ozs. cinnamon and cloves; ½ pint brandy.

SNOWBALL CAKE.—One cup of sugar; ½ cup butter;
1 teaspoonful soda; the whites of 3 eggs. Bake in small tins.

NEW YEAR'S CARE.—Three and one-half lbs. of flour; 1½ lb. sugar; ½ lb. butter; 1 teaspoonful soda; ½ pint water. Rub the flour and butter together. Dissolve the sugar in the water. Caraway seed.

Dissolve the sugar in the water. Caraway seed.

Jelly or Roll Cake.—Three eggs; 1 cup sugar;
1 cup flour; 2 spoonfuls cream tartar; 1 do. soda.

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—One quart of sifted flour;

14 cups butter; 1 do. sugar; 14 lbs. raisins; 1 spoonful soda; 2 do. tartur; spice to taste.

Gold Care. — One cup of sugar; 2 cup cream;

yolks of 4 eggs; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ do. soda; 1½ cup flour.

Silver Cake.—The whites of 4 eggs; 1 cup sugar,

SILVER CARE.—The whites of 4 eggs; 1 cup sugar, white; ½ do. cream; 1 do. butter; 1½ cups flour; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ do. soda.

COOKIES.—One cup of rich sour cream; 1 do. white

sugar; 1 teaspoon soda; nutmeg.

Lebanon Springs, N. Y. Mrs. C. I. Shumway.

STEAMED PUDDING, PORK CAKE, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: — Having some nice recipes for your readers which experience has proved to be excellent, I send them herewith:

STEAMED PUDDING.—One quart sour milk; 2 eggs; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup fruit; heaping teaspoonful soda; a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Put it in a basin, tie a cloth over tight, and steam two hours.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One cup molasses; ½ cup hot water; 2 tablespoonfuls butter; 2 tablespoonfuls sour milk; heaping teaspoonful soda; tablespoonful ginger; flour to make a thin batter.

PORK CAKE.— Having noticed in your columns several times, recipes for making pork cake, I find the usual quantity of molasses and sugar used is one cup of molasses and two cups of sugar. If those of your readers who use that quantity will reverse it, they will find a much more moist cake, and I think it a great improvement.

Corfu, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1861.

RHUBARB JELLY.—Prepare the plant as for sauce, cutting it up into small pieces, putting it into a pan with a small quantity of water, and boiling it until perfectly soft. Then remove from the fire, drain the liquor through a sieve, and press it through a jelly bag. For every pint of the liquor, weigh one and a half pounds of sugar, which should be boiled separately until nearly ready to form candy, and then mixed with the liquor. Boil together moderately, keeping it well skimmed, until the jelly falls from the skimmer in sheets. It may be removed then from the fire, put in convenient jars for keeping, and suffered to stand one day to cool. The jars should then be covered with paper in the usual manner and set away until wanted wanted for use.

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

New Way of Boiling Fish.—The addition of a few herbs and vegetables in the water gives a very nice flavor to the fish. Add, according to taste, a little sliced onions, thyme, bayleaf, winter savory, carrots, celery, cloves, mace, using whichever of these ingredients you can procure; it greatly improves skate, fresh haddocks, gurnet, &c. Freshwater fish, which have no particular flavor, are preferable done thus, with the addition of a little vinegar. Choose whatever sauces you please for any of the above fish.

Baked Indian Pudding, which suits my taste exactly, (the pudding, I mean.) Four quarts sweet milk; 1 pint of meal; 5 eggs; 1 teaspoon of salt. Sweeten and spice to suit the taste. Boil one-third of the milk, and with it scald the meal, then add the cold milk. Beat the eggs and remaining ingredients together, and stir them into the batter. Bake moderately for three hours.—J. J. H., Caton, N. Y., 1861.

To Whiten Linen.—Stains occasioned by fruit, iron rust, and other similar causes, may be removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of the chloride of lime—the cloth having been previously well washed—or of soda, oxalic acid, or salts of lemon in water. The parts subjected to this operation should be subsequently well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water, without soap, and be immediately dried in the sun.

MOLD IN LARD—BLACK CHERRY WINE.—Can some of the numerous readers of the Rural tell me what to do with my lard, or what alls it? It is getting pink and purple spots of mold all through it, and I cannot account for it. Also, will some one give me a good recipe for making black cherry wine, and oblige—A NEW HOUSEWIFE, Howell, Mich., 1861.

Fish in Oven, in Tin Dish.—A long, square tin dish, like those for baking, may be used for this excellent mode of cooking fish, by which all the flavor and succulence of it is preserved. They may be had of all sizes, and at a very trifling expense.—Soyer's Cookery for the People.

Sponge Fried Cakes.—Two teacups of sugar; 4 eggs; 1 cup sweet milk; 1 teaspoonful soda; 1 do. cream tartar. Add spice.—Het Pike, Medina, N. Y.

IT is said that the pulp of potatoes scraped into water, cleanses the finest kinds of silks without injury to the fabric or color.

- OYEAR

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Padies' Department.

IWritten for Moore's Rural New-Vorker I MARY

BY ANNIE M. BRACH.

MARY! the sweetest name on earth. The dearest household word! Where is the heart that does not thrill Whene'er the sound is heard?

Perchance a gentle mother's name Who, in thy early youth. Led thy young, erring feet to tread The pleasant paths of truth.

MARY-thy sister, kind, and true, Thy childhood's constant friend Whose voice, in evening prayer and hymn With thine was wont to blend.

MARY-the blushing, dark-eyed girl, Who met thee in the street, And shared with thee the giddy dance When hours were flying fleet.

Perchance it was the centle bride. Who, at the holy shrine, Gave her soft trembling hand to thee, And murmured "I am thine."

MARY-thou'lt find it far away In Scotia's highland homes, And merry England echoes it From out her princely domes

Upon the vine-clad hills of France, Tis MARIE, ever true, With lightsome step, and fairy form And eye of witching blue.

Thou'lt find it in Italia's bowers With every soft breeze blent; Devotion, bending to the sound A holy charm hath lent.

O, ever blest and holy name! Simple, but sweet, 'tis given, A spell round many a spirit thrown, To lead it up to Heaven. Cambria, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A CHAPTER ON MATRIMONY.

I DON'T know why I can't speak my mind as well as any body, and I do think matrimony is a tremendous humbug. There, now, don't stare at me as though I deserved hanging. I don't care a fig what you say about the "bliss of married life,"-it is the bliss of cats and dogs when each one is trying to bite and scratch the other. Why just see how married people live. Do you suppose I'd put my head under the yoke? Bless me! no, I'd sooner put it in a hornet's nest. When you are lovers it is all "honey and pie," but when you are married it is "root hog or die." Don't you believe it? Just remember when your now husband was your beau, -how carefully he watched over you, - your lightest wish was his law. Did you hint at some habit that was offensive to you, how quick did he refrain from it, (in your presence I mean.) How is it now. You go your way, he, his. Those delicate attentions he was so lavish of he reserves for other ladies not his wife. Do you mention anything you dislike, he plainly gives you to understand you are to mind your own affairs. How many homes there are where the "lord of the manor" sits down to his meals, day after day, without a smile or word of encouragement for his wife, and though she may work day after day, trying to provide things for his comfort, he treats her as if it were honor enough for her that she had a chance to live in the same house with him. I tell you a husband is a different affair from a lover.

But, mind you, this matrimony is no one-sided affair; a man might as well undertake to make the acquaintance of the King of the moon, as of a woman before he marries her. If she has got any sweetness about her, it will all be on the outside before him; and if she hasn't, she will borrow some. How sweet-tempered she always is, -how neatly she dresses,-how pleasantly she entertains him. Is it any wonder that he thinks she will make his home a paradise, and finds himself in the end terribly taken m; for every body is human. So, here I am, back to my text again. Matrimony is a humbug; and if you make up your mind to try it, you must make up your u are in a lottery. If you draw a prize, be thankful; if not, make the best of it, for it can't be helped. If you don't get married you will want to, and if you do you will wish you hadn't; so which ever you do, you will wish you had done the other, and the only advice any one can give is for every one to do as they please, only beware of humbugs.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

THERE is a dear old place, where the birds warble their earliest songs, and sunset shadows linger, which I have ever loved as home,—love still, though mine no longer, - though I may never again roam its green fields where I gathered the luscious strawberry. - the wood where the wintergreen nestles its red berries among the moss cups,- or the grove where the ripe chestnuts rattled musically down with the brown leaves.

I remember an hour, when a child I stood 'neath the evening sky, moonlight making each tree and flower, with the ancient home-roof itself, more beau tiful - and dreamed of the future - of the change it would bring to that home, and those whose presence hallowed it as such - of a time when the stranger's foot might pass ruthlessly over every spot to me so dear. Thus I mused until the "voices of the night" seemed blent in harmony to the sad music of my heart, and I wept that change was written upon all things. Years have come and gone. The future of

"They are gone, all gone from the mountain home."

The songs are hushed - forms which glided there, have crossed forever the old door stone, and are laid to rest where the May Pink and Myrtle blossom o'er them.

A year since, and the earliest spring flower was brought to cheer a pale sufferer,—one who had ever watched for their coming, and loved dearly the sunshine and flowers. And when she slept so sweetly,we could not wish she might waken to suffering like hers,- we placed the myrtle she had loved so well beside her, and she rests where the household graves are numbered.

Another home is mine, pleasant, perchance, as that, but the old one is dear as ever, - and I am thinking - sadly thinking, - who will dwell there? The birds are singing in the maples, the flowers have come from their winter retreat, and bloom and fragrance will soon make beautiful the hillside. Who will occupy those now deserted rooms? Who welcome the sun rising from above the "grand old smile itself.

woods." Who throw up the sash in the cool parlor look upon the blossoming orchard, and lilac bending with its weight of odor? Who bring syringas and roses to make bright the dear old sitting-room? Who will gather the ruby current, or pick the juicy fruit from the ancient pear tree? Who sing at evening hour as he, our silver-haired father, sang? What voices will echo through those rooms? Ah! henceforth stranger ones, forgetful those which have echoed are forever hushed - or hands that planted those trees and flowers are moldering. Stranger! tread lightly, for dear to one heart will ever be the remembrance of all things associated with the Old Homestead.

THE HEROISM OF PRIVATE LIFE.

THE heroism of private life, the slow, unchronicled martyrdoms of the heart, who shall remember? Greater than any knightly dragon slayer of old, is the man who overcomes an unholy passion, sets his foot upon it, and stands serene and strong in virtue. Grander than the Zenobia is the woman who struggles with a love that would wrong another or degrade her own soul, and conquers. The young man, ardent and tender, who turns from the dear love of woman, and buries deep in his heart the sweet instinct of paternity, to devote himself to the care and support of aged parents or an unfortunate sister, and whose life is a long sacrifice in manly cheerfulness and majestic uncomplaint, is a hero of the rarest type, - the type of Charles Lamb.

The young woman who resolutely stays with father and mother in the old home, while brothers and sisters go forth to happy homes of their own; who cheerfully lays upon the altar of filial duty that costliest of human sacrifices, the joy of loving and of being loved - she is a heroine. The husband who goes home from the weary routine and the perplexing cares of his business with a cheerful smile and a loving word for his invalid wife: who brings not against her the grievous sins of a long sickness, and reproaches her not for the cost and discomfort thereof; who sees in her languid eye something dearer than the girlish laughter, in the sad face and faded cheeks that blossoms into smiles and even blushes at his coming, something lovelier than the old-time spring roses — he is a hero.

The wife who bears her part in the burden of lifeeven though it be the larger part-bravely, cheerfully; never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr; who bears with the faults of a husband, not altogether congenial, with loving patience and a large charity, and with a noble decision hiding them from the world; who makes no confidents and asks no confidences; who refrains from brooding over short-comings in sympathy and sentiment, and build high tragedy sorrows on the inevitable, nor feel an earthquake in every family jar; who sees her husband united with herself indissolubly and eternally in their children-she, the wife in every truth. in the inward as in the outward, is a heroine, though of rather an unfashionable type.—Grace Greenwood.

### LADY PHYSICIANS.

As regards the instruction of young women in physiology, I venture to suggest, for the consideration of those ladies who have gone through a systematic course of medical education, with the view to qualify themselves as medical practitioners, whether devoting their time to the instruction of their own sex in the laws of health would not form an equally useful and a more appropriate profession than that of physician or surgeon.

In adopting as their sphere of action the hygiene of female and infantile life, ladies would be in their right social position; and assuredly they could have no higher vocation than that of teaching their own sex the important duties which devolve on them as mothers. - how to manage their own health and that of their offspring. If ladies, properly educated for such duties.—they need not be fully educated physicians,—would devote their time and energies to this noble work, they would confer an inestimable benefit on the rising generation, and merit the lasting gratitude of posterity.—Sir James Clark.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.—When you are worldweary, and soul-sick, talk with a little child. As the clear, trusting eye is lifted to yours, a thought of the immeasurable distance you have blindly traveled from that sweet trust to your humble atheism, will touch the world-frozen fountain of your tears: and just as the little head, unquestioning and confiding. leans upon your breast, so will you yearn instinctively for the Father of All, whose loving arms are our best and safest shelter. That man, or woman, must indeed be past redemption, whom "the little one in the midst" cannot bring nearer Heaven.—Fanny Fern.

"MY FATHER - MY MOTHER LOVED ME."-Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, gives it a warm good-night kiss, as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father - my mother loved me!" Fate cannot take away that blessed heart balm. Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep!

HUMAN LIFE hath its equinoxes. In the vernal, its flowers open under violent tempests; in the autumnal, it is more exempt from gusts and storms, more regular, serene and temperate; looks complacently on the fruits it has gathered, on the harvests it has reaped, and is not averse to the graces of order, to the avocations of literature, to the genial warmth of honest conviviality, and to the mild necessity of repose.—Landor.

BEAUTIFUL things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behavior.

In all societies, it is advisable to associate, if possible, with the highest, -not that the highest are always the best, but, because if disgusted there, we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theater of human life, a box ticket takes us through the house.

A SMILE is ever the most bright and beautiful with a tear upon it. What is the dawn without its dew? The tear is rendered by the smile precious above the

# Choice Miscellang.

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

BY KATE CAMERON

THE breath of Summer fans my brow, Her voice is in my ear; And earth, in all its loveliness Proclaims her presence here

The buds and blossoms fill the air With perfume from each cup-There is a bird on every bough To catch the echo up.

And oh, in every human heart, However worn and lone, Bright Summer wakes with thrilling touch A sweet, long-silent tone.

And pleasures long since fled, Bring back our loved and absent ones. Bring back our sainted dead. And so we bless the azure sky,

And thoughts of happy seasons past,

And bird, and tree, and flower, And all things that remind our hearts Of Summer's magic power. And we rejoice that round our way,

Though often dark and dim, God sends so many messengers To draw our souls to Him. Rochester, N. Y., 1861.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] IDEAL AND REAL.

No one, we presume, will deny that "man's mis sion in this world is to work, and not to dream,' still how many persons there are who fail to appre hend this great truth, until bitter experience teaches them that "life is, indeed, a reality," and not a mere "speculative adventure," subject to the caprice of an ardent and lively imagination. Taking WEBSTER as our criterion, we find the ideal to consist in certain "airy nothings" which an exuberent fancy has invested with a "local habitation" and a name.

While we have implicit faith in the old maxim that man is an "imitative being," experience also proves that he is an "imaginative being," strongly disposed at times to plume the pinions of his ever growing fancies, and soar away into regions more congenial to his tastes, but alas! not always conducive to his prosperity. Too often, like RIP VAN WINKLE of the mystic days of yore, will his dreamy and visionary spirit hold him, as it were, spell-bound, until Time shall silver his locks, and old age come suddenly upon him; then, like that unfortunate individual, will he deplore the folly of those day-dreams which from seeking for perilous "affinities;" who does not have unfitted him for the real duties and responsi bilities of life.

> But while we condemn those idle speculations which are of no practical benefit, let us remember that Nature has not endowed man with glowing fan cies and keen sensibilities, merely to gratify the senses, or provoke his ruin. On the contrary, it is not the use but abuse of enjoyments that debases man, and which will sooner or later work his destruc tion. When rightly directed, ideality is but a species of high and ennobling thought. It is this faculty which has enabled a Shakspeare to paint so vividly the passions of the human heart, and portray to a wondering and civilized world "human nature" in

> its many and different phases. To the youth it is also a "beacon star of hope towards achieving high and noble aspirations,—the alchymist whose magic touch displays a golden future, and unfolds a new revelation of his destiny; and although the skeptic may call them child-dreams or castles without turret or foundation, they are indeed but beliefs, the realizations of which are destined to give currency to the old adage that, "Nothing great is lightly won," and teach an unbe lieving world the power and influence of ideality when exercised in its highest and creative sense.

> When we look upon the master pieces of a RAPHAEL and Correggio, or turn to view the glories of an Italian sunset, which Nature, with an invisible hand, has lavished with her choicest and most luxuriant colors, we are struck with the beauty and consistency of the Poet's expression, when he says the work was designed,

And perfected in all its ideal, Before one atom was brought from the world of thought. Into existence real.

Judiciously combined, then, the real and ideal

faculties are capable, when leagued together, of proving happy and glorious to their possesser; but we would again caution the person of a speculative mind to beware of day-dreaming, and constructing his "Temples of Fame" in an ideal world. There must be a combination of thought and action in our researches after wisdom, if we would avoid the unhappy conclusion which Douglass Jerrold has so forcibly personified in his reflections upon the visionary, by saying: "What angel purposes did we woo, and what hag-realities did we marry." One of the best incentives to action for those persons who are ever seeking that "Eldorado" which is to fulfill their wildest and most sanguine expectations, is to refer them to some of those heroic minds that have grappled with realities, surmounted obstacles and difficulties of no ordinary kind, and ultimately proved to the disaffected, that "where there is a will there is a way." Of such there are many examples, even in our own country. Prominent among America's great and self-made men is ELIHU BURRITT, and although poverty compelled him to stand by the forge and mold refractory iron into shapes, many and peculiar, the workings of his wonderful mind kept stroke with the hammer, and its scintillations flashed forth with the "Sparks from the Anvil." Through its many and mysterious workings, he is now enabled to read upwards of fifty languages, and, singular as it may appear, so blended together was his practice and theory, that his fancies, even, had to go through several conjugations of the Greek verb, before they could liberate themselves, for the very simple reason that he carried a Greek grammar in the crown of his hat. This single example should rouse to new activity the day-dreamer, for it is a substantial proof of man's capabilities when rightly directed, and proves that if he makes a right disposal of those means which are placed at his command, his "ambition will be exactly proportioned to his powers." Let it then be our duty to live and to labor, ever mindful of the future. Neither should we forget that the ideal of our existence may be molded into practical results, if we are true and faithful; but on the other hand, if we close our eyes to the scenes and events transpiring around us, indulge in vain illusions of future greatness while the energies remain dormant, we shall at last awake to find that our air-castles have vanished, and our visions of eminence remain but in the storehouse of C. E. BENTLEY. memory.

Van Buren Centre, N. Y., 1861.

WHAT MONEY WILL NOT BUY.

Money is a very useful commodity, and one which an obliging public will accept in exchange for many desirable things. And yet, what seems odd at first, people are often willing to sell for it possessions which money will not buy. For instance, no amount of wealth can purchase beauty, although many a fair face has grown haggard in the effort to gain the merest competence. It is true, money will buy jewels and laces, and any quantity of dry goods, but it depends upon skill in their arrangement whether they shall palliate or aggravate the lack of personal charms. The youth and bloom and freshness which a miserly maturity has sold, no after expenditure can replace. For nature's curls and pearls and roses, it offers rouge and dentistry and a wig.

Then it is equally true that money cannot purchase health, although it commands the skill of the physician and the stock of the apothecary. It avails little that it can buy cart-loads of Herrick's sugarcoated pills, or cases of those microscopic ones whose tiny coats, like many larger and darker ones, hide an infinitesimal soul. Medicine and advice may leave the patient better or worse: we can never buy with certainty a favorable sanitary condition. Without dwelling upon the hurtful tendencies of luxury and idleness, we must admit that there is more resemblance in sound than in significance in the two words, health and wealth.

Again, we can buy neither learning nor ability. The bookseller who owns a magnificent stock is oftentimes a very narrow-minded man. He is no wiser for the wisdom, no better for the goodness with which his shelves are laden. He must go through another and far longer process, before he can intellectually appropriate the contents of his books. Nav. it is doubtful whether he would be wiser or better if he should read them all. He is like the profane Legree who still was the owner of piety in the person of Uncle Tom. He has and has not. He can sell that to another which it is utterly impossible that he should ever possess himself. Although Mrs. Toddlejobs assures her daughter's preceptor that they are able to afford her a capacity, yet he feels that the poor lady is mistaken. It is one of those things which they can never hope to buy.

Moreover it is difficult for a rich man to buy the truth, although the scriptures recommended such a purchase. He is more liable to be deceived than an other. He is caressed by flatterers on the right hand, and fleeced by beggars on the left. He is constantly urged and wheedled into assisting the unworthy, while modest merit, unknown and unob trusive, struggles vainly to help itself. He sees human nature in a mask, and it is a mask which hides, too often, what is noblest and truest. And whether his condition be desirable or otherwise, he cannot make sure of its continuance. The misfortunes of a night may sweep away the accumulations of years. The millionaire as he sinks to rest upon his couch of down is no more certain of to-morrow's needs than the bird that chirps beneath his window. He is absolutely at the mercy of the Providence that hears the cry of the ravens and guides the sparrow's fall.—Springfield Republican.

### CITY OF CAIRO.

Carro stands on the east bank of the Nile, opposite the beautiful island of Roda. The town is about three miles in length, and one and a half in width, and is separated by immense heaps of ruins, and by an aqueduct after the Roman style, into old and new Cairo. Old Cairo is said to mark the spot from which the Israelites took their departure from Egypt; and opposite my hotel window is the Isle of Roda, on the shores of which, according to tradition, Moses was found. The city retains its Oriental character, and in this respect is unique. The streets are so narrow, and the eaves of the houses project so far over their basements, that persons can step from one building to another. This peculiarity of architecture is adopted to secure coolness in the heat of summer, and also to afford better means of escape in time of danger. The superstructures of this house are of brick, of a dull red color, and when plastered externally, which is quite common, their appearance is exceedingly gloomy. The ground floor is usually occupied by merchants and mechanics, and the upper apartments serve as residences. Most of the sist of a small square room, which, on a shelf, and around the casement of the door, the articles for sale are exhibited.

The city is divided into quarters, according to the nationality and religious belief of the inhabitants. These are separated from each other by large wooden gates, which are closed at night and kept by a porter within. Thus the Copts, Jews, Franks, and Turks, inhabit distinct districts of the town. As in London, Amsterdam, and Rome, the Jews' quarter is remarkable only for its filth, and the old clothes and second-handed wares in general, which constitute the chief articles for sale. The Frank quarter is in happy contrast with the other sections, and displays an air of order, energy and thrift peculiar to European merchants. The wealthy Cairene tradesmen dress in rich and gay costumes after the Turkish fashion; they display their goods in a tasteful manner, and evince much tact and good humor in their intercourse with customers. Their business is principally retail, and beyond the necessaries of life they deal in silks for male and female attire, in fez caps, in elegant colored silk shawls for girdles and turbans; in coverings for stands and tables, made of silk and embroidered with gold and silver; and in splendid nargeelehs, chiboucks, amber mouth-pieces, and the best Stamboul and Lattakia tobacco. One thing strikes me as singular in this Eastern

city, and that is the crowded state of the streets from morning till night, and the great activity of the people. Broadway is not more frequently blockaded than the principal thoroughfares of Cairo, and it is a common occurrence for donkeys and camels, carriages and carts, together with multitudes of pedestrians, to be jammed in so effectually that escape is made with difficulty.—Rev. J. P. Newman, in N. Y.

THE wise man has his follies, no less than the fool; but it has been said, that herein lies the differencethe follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise are known to himself, but hidden from the world. A harmless hilarity, and a buoyant cheerfulness are not unfrequent concomitants of genius, and we are never more deceived than when we mistake gravity for greatness, solemnity for science, and pomposity for erudition.

Success seems to be that which forms the distinction between confidence and conceit. Nelson, when young, was piqued at not being noticed in a certain paragraph of the newspapers, which detailed an action wherein he had assisted; "but never mind," said he, "I will one day have a gazette of my own." all depending on the course we take—the way we live.

# Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] VISIONS AT TWILIGHT.

Now the dusky twilight shadows Steal in silence through my home, Day-time toil once more is ended, Evening hours of rest have come, And my heart, care-bound, no longer Now may roam.

Early stars look through the maples From the sky serenely clear, Sweetly softened by the distance, Evening chimes fall on my ear, Making music that I dearly Love to hear

Hear the robins in the orchard Just beyond the garden wall. Is there any music sweeter Than the robin's evening call, Any sound that is more truly

As I wander through the garden In the gloaming, well I know, By the incense sweetly rising, Where my fav'rite flewers grow-Purple violets, dewy, fragrant, Hiding low.

While I bend to breath their fragrance, Fainter sounds the far-off chime; And the robin's plaintive vesper Ceases, and the evening time Grows more holy, till its stillness Seems sublime

Looking upward with rapt vision, Spirit forms I seem to see Gazing down, with eyes most holy, From their heavenly home on me; And they seem to look upon me

Twilight deepens—I am dreaming Of the "city paved with gold," And I seem to see before me Wide the "pearly gates" unfold, And in spirit scenes of glory I behold

And I bow me where the angels Vail their faces with their wings, And I hear the clorious anthem Chanted to the "King of Kings." Tis a dream, but, oh, the rapture That it brings

In the east the moen is rising, And my visions flee away, And I hie me to my chamber. Weary with the cares of day; Yet for toil my heart grows stronger While I pray

Penfield, N. Y., 1861.

THE RIGHT USE OF THE TONGUE.

E. B.

In Bunyan's account of his conversion is a paragraph or two which illustrates the profit of the right use of the tongue. Bunvan had become uneasy about himself, had left off swearing, and had nearly made up his mind to leave off dancing. His neighbors took him for a very godly man; and, "to relate it in my way," he says, "I thought no man in England could please God better than I. But poor wretch that I was, I was all this while ignorant of Jesus Christ, and going about to establish my own righteousness.

"But upon a day the good providence of God called me to Bedford to work at my calling; and in one of the streets of the town I came where there were three or four poor women sitting at the door in the sun, talking about the things of God; and being now willing to hear their discourse, I drew near to hear what they said, for I was now a brisk talker of myself in the matters of religion; but I may say I heard but understood not, for they were above, out of my reach. Their talk was about a new birth, the work of God in their hearts.

"And methought they spake as if joy did make them speak; they spake with such pleasantness of Scripture language, and with such appearance of grace in all they said, that they were to me as if they had found a new world."

What a beautiful picture !-- women-three or four of them poor sitting at a door - in the sun -talking, not about their hard lot, but about the things of God -close by them John Bunyan, still an unpardoned sinner, listening with all his might to what they are saying! We wonder if any artist has thrown that scene upon canvas!

HARMONY OF REDEMPTION IN THE BIBLE.—The very fact that the Bible has but one great subject running through all its histories and prophecies, -that salvation by blood is the focal point in which all its various lines of light converge, is to me one of the strongest evidences that it came from God. When I consider that the writers lived hundreds and thousands of years apart, that they were found in all walks of life, and that they wrote in different languages, I can find no way to account for the unity which pervades it, but by admitting that these various writers were all moved and guided by the same high intelligence. No matter who held the pen, whether Moses in Midian, or David in the mountains of Israel, or Ezekiel lying on the river's bank, or Daniel in the palaces of Babylon, or Paul in a prison at Rome, or John in the solitude of the bleak isle of Patmos, the records are all essentially the same, and blend together as one great whole. Just as the various notes and chords of the musician's oratorio express the one great thought of the composer, so the grand hymn of revelation presents but one central idea; whatever chords in the harp of inspiration are touched by the chosen hands, they ultimately settled upon the key-note, 'Salvation through the blood of the Lamb."

FAITH.—When Charles V. imperiously required the Confession of Augsburg to be abandoned, and gave the Protestant leaders only six months more in which to make up their minds finally, the cause of the Reformation was thought hopeless. But Luther exclaimed:-"I saw a sign in the heavens, out of my window at night; the stars, the hosts of heaven, held up in a vault above me; and yet I could see no pillars on which the Master made it to rest. But I had no fear it would fall. Some men look above for the pillars, and would fain touch them with their hands, as if afraid the sky would fall. Poor souls! Is not God always there?"—Dr. Gill.

THIS LIFE.—This life!—what is it? The vision of day—the pleasure of an hour; then gone, and gone forever! No. not gone forever; for man will live in rapture or in woe, as the result of a few years of life, -a few days spent in time. How fearful the thought! What eternal interests hang upon life's fleeting moments! Joys eternal, or pangs interminable, and

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

WE are almost daily receiving inquiries from subscribers as to the construction and capacities of the various rifles, muskets, cannon, etc., the names of which occur so frequently in the daily press. As many of these weapons are of recent invention, and others are of foreign manufacture, we cannot speak concerning them of our own knowledge, but shall give, from time to time, such matters of interest connected therewith as may come under our observation. We now present descriptions from the Scientific American of the Minie and Enfield rifles, and of the Cavalry Grapuel:

THE MINIE RIFLE. - The first rifle in vogue in France was the so-called pillar rifle of Thouvenin, but the invention of Mr. Minie is one that has practically revolutionized the fire-arms of the present day. The improvements made by Mr. Minie are confined almost wholly to the form of the projectile, and have very little reference to that of the gun out of which it is fired.

The ball is of an oblong-conical form, something like an acorn without its cup; but instead of being solid, this cone is hollowed out at the base into a cup-like form. The advantages of this form of projectile are, that it offers less resistance to the air than a round ball would, and that having its center of gravity in its foremost part, it has no tendency to turn over in its flight; but its chief merit, in a military point of view, is that with it the rifle can be loaded as easily as the ordinary smooth-bored gun, the forcing of the ball into the grooves of the barrel being effected by the explosion of the gunpowder, and not by the ramrod.

The form of the rifle proper to these conical missiles differs very little from those used with the old spherical bullet, except that a three-grooved rifle has superseded the old two-grooved gun, and it is still an unsettled question whether four grooves would not be better than three. With this weapon the soldier can make better practice at five hundred. or even one thousand yards, than he could with the old musket at one hundred or two hundred vards.

THE ENFIELD RIFLE.—The Enfield derives its name from the place where it is made, namely, the government armory at Enfield, England, and it is in most respects like the American army-rifle made at Springfield, Mass. The barrel of it is formed of the best charcoal iron; its length is 39 inches; bore, 580th of an inch; it has three grooves, 1-16th of an inch wide and 500th of an inch deep; the pitch of the grooves is 6 feet 6 inches. A hollow conical ball, with a plug of boxwood placed in the base, is used in this rifle. A graduated back sight, set for ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, is fixed on all the Enfields.

CAVALRY GRAPHEL. - This is a newly-invented weapon of warfare, and is designed to render cavalry superior to infantry. It is an admitted fact in the science of war, that infantry formed into a square or in mass, and standing firm and unbroken, can defeat an equal number of cavalry, each being armed with the ordinary weapons. This fact has been fully demonstrated upon many a well-fought field in the last half century, the most notable of which was that of Waterloo, where the French cavalry repeatedly charged the squares of English infantry, and were uniformly repulsed, the squares standing firm and unbroken.

A man and horse, acting as one, have the strength and speed of several men, and ought, if properly armed, to be competent to the defeat of several men. The grapnel is a new weapon adapted to this superior strength and speed, and cavalry armed with this destructive machine, and well skilled in its use, can easily defeat four times their number of infantry, mowing them down like grass before a scythe. This weapon may also be used by cavalry against cavalry; and even by infantry against infantry it will be found exceedingly destructive.

The grapuel was invented in one of the Northern States, and 100,000 of them have been recently manufactured for a European Government for the arming of cavalry. The present wide-spread rebellion in our own country has caused the inventor to offer them to our Government. They have been submitted to the proper department, and approved of and purhased, and the President will shortly call into the service of the United States a large body of cavalry, to be furnished with the grapnel as an additional arm. With this destructive weapon they will be able to cut in pieces and annihilate four times their own number of the best infantry that ever entered

## LIFE IN THE SEA.

BRIMFUL of life at its surface, the sea would be encumbered if the prodigious power of production was not kept somewhat in check by the antagonist power of destruction. Only imagine that every her ring has from fifty to seventy thousand eggs! If every egg was to produce a herring, and every herring fifty thousand more, were there not an enormous destruction going on, the ocean would very soon be solidified and putrified. The great cetacea drive them toward the shores, ever and anon diving into their ranks and swallowing up whole shoals. The whiting eat their fry; cod again devour the whiting. Yet, even here, the peril of the sea, an excess of fecundity shows itself in a still more terrible shape. The cod has up to nine million of eggs, and this creature, of such formidable powers of maternity, has nine months of love out of twelve. No wonder that the fishery of this productive fish has created towns and colonies. But even then, what would the power of man be, opposed to such fecundity? He is assisted by others, among which the sturgeon takes chief rank. Then, again, the sturgeon itself is a very fecund fish. This devourer of cod has itself fifteen hundred thousand eggs. Another great devourer is not proportionately re-productive, and that is the shark. Viviparous, he nourishes the young | ments. shark in his bosom, his feudal inheritor, who is born terrible and ready armed. Hence are sharks called in many countries sea-dog.—Blackwood.

THE HUMAN EAR.-M. Fessel, of Cologne, on testing the new Parisian tuning-ferk, observed that he heard differently with his two ears-the note heard with the right ear being somewhat higher than that heard with the left. On examining his musical friends he has not yet found one, even among partmusicians, whose ears are precisely alike in the estimation of the pitch of musical tones. He conjectures that the reason for this difference in hearing is, probably, that the external passage of the ear is set in vibration, like a speaking-trumpet, by the sounds that enter it, and that this vibration modifies the the individual ear.



STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

telegraphic announcement of the death of STEPHEN A. Douglas, and we herewith present our readers with a biographical sketch of his life and times.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d day of April, 1813. That branch of the Douglas family from which the subject of our sketch descended, emigrated from Scotland, and settled at New London, Conn., during the earlier period of our Colonial history. One of the two brothers who first came to America, afterwards moved to Maryland, and selected a home on the banks of the Potomac, near the present site of the city of Washington. The descendants of the latter are very numerous, and may be found throughout the Southern States. The other brother remained at New London, and his descendants are scattered over New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the North-Western States. The father of the statesman, Dr. Stephen A. Douglas, was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., New York, but removed, when quite a youth, to Brandon, Vermont. He married Miss Sarah Fisk, by whom he had two children,the first a daughter, the second a son. On the 1st of July, 1813, without any previous illness or physical warning, he died suddenly of a disease of the heart. At the very moment of his attack and death, he was playing with his daughter at his knee, and his son STEPHEN in his arms.

The grand-mothers, maternal and paternal, of Mr. Douglas, were both descended from William ARNOLD, who was an associate of Roger Williams in founding the Colony of Rhode Island. The son of WM. ARNOLD was appointed Governor of that Colony by CHARLES II. The descendants of Governor ARNOLD are very numerous throughout Rhode Island at the present day.

The early life of Mr. DougLAS was spent upon a farm, with the usual New England advantage of a common school education. He much desired a collegiate education, but finding that the circumstances of his family would not permit this, and that he was likely to be thrown upon the world without either a profession or a trade, by which he could sustain his mother, sister, and himself, he determined upon acquiring some mechanical pursuit, that being the most promising and certain reliance for the future. JAMES W. SHEAHAM, speaking of this era in the "Life of Stephen Douglas," says:-"Bidding farewell to his mother and sister, he set off on foot to engage personally in the great combat of life; on that same day he walked fourteen miles, and before night was regularly indentured as an apprentice to a cabinetmaker in Middlebury. He worked at his trade with energy and enthusiasm for about two years, the latter part of the time at a shop in Brandon, and gained great proficiency in the art, displaying remarkable mechanical skill; but in consequence of feeble health, and a frame unable to bear the continued labor of the shop, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon a business in which all his hopes and pride had been centered, and to which he had become sincerely attached. He has often been heard to say, since he has been distinguished in the councils of the nation, that the happiest days of his life had been spent in the workshop, and, had his health and strength been equal to the task, no consideration on earth could have induced him to have abandoned it, either for professional or political pursuits."

After quitting his business, he entered the Academy of his native town, and began a course of classical study, to which he devoted himself for about a year, with all that energy and enthusiasm which were a part of his nature. In the meantime his mother married GEHAZI GRANGER, Esq., and at the close of his first school year, at the earnest solicitation of his mother and step-father, he removed with them to their home in Canandaigua, New York, and at once entered the Academy at that place. He remained at Canandaigua nearly three years, and such was the zeal of his application that he mastered his classical studies, and followed a course of legal instruction under the supervision of the Messrs. Hubbell. At the period of which we write, the laws of New York required a seven year course, four of which were to be passed in the pursuit of classical knowledge, to entitle a student to admission at the bar; but such was the proficiency of Mr. Douglas, that he was allowed a credit of three years for his classical attain-

In his boyhood Mr. Douglas exhibited a strong liking for political controversy, and this taste now had a wider field. The re-election of JACKSON, in 1832, and the animated, vigorous and heated discussions constantly occurring, developed and matured this peculiarity of character, until he made the study of the political history of the country a subject of the deepest importance. We are not aware that he made any addresses during that exciting campaign; but it is well known that in debating clubs, and in all gath erings, large or small, he was a most enthusiastic champion of "Old Hickory."

In June, 1833, Mr. DOUGLAS (being a few months over twenty years of age,) started for that uncertain region then designated as the "The West." Provided with a small sum of money, he left Canandaigua, pitch of the entering sound according to the form of and first rested at Cleveland, Ohio. Here he made

THE last issue of the RURAL contained the brief | who kindly tendered him the use of his library and office until he should pursue his legal studies for the year required by the laws of the State, when he would be entitled to practice. Mr. Douglas accepted, and at once entered upon his duties as law clerk for Mr. A., but in less than a week was prostrated by billious fever, and was confined to his room for many weary months. It was not until October that he exhibited any signs of permanent recovery, and he was then advised to return home, as, in all probability, he would be again attacked with the fever in the spring, an attack his feeble health and delicate frame would not be able to sustain. Under these circumstances he concluded to change his residence, but he never thought of taking the backward road, and becoming dependent upon his friends at home. A further step into the West was his determination, and he declared "he never would return until he had established respectable position in his profession."

The closing days of October found him once more on the move, and after some wanderings in sickness and poverty, he reached Illinois, very poor, and taught school for a few months. In 1834, then 21 years old, he opened a law office, and from that time began a career of signal success. In 1835, when 22 years of age, he was elected Attorney General of Illinois, by the Legislature of the State. Resigning this office in December of the same year, he was elected a member of the Legislature by the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837 Mr. VAN BUREN appointed him Register of the Land Office at Springfield. In August, 1835, he ran for Congress, but was defeated by five majority in a poll of 36,000 votes. From this time on till 1840, he practiced law; but in that memorable campaign he stumped the State seven months for Van Buren, much of the time speaking in debate from the same stump with the now President of the United States. In 1841, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court, by the Legislature, and in 1842 was elected to Congress, from which time we find him on the larger field of national affairs. He was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, March 4th, 1847.

The late political history of Mr. Douglas is so familiar that we need not even glance at it. As a proof of his surpassing ability, however, we may cite the fact that he was the recipient of more important public trusts while yet a young man, than ever fell to the lot of any other person of whom history speaks. Before he was 35 years of age he held the offices successively of State's Attorney General, Assemblyman, Register of a Land Office, Secretary of State, Judge of the (State) Supreme Court, Member of Congress (House,) to which he was thrice elected after being once defeated, and finally entered the Senate of the United States when but 35 years old. He was nominated for the Presidency by the Convention of 1860, commanding a majority of the votes from the beginning, and two-thirds (by the decision of the President,) on the final ballot. He received a large popular vote, exceeding that of any of his competitors, except the successful one, though not his relative proportion of the Electoral ballot.

Mr. Douglas was twice married, first in April. 1847, to Miss Martha Denny Martin, daughter of Col. ROBERT MARTIN, of Bockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died Jan. 19, 1853. He was again married Nov. 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Curts, of Washington.

The last hours of the illustrious Senator are thus described by the Chicago Tribune of June 4th:-"A wandering and delirious state accompanied his illness more or less from its inception to its final close. At such times as he was rational last week, he seemed aware of the grave fears entertained in his behalf, and on one occasion said to those about him, that he knew his constitution so much better than they did, he felt confident he should recover from the attack. Doubtless his will and courage, joined to his great physical powers, had much to do with his long continuing to resist a malady before which feebler men would have rapidly succumbed.-Throughout Saturday it was feared he could not survive many hours. As nightfall drew near, without any positive change having taken place in his disease, he yet seemed easier. So passed the night. He had only brief intervals of consciousness after this, but lay in a quiet state, gradually but surely sinking. At times he briefly rallied, but it was not to a clear conception of what was transpiring about him. On one occasion, indeed, it was evident that memory and habit of mind was strong in the dying statesman, and that his thoughts were once more in the Senate Chamber. One of his physicians, Dr. HAY, was administering a blister. "What are you doing?" asked the patient, "stop, there are twenty against me, the measure is defeated." At an early hour yesterday morning he had an interval of rallying, was rational, conversed briefly with those about him, and then sank gently and quietly until ten minutes past nine A. M., when he breathed his last quietly, and without a struggle."

He has gone. Just attaining the very meridian of the acquaintance of Hon. Sheblock J. Andrews, human to err, and Stephen A. Douglas may have in his opposition to the American party. He ap-

erred, but a brilliant career of statesmanship, and a long course of patriotic action, gave a hope that he. in connection with the other mighty minds of the land, would find a path by which our country might emerge from the darkness and gloom in which she is now enveloped. The Supreme Ruler has otherwise ordained, and we stand in the presence of Death. Life's fitful fever for him is over, and the Republic mourns the loss of one whose name will be registered among the most brilliant of her statesmen, and the most loval of her sons.

# Kural New-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 15, 1861.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Some of Our Army Officers.

With the new and momentous era upon which we are now entering, public attention turns to the "men of the hour" who are to take command of our armies and thus become charged, in a conspicuous degree, with the responsibilities of conducting this grand struggle to a speedy and satisfactory end Whether the trial is to bring out its controling genius,— a Washington, a Napoleon, a Jackson, a Gari baldi, or a second Scott, - remains to be seen.

GENERAL MANSFIELD .- General Jos. K. F. Mans field, now in command of the forces at Washington. and who is reported as the head of a very important expedition planned for speedy execution, is a native of Connecticut, from whence he entered West Point in 1817, to graduate in 1822, second in his class. This gave him a commission in the engineer corps, and when "Old Zack" went to Mexico, Captain Mansfield was selected as the chief engineer of the army of occupation. His services at the defense of Fort Brown, at Monterey, (where he was severely wounded in storming the enemy's position.) and at Buena Vista, won him brevets and fame. In 1853, he was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel. He has been promoted to a Generalship within a short time.

GENERAL McLELLAN. -- Major-General George B. McLellan commands the military department of the great Northwest, and will probably move down in the direction of the Mississippi River, or Western Virginia, as the war opens. He is a native of Philadelphia, and is under forty years of age. He graduated at West Point with the highest distinction; thence he was transferred to Mexico, under Gen. Scott, where for his valor he was twice brevetted. After the war he was associated with Capt. Marcy in the exploration of the sources of the Red River, and was subsequently transferred to Oregon. He was then appointed on the Crimean commission, which enabled him personally to inspect the military systems of the great European powers, - England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia. For the last three years he has been the executive head of the Great Illinois Central Railroad. He is at once prudent and resolute.

COLONEL PRENTISS .- Col. B. M. Prentiss, who has the command of the United States forces at Cairo, and is, therefore, likely to be called into action at an early day, is a native of Illinois, or at least, he has lived there from boyhood. He went to the Mexican war as the Lieutenant of an Illinois company, and was selected by the lamented J. J. Hardin as his Adjutant. By Hardin's side he fought in every battle until that gallant chieftain fell, and with his own hands he helped to dress his corpse for the last rites of humanity. During that entire campaign he was the most intimate companion of that lamented officer, and the sash which he wears now at the head of his regiment is the one which Hardin wore on that last fatal field. He was a candidate for Congress in the fifth Illinois district last year.

CAPTAIN LYON. - Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who captured the nucleus of the Missouri seccession army, belongs to the Second Regiment of Infantry in the regular service. He was born in the State of Connecticut. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1841. He has been once brevetted, and he received his Captain's commission August 20, 1847. The way in which he has discharged his duties at St. Louis, shows that he is capable of higher things.

GENERAL McDowell .- This officer is a native born citizen of Ohio, has resided in Kentucky, and is a connexion of the celebrated James McDowell, of the Shenadoah region of Virginia. He is about forty years of age, has served in the Mexican war, has the advantages of travel in Europe, and is a great friend of Lieutenant-General Scott. He is a regular officer of the army.

GENERAL HARNEY .- This officer is so well known to the country, that we should hardly think it worth while to sketch the chief points of his career. But his present position in Missouri is too prominent and promising to be passed over in neglect. William S. Harnev is a native of Louisiana. From that State he was appointed as Second Lieutenant of First Infantry in the year 1818. From that time to the present,-a period of forty-three years, - he has been in constant service, and has risen by regular gradations to his present distinguished position.—being now the third in rank of officers in the United States army. His only superiors are Gen. Scott and Gen. Wool.—Jour.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER. - Major-General Butler, now in command of the Federal forces of Fortress Monroe, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, on the 5th of November, 1818. He was the son of John Butler, a seaman of the war of 1812. The father died when Benjamin was a boy, and the mother removed to Lowell, where, being dependent on her own resources, she kept a boarding house. Her son received a liberal education, was sent to the High School, the Academy, and to Waterville College; after which he studied law in the office of William Smith, a Boston lawyer. In 1840 young Benjamin was admitted to the bar, being then in the 23d year of his age. He had political aspirations, and very soon endeavored to make himself prominent, but he was a Democrat, and the Democrats have not often been in power in Massachusetts. However, Butler, in 1852 was elected to the State Legislature. He immediately became the leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives; that opposition was formed by a coalition of regular Democrats and Free Soilers; but it was still in a minority. Yet Butler fought manfully and skillfully against the Whig State administration.

His next important position was that of delegate to the Constitutional Convention, to which he was his power and usefulness, he solves the problem of easily elected from Lowell, and in which he displayed time, and eternity opens upon his vision. It is more ability than ever before. In 1854 he was active

peared as counsel for Hiss in the famous contempt case in 1855, and also for Burnham in the question whether Burnham's imprisonment for contempt was legal. In 1858, he was mentioned by many of the Democrats as candidate for Governor, but did not succeed in obtaining the nomination until the next year, when he was, however, defeated. In 1860 he was a member of the Democratic Conventions at both Charleston and Baltimore, and espoused the side of the North; but afterwards accepted the nomination of the Breckinridge party. His military history is shorter; (so long ago as 1840 he was a member of a Lowell company, one of those that were attacked in Baltimore last April;) he is of Irish extraction, and was Colonel of an Irish regiment for many years. When Gov. Gardner disbanded the Irish companies, Butler resisted, and after his commission was withdrawn, prosecuted the Adjutant-General for taking the guns from the armory. In 1857 he was elected Brigadier-General. He offered his services to Gov. Andrew, his successful rival in the Gubernatorial conflict, almost immediately after the capture of Fort Sumter: his patriotism and ability as since displayed, have already made him a Major-General.

Gen. Butler has been distinguished in every sphere of life, in his legal and his political careers by the same traits; by a daring that was never daunted, a perseverance that was never discouraged; by a fertility in expedients, and a promptness of invention that few have rivalled. He generally had the most unpromising cases as a criminal lawyer, but seemed to prefer them, for they gave him a better chance to show his talents, which were quite as much traits of character as intellectual gifts. Energy, confidence, industry, skill; sometimes impudence, always pluck, these are the peculiarities by which he has been distinguished, and which have placed him in his fortythird year in his present position. These are peculiarities quite likely to prove of as good service to a military General in time of war as to a politician or a lawer; the holding of Baltimore, the letter to Gov. Andrew, the decision that slaves are contraband of war, the whole behavior of General Butler since this war broke out, seem to indicate that these traits have not yet deserted him. The later and doubtless the more brilliant chapters of his history are yet

#### Jefferson Davis in Richmond.

THE Richmond Enquirer of May 30 contains an account of the journey of Jeff. Davis from Montgomery, and his reception in Richmond, from which we make several extracts. People hereabouts have become so infatuated as to doubt the assertion "that the mantle of Washington falls gracefully upon the shoulders" of this traitor, and if the Enquirer fails in converting the North, such failure is entirely owing to the "natural depravity" of the race. The Enquirer says:

"President Davis, accompanied by his Aid, Col. Wigfall and lady, and by the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. They made no special stoppage on the route, and owing to previous severe indisposition of the President, it was desirable that his trip to Bichmond should be as private as practicable. At each station his friends endeavored to convey this information to the citizens, but it was really to no purpose. No matter where the cars stopped, even though it was only for wood or for water, throngs of men, women and children, would gather around the cars, asking, in loud shouts, 'Where is President Davis?' 'Jeff. Davis, the old hero!' and he was forced to make his appearance, and frequently to address them. Then we could see handkerchiefs waving, and gay flags and boquets.

When the flute-like voice of Davis arose upon the

air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which gave vent to a tornado of voices: these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered seemed to swell up from his heart, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. When he concluded, three hearty cheers went up from the multi-\* \* \* \* At Goldsboro, while partaking of his supper in the hall of the hotel, the table was thronged with beautiful girls, and many were bedecking him with garlands of flowers, while others fanned him. It was a most interesting occasion. The military had formed into squares to receive him from the cars; guns were fired, and the band struck up inspiring martial airs during the interval of supper.

The whole country is a camp. On every hand we see soldiers - and every day the cars are crowded with them. From appearances, they are the flower of the South. The journey of President Davis from Montgomery to the capital was one continuous ovation. The whole soul of the South is in this war: and the confidence manifested in our President, in the many scenes which transpired on the trip, shows that the mantle of Washington falls gracefully upon his shoulders.

Never were a people more enraptured with their Chief Magistrate than ours are with President Davis, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond will ever be remembered with delight by all who witnessed it. The eagerness of young and old, and of all classes, to catch a glimpse of him, or take him by the hand, is beyond description. This trip has infused a martial feeling in our people that knows no bounds.

At about 51 o'clock, President Davis, accompanied by a cortege on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotwood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival, greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians. whom he indulged in a hand-shaking performance, until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

"My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and n our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government be preserved. Upon your strong right arm dends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as com-pared with the immense interests you have at stake. Cheers.

"It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination sons a determination never to surrender — a detersons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of 'never!' and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hope of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]"

#### The Probable Seat of War in Virginia.

SELVE TO VENT

THE region of country lying between the Potomac river and the Manassas Gap Railroad Junction, or what is usually called Manassas Junction, is a very interesting locality at present, and promises to be so for many weeks to come. It is unquestionably destined to become the theatre of stirring events, and a few facts respecting its topography will not be without interest. At the request of Gen. Mansfield, however, all correspondents refrain from indicating exactly the position of our troops, lest the enemy might profit by such statements, for though the mails are cut off, yet there is a direct communication with the South via. Harper's Ferry. All the Northern news goes daily to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Richmond and the entire South.

From the Chain Bridge, which is three miles above Georgetown, to Alexandria,—a distance of about ten miles, - there is a continuous chain of hills half a mile to a mile and a half back from the Potomac. Entrenchments are thrown up quite a distance north of Georgetown, -- across the river, -- and so at different points below to Alexandria. The Chain Bridge, the Aqueduct, and especially the Long Bridge, are very strongly guarded, and every prominent hill is, or will soon be, extended.

Arlington Heights are right opposite Georgetown, nearly two miles back from the river. Roach's Spring, which is frequently spoken of, is about two miles distant, south-west of the Long Bridge, a little off from the road to Fairfax Court House. Arlington House is about five miles north or north-east of Alexandria. Falls Church is a little northern village six miles straight west of Georgetown. Bailey's Cross Roads is five miles due west of the Long Bridge, and the road from the Bridge which leads directly past Bailey's, is the road to Fairfax Court House. The last named place is eighteen miles from Washington, and fourteen from Alexandria. This was the scene of Lieut. Tompkin's exploit; and he was then about thirteen miles distant from Manassas Junction, and only eight from Centreville, where two or three rebel regiments are stationed.

From the Potomac to the heights west, the ascent is somewhat abrupt; but from the heights westward the slope is very gradual. At least ten miles of the London and Hampshire Railroad is within our lines, but the Orange and Alexandria road is none of it in our possession. Our troops tore up the track to Springfield station, distant from Alexandria about nine miles. Beyond this point the road is in good condition, and it is reported that the trains occasionally even run up from the Junction as far as Springfield station.

THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.—The main body of the enemy is at Manassas Junction, fifteen to twenty miles from our outposts, but two or three thousand of the rebels are stationed a few miles this side. From reliable advices it is judged that the enemy numbers about eight thousand at the Junction, making their entire force in that region ten thousand. Should an advance be made by the rebel troops it would undoubtedly be upon Alexandria, by the way of the Orange Railroad. An attempt would be made to turn the right flank of the United States troops; but as Alexandria is commanded by the Pawnee, vessel-of-war, the rehels, even if they succeeded in entering the town could not stay.

But no shrewd military man is of the opinion that the rebel troops will advance a step towards Alexandria and Washington, except to strengthen their position at Manassas Junction by strong outposts. They wait an attack by the Federal troops. Skirmishes have been daily, as the scouting parties of both armies frequently meet. The whole region from Fall's Church to Centerville is debatable ground. Our mounted pickets and scouting parties run down nearly twenty miles, and theirs frequently come within five or six miles of our camp. Senator Wilson is urging upon the War Department the acceptance of companies of sharpshooters as fast as they offer themselves. The southern army has many very accurate shots, and as there is to be a good deal of guerilla fighting, a regiment of sharpshooters would be of great service to our army.

## Federal Movements in Western Virginia.

In our last issue we chronicled the advance of Federal troops in Western Virginia, and the occupation of Parkersburg and Grafton. Since that date the movement has been kept up, and on the 6th inst. broke up a secession camp 2,000 strong at Phillippa. We gather the following details from the correspondence of the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer:

"The attacking party on the rebel camp at Phillippa consisted of five regiments, in two divisions, one consisting of the First Virginia regiment, and the Sixteenth Ohio and Seventh Indiana, under the command of Col. Kelly; the other consisting of the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio, under Col. Lander, of wagen road and Potter and Pryor duel notoriety. Col. Kelly's division moved east by railroad to Thorntown. From thence he marched to Phillippa, 22 miles. The Indiana regiment moved by railroad to Webster, where they were joined by the Fourteenth Ohio regiment, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippa, twelve miles distant. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain, and mud. It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went bravely through it, unshrinkingly and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, until the gray dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy.

Col. Lander reports that he arrived on the hill across the river from below Phillippa and commanding the town before daylight. He at once prepared to open upon the rebels at the appointed time. Four o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions, Col. Kelly's in the rear, and cut off their retreat, while Col. Lander would assail them in front. But Col. Kelly's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigue of the forced march, and being misled by guides. When day began to dawn upon Col. Lander's impatient force, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm, and preparing for a fight.

The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but still Col. Kelly's division had not arrived. Impatient to begin the attack and fearing that the rascals, almost within his grasp, would escape without smelling any powder, Col. Lander ordered his artillery to begin the attack, and at a quarter past messenger of terror into the rebel camp. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. Kelly, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, he rushed forward in the direction of

from a burning barn, after firing at random, which did no damage.

Col. Kelly's command was close after them, and at the same time Col. Lander's came rushing down the hill. After chasing them a few miles the already exhausted men returned to the evacuated camp to learn the painful fact that their victory, though complete, was dearly bought. Col. Kelly, who, with bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, leading his men in the upper part or the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell from a shot from a concealed foe. The assassin was an Assistant Quartermaster of the Confederate force named Sims. He was immediately seized.

It was at first supposed that Col. K. was mortally wounded, but later accounts report his chances for recovery very favorable. Over 500 stand of arms, 50 horses, with wagons, all the camp equipage, and provisions were taken by our troops. It is impossible to tell the loss of the rebels, as they carried off quite a number of the killed and wounded.

There was a great deal of blood on the ground, and all along the road and in the direction of their flight. Hats, blankets, coats and every description of luggage, was scattered along the road for more than a mile. Fifteen bodies were found in a thicket near Phillippa after the fight.

#### Important News from Pensacola.

THE Mobile Advertiser of June 1st contains some rather important items relative to Fort Pickens, which we copy. The Advertiser says:

"We are without the usual letter from our special Pensacola correspondent this morning, but learn from good authority that about two o'clock Thursday morning, the camp in and near Pensacola were aroused from their quiet by the braying bugle and rolling drum, which the half-awakened soldiers interpreted into an attack on Pickens, and such shouting and hurrahing was never before heard in that old fashioned city. After the troops had formed in line, the order of the Secretary of War, transferring them to Virginia, was read, and rations for four days issued and ordered cooked for the march, which commenced at eight o'clock. There are 2 800 men now under marching orders, viz: the 1st Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, commanded by Col. Ramsey; the 5th Regiment of Alabama, (except the Continentals.) under Col. Rhodes: a battalion of Louisiana troops, under Capt. Dreux; and a battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, under Lieut, Col. Coppens, Three companies of Capt. Dreux's command left at 12 M., viz.: the Shreveport Grays, Capt. Beard; the Orleans Cadets and Crescent Rifles. The Louisiana Guarda and Grerot Guards left at 2 P. M. Five hundred other troops leave during the night. The rest of the troops will move as fast as the railroad facilities admit. All of them are eager for active service; they are well uniformed, and many of them veterans, in drill at least. Gen. Bragg will not be in the least incommoded by the withdrawal of these troops, as he has ample forces for any emergency. His army is in good health, and long for battle.

Seven hundred Federal troops, sacrifices to bullets and musquitoes, were landed on Rosa Island Wednesday, from a large side-wheel steamer, just arrived. The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa. The troops are severely disciplined, and are evidently expecting warm work before long. They have nine companies of artillery, and a pilot, taking a vessel over the bar recently, reports seeing them dashing in parade, unlimbering their pieces, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the island frequently, which can be seen from the boats in the

The telegraph, on Friday, the 6th inst., brought the following:-"Notwithstanding the Southern reports to the contrary, it appears from Col. Adams, in a letter from the Navy Department, dated May 20th. that great preparations had been made for an attack on Fort Pickens, which at that time was hourly expected. He dispatched the Wyandotte at Key West to bring down troops, and afterwards placed her in position where she could render the most aid. Previous to that time. Col. Adams informed General Bragg that the port was strongly blockaded, and vessels would be dealt with according to the law against violating the blockade. Gen. Bragg, in reply, said he considered this notification a virtual acknowledgement of both the existence and independence of all boats and vessels of the United States; as he | yet received: should not permit any to enter except Col. Adams' dispatch boat under a white flag."

## Extracts from the Southern Press

BLOCKADE OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI. --The New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult., says: - We learn from an eye witness that the U.S. man-of-war Brooklyn arrived off Pass L'Outre bar at 2 o'clock yesterday, and came to anchor about one hundred and fifty yards off the stakes. The Brooklyn immediately dispatched a boat to Capt. Duncan, in command at Fort Jackson, informing him that the blockade would take effect from that moment.

MISSISSIPPI WAR FUNDS EXHAUSTED .- There is a candid confession of rebel bankruptcy in the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the Jackson Mississippian, the State paper:

"We are advised that the reason Gov. Pettus has not ordered volunteers into encampment to be supplied and drilled at the expense of the State, is that the military fund provided for that purpose by the Legislature has already been appropriated or pledged for the nurchase of arms, munitions of war, &c., &c. and that he does not feel that he is authorized by law to apply to such purposes the general fund not thus specially set apart, but intended for the ordinary uses of the government."

FORT PICKENS - HAVE PATIENCE. To those who are clamorous for Gen. Bragg to order an assault upon Fort Pickens, we (the Mobile Advertiser,) would say: - "General Bragg is an old soldier, and a famously brave and shrewd one, and will not begin work befere he is ready, or be provoked into beginning it; and he will not consider himself ready to begin before he is ready to end the work victoriously. The magnitude of the preparations which the commanding general considered necessary to make a sure job of the bombardment of Pickens, may be estimated by considering the number of men who have been unceasingly at work for so long. A small city could have been built by this force while it has been prefour the guns were unlimbered and dropped the first | paring for the destruction of one erection. When the bombardment commences, it will be one of the grandest events of the sort on record. From the forts and batteries occupying an area of nearly three miles, a continuous storm of shot and shell will be rained upon a common center, the stronghold of the the camp. Meanwhile the batteries having got accu- Lincolnites, and if it long holds out against this rate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, destructive shower, it will disappoint the calcula-

chivalry could not stand, and they scattered like rats | The able engineering officer who superintends its construction, says it cannot withstand the attacking batteries. We have heard no complaints of the delay in the attack, but much natural impatience is felt. Better that the army of the Confederacy should wait six months, if necessary, and make a sure thing of the attack, than make it prematurely and encounter a repulse. But Bragg's big guns are arriving, and certain signs indicate that the end is at hand.

A VIRGINIA OPINION OF GEN. BUTLER.—The Stannton, (Va.,) Vindicator is "down" on General Bulter. Hear it rave:

"The Puritan upstart from Massachusetts, B. F. Butler, who was placed in the command of a mercenary regiment from that State, has been promoted by President Lincoln to the position of Major-General, and assigned, rumor says, to Fort Monroe. On his arrival at Washington, where he was ordered to report, after being relieved of his command at Baltimore, he made a speech, in which he said his face was "toward the South," and he would never "take a step backward." A more craven hearted coward never walked the earth. With the most revolting countenance ever worn by man, he is the impersonation of a horse-thief or land-pirate. Without a particle of courage or honor, he is endeavoring to ape the man of war. Driven with brickbats and sticks thro' Baltimore, by unarmed citizens, he has recently signalized his cowardice by offering insult and contumely to the people of that city when their hands were tied.

This man, in fact, is a brute. He looks like one,acts like one. For such a creature to talk of conquering the South! For such a miserable poltroon to threaten to invade Virginia! For such a specimen of abreviated and distorted humanity to raise his hireling arm to strike against the rights and homes of gentlemen! If he, with his ragamuffin regiment, turned and fled from the brickhate and sticks of the citizens of Baltimore, what would they not do to escape the serried phalanx of armed and disciplined Virginians! The poor, miserable poltroon should never be dignified by a bullet or halter. but if ever caught, (which we doubt, for he will keep out of harm's way,) he should be tied to a whippingpost, and cut to death with a cowhide in the hands of one of our meanest free negroes or penitentiary convicts."

THAT GREAT VICTORY .- The New Orleans papers have received the news of that terrible fight at Hampton, which came off the other day, via. Nashville. The Picayune announced the result in stirring capitals, for instance:

SIX HUNDRED LINCOLN TROOPS KILLED AND WOUNDED! SOUTHERN LOSS ONLY FIFTY!

JEFF. DAVIS A FAILURE. - Our Southern friends are beginning to tire of their new plaything, Jefferson Davis, if we may judge by the following from the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat:

"Jeff. Davis is a failure. We expected to see him. at the head of a few thousand men, make a lunge at Washington and take it, before preparation could be made to defend it: He has waited until it's too late. Col. Duncan has been at Harper's Ferry for sometime, and he has not attempted the exploit. Beauregard has waited at Charleston until it's given out that he is dead. It all sums up in blustering, marching, counter-marching and spending money. The purse that holds out longest wins at this rate, and we expect that will be about the end of it. The purse, these days, is the better part of valor. Nothing but Napoleonic energy and genius can combat it; and the immense purse of that great joint stock company, called the British Empire, conquered Napoleon at last. Davis has made a poor beginning for what he had to do. This bragging and talking attitude will never do for his mission; it will be the death of him. Scott, that old military fox, knows this. He doesn't intend to fight. In this war of science and attitude, Davis goes under without a blow; it's inevitable, and Gen. Scott sees it. Davis hasn't the means, his friends may say. If he didn't see how to succeed without means, he ought not to have commenced this contest. The bold and daring is his game to play. If he is not equal to the emergency, let him resign and give place to Col. Duncan, or some other Napoleonic spirit."

## New York State Volunteers.

THE following is the list of the Volunteer Regithe Confederate States of America. He asked Col. ments complete, with the date of their acceptance, Adams to please consider the harbor as closed against and of their muster into the U.S. service, so far as

Reg't.	by	by State.	service.
2d Co	l. W. H. Allen l. J. B. Carr	April 20	Mon 14
3d Co	l. Fredrick Townsend		
4thCo	l. A. W. Taylor	April 25	Mav 2
5thCo	l. A. Duryee	April 25	May 14
6thCo	l. Wm. Wilson	. April 25	May 25
7thCo	ıl. John E. Bendix	_ April 26	April 23
8thCo	l. Louis Blenker	May 13	April 23
9thCo	l. Rush C. Hawkins	May 13	May 4
10thCo	l. W. W. McChesney	May 15	May 7
11thCo	l. E. E. Ellsworth	May 20	May 2
12thCo	l. E. L. Walrath	May 8	May 13
13thCo	l. Isaac F. Quinby	May 8	May 14
14th	l. James McQuade	May 8	May 17
15th Co	l. J. McL. Murphy	May 9	**
loth	I. Thos. A. Davies	. May 9	May 15
17th00	l. H. S. Lansing	May 14	37 35
18th Co	l. Wm. A. Jackson	May 15	May 17
19th Co	l. J. S. Clark l. Max Weber	May 17	May 22
21et Co	l. Wm. F. Rogers	May 11 Waw 19	May 8
22d Co	l. Wm. F. Rogers l. Walter Phelps, Jr	мау 13 Мау 14	
23dCo	L A. C. Hoffman	May 14	
24th Co	l. Timothy Sullivan	May 17	
25th Co	l. James E. Kerrigan	May 11	
26thCo	l. Wm. H. Christian	May 17	
27th Co	l. Henry W. Slocum	May 21	-
28thCo	l. Dudley Donnelly	May 18	Мау 22
29thCo	l. A. Von Steinwehr	May 21	
30thCo	l. Edward Frisby	May 22	
31stCo	l. Calvin E. Pratt	. May 21	
32dCo	l. R. Matheson	May 22	
83dCo	l. R. F. Tavlor	_May 22	
34thCo	l Wm. La Due	May 24	
85thCo	l. Wm. C. Brown	May 25	
SothCo	l. Chas. H. Tunis	May 25	
87th00	l. John H. McCunn	May 25	
38th	l. J. H. Hobart Ward	_May 25	!

These volunteer regiments must not be confounded with a list published some weeks since of the regiments drawn from the uniformed militia (like the 'New York 7th," or "New York 69th,") of the State. New York has now furnished a total of 50,947 men; the volunteer force numbering 30,400; the State militia 6,497. Those not yet mustered into the United States Service, but performing military duty in State Camps, 14,050.

## Spirit of the Hour.

THE National Intelligencer says that two hundred Sisters of Charity are ready to enlist in the cause of the sick and wounded of the army, at any moment the Government may signify to them a desire to avail themselves of their services, to take charge of hospitals, ambulance for conveying the sick and wounded, or any post, far or near, where the cause of humanity can be served.

Ex-Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, has become the handles the pen as though he was used to it. The patearing through the tents at a fearful rate. This the tions of men best versed in the science of warfare. | per will advocate Union sentiments.

THE steamship James Adger, which arrived at New York, from Fortress Monroe, on the 6th inst., brought | ing when the Court adjourned. twenty-nine cases of condemned clothing, consisting of capes, coats and pants, which were not made according to contract, and were rejected.

THE number of prizes taken in Hampton Roads since the enforcement of the blockade is about forty, and their aggregate value is estimated at about one million of dollars. The Schooner Haxall, captured by the Minnesota, had a carge of manufactured tobacco of a superior quality, valued at \$100,000.

THE First New Hampshire Regiment, now in Washington, is pronounced the most perfectly equipped body of men that has taken the field in this war. The men of the Granite State, no one can doubt, will be a wall of granite to the Constitution.

LORD LYONS, the British Minister at Washington, instructs his consul at Mobile that after the blockading fleet appears off the harbor, all vessels that attempt to leave will be liable to confiscation, according to the rules of blockade.

LARGE State Loans are in the market for war purposes. New Jersey advertises for \$500,000, Illinois for \$1,000,000, Vermont for \$500,000, Indiana for \$1,200,000, and Pennsylvania for \$3,000,000 - a total of \$6,200,000. They are to be 6 per cent. stocks. This is irrespective of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 which will be asked for soon by New York and Massachu-

#### DOMESTIC NEWS.

#### Affairs at Washington.

SENATORS and members of the House of Representatives are arriving by every train, and the Capitol is nearly in order for the forthcoming session.

The Government has decided that it will not accept any more contributions of money, and hereafter will obtain all funds necessary for the support of the Government through the regular channel.

The Executive Mansion, all of the Departments. and the schools were closed on the 7th inst., in honor of the late Senator Douglas.

The President has recognized Michael Sonorgaza as Consul from Mexico at San Antonio, Texas, thus continuing the policy of treating secession as a nullity.

It will be recollected that some weeks ago the Government seized the dispatches on file at all the telegraph offices. The examination of these dispatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made, for among them is found a dispatch from J. Harvey, our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of a fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. It is found that Harvey's dispatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years was a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia North American. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and appointed to Portugal because of his professed devotion to the Free Soil party. Should this prove true, he will be recalled immedi-

The explanation made by the friends of Mr. Harvey s as follows:

Mr. Magrath, to whom Mr. Harvey sent the dispatches, has been his friend from boyhood, and a constant correspondent, with whom he communicated unreservedly. Being very anxious that a conflict of arms should be avoided, and believing that the troops were to be moved, he telegraphed to his friend to prevent an attack on Fort Sumter until it could be effected. But when he discovered his mistake, he felt himself in honor bound to communicate that fact just as he had done the other, as otherwise it might have been supposed he intentionally misrepresented the case for the purpose of leading them into trouble. It was an unpleasant situation, having received his information from the Government, there was no other course for him to protect his own honor, and as it is well known that both in Washington and in Charleston he opposed secession in all its forms, he did not anticipate misconstruction on that point anywhere.

The N. Y. Commercial says, we are glad to be able, on indisputable authority, to state that the latest dispatches from our diplomatic agents in Europe are in the highest degree satisfactory; so satisfactory, in- American Embassador to France, and says it sounds deed, in view of the events of the last six months, as to be truly gratifying.

From Prussia, our Government receives assurances that no rebellion against so mild and beneficent a Government as that of the United States, will receive any sanction or countenance whatever.

Austria, while dissatisfied with and protesting against the appointment of Mr. Burlingame, gives effectually warm assurances of her interest in the welfare of the Union, and her determination to give no countenance to the rebels.

France is cordially with us, not only in word but in deed, were we in danger of needing her assistance. Considering how generally an opposite opinion has obtained currency, the most agreeable news of the last dispatches from Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, announces that the British Government is now as well disposed towards us as we can desire. The Ministry have given to Mr. Adams the most friendly and cordial hearing, and rebellion will henceforth find no sympathy at the Court of St. James.

A person recently from Richmond informs the President that business there is dead, troops marching at night without music, and the journals are forbidden to chronicle their secret movements. Terrorism is complete, and the Union men are in jail as hostages for the safety of the secessionists in the hands of the Government. Many of the cannon at Norfolk have been removed by rail, and deposited along the line for fear of falling into the hands of the Federal troops when Norfolk shall be taken.

The Postmaster at Memphis having refused to distribute the mail matter received at his office, the Postmaster Gnenral has directed the following order

## THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT } APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Memphis, Tenn., is discontinued. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Post Master General orders all Post Masters to forward to the dead letter Washington all mail matter which is directed to that office. The above order has been issued from the Post

Office Department, this 6th June, 1861.
(Signed)

1st Assistant Post Master General.

The District Court met on the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking action respecting the several prize cases which have been brought to their jurisdiction for settlement. Those of the Gen. Knox, from St. Georges, Maine, were first considered. Mr. Corrigan, U. S. District Attorney, did not think there was any evidence of an intention to violate the blockade. editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph Journal. He The Court decreed their restoration to their owners, but reserved the question of damages and costs for future consideration. The case of the brig Tropic,

with a cargo of tobacco valued at \$25,000, was pend-

Commodore Stribling, commanding the East India squadron, reports, on May 27, good health on board the vessels comprising the squadron. He says, to the Secretary of the Navy:—The opening of Yangste to British trade will make me hasten my arrival at Shanghai. As soon after my arrival there as I can make the preparations, I intend to go up the Yangatte as far as Nankin in my flagship, taking the Dacotah and Saginaw with me. At Nankin I hope to come to an understanding with the Insurget Chiefs for the free navigation of the river by American ships. The Insurgents have command of both branches of the river, from the vicinity of Chin Kiang to the neighborhood of Hong Kong, and it is very important to secure their good will, otherwise our ships could not navigate their rivers safely.

The Post Office Department has received a copy of circular issued by Post Master General Reagan, of the Confederate States of America, instructing Southern Post Masters to retain in their possession, for the benefit of the rebels, all mail bags, locks and keys, marking and rating stamps, and all other property belonging to, or connected with the postal service. They are also required to keep their journals or ledger accounts with the United States for service of the Post Office Department up to and including the 21st of May, exhibiting the final balance in their possession.

The Navy Department, on the 6th inst., received from Lieut. Caven, commanding the steamer Crusader, dispatches dated Key West, May 27th. He says on the 14th the steamer Suannee, late the Pampero, arrived there from New Orleans, under the proclamation of the blockade, as also the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. He denied her a clearance to the ports of the seceded States, and refused to permit her to return to New Orleans. He offered to clear her for New York, which offer was declined. He therefore detained her for the use of the Government, and the Captain relinquished the command. The Suannee belongs to the same company who loaned a steamer to the parties who seized the Star of the West. Lieut. Craven confesses to some degree of satisfaction at being enabled to inflict retribution on that party, for using their own steamer. Lieut. Duncan was placed in command, and sent in search of the bark Mystic, about which much anxiety was felt. He fell in with her at sea, and conducted her into Key West on the 23d. An order having been received from Col. Brown for troops and stores for Fort Pickens, Lieut. Duncan sailed on the Saranac, with 70 soldiers and a full freight of stores of various kinds for that port.

Dispatches from our Ministers abroad give gratifying evidence of a better tone of feeling towards our Government. The united sentiment of the North, the firm, dignified, but temperate tenor of the instructions from the Department of State to our Diplomatic corps, have convinced foreign Cabinets that we have the courage, the spirit, and the resolution, at home, and will defend our rights, honor, and territorial integrity.

Information is received that the Austrian Cabinet have declined to receive our Minister, Mr. Burlingame. His rejection is not to be interpreted into any unfriendliness on the part of the Austrian Court, but is personal to Mr. B., from his agency in procuring the passage of the bill raising the Sardinian Legation to its full mission.

The newly appointed Marshal of Baltimore, Mr. Bonnafont, returned on the 3d inst., and has been instructed by Secretary Cameron to make arrests of all persons plotting against the Government, to seize all arms and munitions in the possession of such persons, or which may have been secreted by them, and to appoint any additional force of deputies sufficient to enable him effectually to guard all the highways leading from the city. Marshal B. will, under these instructions, hold himself accountable to the War Department only.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In England the American question was paramount.

The Times publishes the first part of a lengthy communication on the course of the American war, and has a strong editorial on Seward's letter to the very much like insult, and ridicules his prophetical ideas.

Motley's elaborate article in the Times on the American war, attracts considerable attention. He casts the whole responsibility on the South.

Parliament was to reassemble the evening of the 23d. The Kossuth Hungarian note case was again being argued in the Court of Chancery. The London Underwriters have fixed the rates on

American vessels to from 6 to 8 guineas. FRANCE.—The French Embassador to London returned to France, reported with instructions of a

conciliatory character. It is reported that the French Government contemplates a more liberal press law and the repeal of the law of public safety.

It is asserted that the Italian Government has rejected the conditions on which France consented to evacuate Rome. Matters consequently remain in statu quo. But France will recognize the new king-

dom before the end of June.

ITALY .- Martino, new Governor of Naples, has issued a proclamation, expressing an intention to govern with energy, and promising an improvement of the public service, calling on the country for support.

A petition, signed by 10,000 Romans, to Napoleon, praying for the withdrawal of French troops, was sent to Paris, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop if.

There has been some rioting at Milap, proceeding from religious discussions. Order was restored. Italy wants a loan of 560,000,000 francs from France.

Doubts are entertained as to obtaining it, as the new Kingdom is not acknowledged while French troops remain in Rome.

AUSTRIA.—Nineteen commissioned deputies have been named members of Reichretch. Venetia, therefore, is unrepresented.

SPAIN.—Santana continues to command the mili-

tary of San Domingo. HUNGARY.—The collection of taxes by military execution has been suspended, the Diet guaranteeing the amount due till the question of taxes is settled.

Russia.—Prince Orloff, President of the Council of Ministers, is dead.

International Ministers had their first meeting at the French Embassy the 21st. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Breadstuffs.— The weather has been favorable to the crops and market generally dull, with a slight decline. Various circulars report flour declined since Tuesday. Wheat dull, and 2d lower. Red 11s@12s 9d. Corn very dull, and fully 1s lower. Holders pressing in the market. Mixed 32s@32s 6d.

Provisions—Generally steady. Pork quiet. Lard—barely maintained.

BELLEY DYNAM

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

## The News Condenser.

- A famine is now prevailing in Pekin, China.
- There is talk of establishing a camp at Buffalo. - There are 5,000 unemployed slaves in Richmond.
- Saltpeter mines have been discovered in Arkansas.
- Portugal has acknowledged the new Italian kingdom.
- The United States use one-third of all the coffee grown. - Great anxiety is felt in regard to Queen Victoria's health.
- Copway says his company of Indians have been accepted. - Accounts from the West give encouragement of good
- Large quantities of gold are being sent to Chicago from
- Accounts from Kansas state that the crops promise to be
- The Sixth Missouri Regiment was sworn into service on Saturday week.
- Strawberry festivals are advertised in the Chicago and St. Louis papers.
- Col. Blair has been appointed to the command of the
- Several Western Kentucky Secession papers have been compelled to suspend.
- Eighteen steel rifled cannon are being made at New Haven for Sickles' Brigade.
- Large numbers of Union men from the Southern States are emigrating to Missouri.
- Agnes Strickland is writing a biography of each of the bachelor kings of England.
- A grammar and dictionary of the Japanese language have been announced in Paris.
- The fugitive slaves at Fort Monroe receive rations, and are cared for the same as soldiers. -There are 580 "cheap" newspapers and 366 "high-
- priced" in Great Britain and Ireland. - At a cost of \$48,000, the people of Montreal are about
- to build five new markets in their city. - The Memphis Avalanche is startled with a rumor that
- Arkansas is to be invaded by Jim Lane. - The port of Alexandria, Va., is now open to commerce a new collector having been appointed.
- The Supreme Court, in full bench at New York, has decided the Sunday Law constitutional. - The cost of keeping an army of 100,000 men in the field
- for one year, is estimated at \$106,678,000. - Hon. William Meredith has been appointed, by Governor

Curtin, Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

- A negro was hung recently in Kingston, Georgia, for being engaged in getting up an insurrection.
- New flour from this year's wheat has made its appearance in parts of South Alabama and Georgia.
- The Cincinnati Enquirer gives a list of 44 river steamers laid up there, in consequence of the blockade.
- Advices from Washington state that the tone of the Southern journals is becoming very desponding.
- It is estimated that not less that five thousand printers have volunteered to defend the Stars and Stripes. — It is said that Miss Dix has been ordered to Fort Menroe
- to take charge of the hospital arrangements there.
- At Portsmouth, Va., an entire rifle company voted against secession, and was disbanded in consequence
- --- Green peas, strawberries, and roses, are the "awful surroundings" of the troops encamped at Hampton, Va.
- The Lyons newspapers state that French officers are going to the United States to take service in our armies.
- Wells township, in Fulton Co., Pa., has one hundred voters, out of which number fifty-two have volunteered.
- President Lincoln is said to be engaged on his message to be presented to the forthcoming extra session of Congress. — General Pillow has erected a third battery on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Wolf river, on the Memphis side.
- The Confederate States have furnished Tennessee with 17,000 stand of arms, in addition to those in the State arsenal.
- The receipts of specie in New York, from England, were over two and a quarter millions of dollars on the 5th instant.
- Report says that large numbers of men have recently left Southern Illinois to join the Confederate army. Report lies!
- The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is ten thousand dollars per day.
- Two sisters-in-law of President Lincoln, residents of Selma, Ala., presented a Confederate flag to the Salem Cadets recently.
- The coolest thing on record is the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, giving the Federal forces ten days to leave the State of Virginia.
- Mr. Corwin and suite, and the new Minister to Mexico from England, have touched at Vera Cruz and passed on to Tampico. - Mr. Burch, the hero of the celebrated divorce case, has
- been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his - Hon. John J. Crittenden has accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ashland District
- The wheat crop of England, in 1860, was the poorest known in 25 years. Not much better is expected for the
- Eighty thousand people visited the remains of Judge Douglas during the two days they were lying in state at Bryan Hall.
- The Lynn (Mass.) Union Guard marched 22 miles on Wednesday week just for exercise. They are ready to serve three years.
- Captain Adams, of the frigate Sabine, has been ordered home, as he is altogether too civil to the enemy to be a leader
- A dispatch to the N. Y. Times says Col. Wilcox gave over 1,800 passes to citizens of Alexandria to go out of town Sunday week. - The Ohio platform, under which the people now rally,
- has two planks, viz. First, whip the rebels quickly, and second - During the late gale, a house in Mexico, Oswego county was lifted from its foundation, turned part way round, and
- set down again - The N. Y. Tribune suggests the name of Emerson Eth ridge, a true Union man of Tennessee, for Clerk of the House
- of Representatives. - The Collinsville (Ct.) Steel Plow Company are about to manufacture rifles instead of plows, which is no very decided sign of pacification.
- Benjamin F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Adams Minister to England.
- The contract made in England to supply our troops with the Enfield rifles calls for 2,000 per week. Ohio is securing a supply of the same arms.
- The French Minister Thouvenel has written to the French Consuls in the United States to observe the strictest neutrality in their conduct. - The latest dispatches speak of a slave insurrection at
- Baton Rouge. On one plantation all the whites were murdered and the houses burnt. - A postmaster in a Southern city, who refused to serv under Lincoln, has defrauded the rebel government to the
- tune of several thousand dollars. - Masters and slaves both are now fugitives in Virginia wherever the Federal army approaches. Massa runs from
- our troops and Cuffee runs to them. - A tornado swept over the town of Bethany, Conn., Monday week, which blew down buildings, tore up trees, and
- caused considerable damage to property. A new pamphlet, emanating from Napoleon, on the affairs of Turkey, is about to appear, the anticipated character of which is exciting great alarm in Europe.

### Special Notice.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK. -- Put suant to adjournment of the Annual Meeting for 1861, the Spring Meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House in Syracuse, June 25th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## To All Our Readers.

C P BISSEL Secretary.

Back Numbers of this Volume Free! #1

By order of the Council

To all who subscribe for the RURAL NEW-YORKER from May 1st to end of the Year and Volume — eight months — we will, if desired, send the back numbers (from Jan'y 1st) Free. This offer (to be continued for a month, and perhaps until July 1st.) will enable many who were unable to subscribe at the beginning of the year, or later, to secure the entire volume at less than cost of publication.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MONEY .- In the present de ranged state of the currency, we are unable to use Western and Southern money, as our bankers will not purchase it at any rate of discount. Agents and Subscribers who cannot obtain New York, New England, Pennsylvania, or Canada Money, will please send us U. S. Postage Stamps, as they are far pref to any uncurrent bank bills.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, —Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, mus specify the OLD address as well as the NEW to secure complian with their requests.

ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated POSTAGE STAMPS are taken at par on subscription, and greatly preferred to Western or other uncurrent money.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

### RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE, Rochester, June 11, 1861.

THERE is but very little doing in our market and we only make note of the changes observable. Corn is in more demand and prices have advanced 2 cents per bushel. Butter is still falling off in price. Apples are advancing, the best being worth 75 cents per bushel. Dried Peaches and Plums drooping, and Cherries going up. Potatoes have declined seriously as buyers from the East are out of the market. The decline is equal to 30

ROCHESTER WHO	OLESALE PRICES.
FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour, winter wheat,\$5,50@7,00 flour, winter wheat,\$5,50@7,00 flour, winter wheat,\$5,50@7,00 flour, winter do. (0.00@2,00 flour, byckwheat, (0.00@2,00 float, indian, 1.00@1,12 Vheat, Genesse, 1.15@1,30 test white Canada, 0.00@1,45 corn, new 40,945 corn, new 40,945 corn, new 40,945 corn, new wight, 50,096 stat, by weight, 51,096 stat, by weight, 52,096 stat, by weight, 51,096 cork, owt 51,096 cork, cwt 1,000,00 cork, cwt 4,000,00 cork, cwt 5,000,00	Eggs, dozen 8@9c Honey, box 12014 Candles, box 112014 Candles, box 12014 Candles, extra 183013 FEUT AND KOOTS. Apples, bushel 500756 Apples, dried, \$\tilde{\text{Ph}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Log}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Candles}}\) extra 400 KOOTS. Apples, dried, \$\tilde{\text{Ph}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Log}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Log}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Candles}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Candles}}\) \( \tilde{\text{Log}}\) \( \t
fallow, rough512@ 6	Codfish. #2 quintal 4.00004.75
fallow, tried	Trout, half bbl3,75@4,25

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—FLOUR—Market heavy and about 5c lower with only a very moderate business doing for export a.d home consumption. Sales at \$4,800,4,90 for superfine State; \$5,605,16 for extra do; \$4,760,480 for superfine Western; \$4,940,5.20 for common to medium extra do; \$5,30,66,55 for shipping brands extra round hopped Ohio, and \$5,600,700 for trade brands do,—the market closing a little more steady. Canadian four dull and drooping, with very a moderate business doing. Sales at \$4,940,7,00 for inferiorito good extra, and \$7,260,7,60 for choice and favorite brands. Rye flour continues steady, with small sales at \$3,100,400 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull, with trifling sales at \$3,16 for caloric, and \$3,00 for Jersey.

choice and favorite brands. Kye flour continues steady, with small sales at \$3,104.00 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull, with trifling sales at \$3,16 for caloric, and \$3,00 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—Wheat market heavy and prices of commen grades rule in favor of buyers, while st ictly sound descriptions are scarce and steady, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales Chicago spring at \$56,01.05; Milwaukee club at \$1,006,1.03; winter red Western at \$1,300,118; Canana club at \$1,006,1.03; winter red Western at \$1,300,118; Canana club at \$1,160,1.16; good white Canada at \$1,63; white Michigan at \$1,450,1.85. Rye is quiet and steady, with sales Canada at 68c for Canadian. Corn market heavy, with a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales at 400,460 for new mixed Western; 450,460 for very choice do., and 51%e for very handsome yellow Western. Oats plenty and in moderate request, with sales at 31,302½c. for Western and Canadian, and \$30334c. for State.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market dull and prices lower; sales at \$15,75 for mess; \$12,00 for prime. Beef remains dull; sales trifling at \$404,50 for country prime; \$5,50,60,00 for country mess; \$100.11 for re-packed mess; and \$1,25,012,50 for extra mess; \$100.11 for re-packed mess; and \$1,25,012,50 for extra mess; \$100.11 for re-packed mess; and \$1,25,017,00. Beef hams quiet and steady; sales at \$14,50 for for Shoulders, and 9%c for shoulders, and 6,60% for Fama. Smoked meats are nominal at \$4,015,150 for Hams, 700 for Shoulders, and 6,60% for Fama. Smoked meats are nominal at 9,40,115c for Hams, 700 for Shoulders, and 6,60% for Fama. Smoked meats are nominal at 9,40,115c for Hams, 700 for Shoulders, and 6,60% for Thism. Smoked meats are nominal at 9,40,115c for Hams, 700 for Shoulders, and 6,60% for Fama. Smoked meats are nominal at 9,40,115c for Hams. Smoked meats are nominal a

are lower; sales trifling at 84.09%c for No. 1 to prime Western. Butter is selling at 8.011c for Ohio, and 11.015c for State.— Cheese steady and quiet, and selling at 3.08c for inferior to

prime.

Aslas — Steady and quiet at \$5,37½ for Pots, and \$5,62½ for Pearls.

	ALBANY, June 10. — FLOUR AND MEAL — The demand for Flour is mainly of a local character and the business doing is
į	quite limited at former prices.
ı	Common to good State\$4.75@4.90
I	Fancy and extra State, 5,00@8,20
	Common to good Western, 5.00(25.50 Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., 5.30(27.25
	Extra Ohio. 6.25@7.25
	Common Canadian, 5,00(25,50 Extra Canadian, 5,75(27,50
	Fancy Genesee, 6,25@6,75 Extra Genesee and city brands, 6,25@7.50
	Extra Genesee and city brands, 6,25@7.50

Extra Genesee and city brands.

Corn meal is steady and is selling at \$1,00@1,12½ \$100 bis.

GRAIN—For wheat there is only a limited milling inquiry at prices below the views of holders. Corn lower with a moderate supply and limited demand; sales Western mixed, in lots, at 44c. Rye quiet. In Barley we have only to report a sale of 400 but State at 65c. Oats steady with sales State at 32½c.

FEED.—A quiet market; sales 8 tuns very coarse feed at 40c.

FEED.—A quiet market; sales 8 tuns very coarse feed at 40c.

BUFFALO, June 10.—FLOUR—The demand is confined to home trade, and lower if anything; sales at \$3.75 for fine; \$4.27% (25.00) for ordinary to choice extra Wisconsin; \$5.00@5,25 for extra Indiana and Ohic; \$4.37% (66.12% for double extras, and \$5.25(6.537% for favorite do. WHEAT—Market heavy, and sales Milwaukee club at 83@85c; Chicago club at 83c; Canada club at 90c, bagged; red winter Ohio at \$1,10@1,11. Corn—Market dull and lower. Sales at 32 @34c; yellow at 35@36c; fair at 33c, and 31½c. Rye quiet; sales at 500 for Western, and 464 for Michigan. Uats quiet and nominal at 24c. Barley also nominal at 50c. Peas nominal at 50c.

SEEDS — Timothy dull, and quoted at \$2,25, and Clover at \$4,37%. Flax seed at \$1,37%. Italian millet dull at \$1,25, and common do. at 75c. Hungarian grass seed dull at 75c. BEANS—Dull at \$1,267,37%.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower. We quote mess pork at \$15. otherwise nuchanged. 16; otherwise unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower. We quote mess pork at \$16; otherwise unchanged.

TORONTO, June 8.—Flous—No quotations.
GRAIN—The receipts of fall wheat have continued steadily, averaging about 3,000 bushels per day. For the best samples from \$1.25(2)1.27 has been freely paid, but there has been no inclination to pay above the latter figure. It will be remembered that during the week previous \$1.28 and even \$1.30 was paid in a few instances, showing that since our last review the market even for the samples most in demand, has grown easier to the extent of two or three cents. For inferior qualities there is a more marked declive, and instead of \$1.18(2).20 for common samples, \$1.10(2).125. Nothing but the primest lots can be piaced at above the latter figure. Spring wheat continues relatively much cheaper than fall wheat, and is likewise from 2 to 5 cents lower on the week. The range recently current has been from \$6(200)C, with a few purchases at \$6(200)C \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel. There is not much activity in the demand, and the market is not firm at even these rates. Barley comes in very sparingly, and is in demand only for local consumption, for which the price is not so favorable. The figure most frequently paid is 40c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel, and only a very choice sample will sell at above that rate. Rye is scarce; indeed locals are offered very rarely.—Prices are purely nominal at 56(200)C. \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel. Oats are steady with rather better supplies. From 22(2)20c are the current rates, and good lots readily command the latter figure. The demand is almost entirely for local consumption. Peas are in good request for shipment at 50c \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel. The demand is almost entirely for local consumption. Peas are in good request for shipment at 50c \(\frac{1}{2}\) bushel. The demand is almost entirely for local consumption.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

CAMBRIDGE, June 5—At market 230 cattle, about 290 beeves and 30 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BEFF CATTLE—Prices, extra. \$6.50@6.75; first quality, \$6,26@0,00; second quality, \$5.75@0,00; third quality, \$0.00; ordinary quality, \$0.00.

0.00; second quality, \$5,162,00,00; mind quality, \$5,00.

WORKING OXEM-\$100(2018).

COWS AND CALVESS—\$30, \$402,60.

STORES—Yearlings, \$0(20); two years old, \$002,00; three years old, \$002,00; oxtra and selections, \$2,752,60.00 each.

PRINE—\$2,50(2),50 each.

PRINE—\$2,60(2),50 each.

TALLOW—\$2,606.57 lb.

HIDES 42,606.57 lb. CALF SKINS—\$2,996.78 lb.

VEAL CALVES—\$3,002,6.

BRIGHTON, June 6.—At market—700 Beef Cattle, 90 stores, 1,400 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,500 Swine.

BEBF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6.7%00,00; lst quality, \$6,50@

0,01; 2d do, \$6,00@0,00; 3d do, \$5,50@0,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$90, \$120@130

MILOH COWS—\$49@50; common, \$20@21.

VEAL CALVES—\$3,00@5,00.

STORES—Yearlings, \$0@0; two-years old, \$16@17; three years old, \$10@17;

old, \$183-19.
Hidden 44: 60: Ph.
Calf Skins - 8. 60: Ph.
Tallow - 6. 60: Ph.
Tallow - 6. 60: Ph.
Shirs - 8. 16. 31,25 (61.50); extra, \$2.00.65,00.
Shirs - 8. 10: Shirs - 8. 1.25 (61.50); extra, \$2.00.65,00.
Shirs - Store, wholesale, 6. 60.7%: retail, 7. 60: Fat Hogs, still fed, 4%:; corn fed, 50.
Spring Pigs, 11. 10: 11. NEW YORK, June 5.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BREF CATTLE.
First quality \$8,25@8,75
Ordinary quality, 7.75@8.00 Common quality, 7,25@7.50
Common quality 7.25 27.50
Inferior quality, 7.00@7.25
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality, \$50,00@50,00
Ordinary quality, 40,00@50,00
Common quality, 30,00@35,00
Toforior analysis
Inferior quality, 22,00@28,00  VEAL CALVES.
VEAL CALVES.
First quality, \$\Phi\$ ib 5 @5%c
Ordinary quality
Common quality 4 @4%c
Common quality, 4 @4\c Inferior quality, 3 @3\c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Prime quality. \$4.75@5.50 Ordinary quality, 4.00(a4.50
Ordinary quality 4 00004 50
Common quality, 3,25@3.75
Inferior quality, 2,50@3,00
imerior quanty,
SWINE.
First quality, 4 @4%c
Other qualities, 35/8@37/8c
LBANY, June 10.—BEEVES - The supply is very large th

ALBANY, June 10.—Berever — The supply is very large this week, nearly 43,000 head of cattle being yarded here. Prices are lower, say 4,200c. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bt., live weight, although a few small droves of the best brought figures fully up to the ruling quotations of last week. These, however, have been taken by farmers down the river, who will put them their grazing lands, and keep them there until fallor winer. They paid for them \$4.5004.80 \tilde{2}\$ 100 bs., and were it not for this demand prices could not be sustained even at our present low quotations, and illinois and some other Western States, enough to supply the first of the sustained which we have the states of the could not be fined by the states of the supply the ready to come; and with Hides and Tallow on the decline, there must be a fall in the price of eaths. We hear that Hides are bringing only \$40. \tilde{2}\$ it, in this market, which is lower than they were ever known before.

Recourse—The following is our combarative statement of eccipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

This week. Last week. ....4,275 5,780 2,855 .....4,275 .....1,830

and \$40,000 for good to extra—Journal.

TORONTO, June 7.—Beef — Cattle continue to offer freely, especially of the better grades, which continue pretty steady at \$5.50 ₹ 100 bs. Second class beeves are quiet at \$4.60,06.—
Farmers who, in the evpectation of higher rates, have been holding their winter stall-fed cattle up to the present time, are now compelled to accept these prices. The season has been unfavorable for pasture, but the increased number of cattle which are now grazing with a view to a market must keep prices down.

CALVES sell at all rates from \$3.50,06.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

American Saxony Fleece, # 10,	
American full-blood Merino,	45(a)48
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	88(0)42
American Native and one-fourth Merino,	30(2)34
Extra Pulled.	36(0)40
Superfine, Pulled,	300035
No. 1, Pulled,	22(4)25
Lamb's, Pulled,	27 680
California, extra, California, fine, unwashed, California, common do,	00@0
California, fine, unwashed	24(0)33
California, common do.	10015
Peruvian, washed	26@34
Valparaiso, unwashed	126013
South American Mes., unwashed	16@23
South American Merino, unwashed,	25(0)26
South American, common washed.	16/2018
South American Entre Ries, do, South American, unwashed,	15@18
South American, unwashed	9@10
South American Cordova, washed	20%@22
Cape Good Hope unwasked	25@28
East India, washed	126025
African, unwashed	9@18
African, washed, Smyrna, unwashed,	16@28
Smyrna, unwashed	11@18
Smyrna, washed,	22 0 28
Smyrna, washed. Mexican. unwashed.	11@14

BOSTON, June 7—In fleece and pulled wool the transactions have been moderate, mostly low and medium grade comprising 100 000 lbs. The transactions in foreign wool con

dinbusing ion one iner I no me	HOOW THISTOL HE SHOTTOWALL
rise 500 to 1000 bales Mediterra	nean and South American.
00 ballots Peruvian, on private	terms.
axony and Merino, fine,47@55	Western mixed.
'ull blood44@47	Smyrns, washed.
4 and 3/4 blood,36@43 common,30@33	Do. unwashed
ommon	Syrian10
Pulled, extra38@45	Cape
o. Superfine, 30@39	Crimea.
o. No. 1,25@30	Buenos Ayres,
o. No. 216@20	Peruvian, washed 26

## Died

In Junius, Seneca Co., on Sabbath morning the 5th ult., WM. W. HERBERT, aged 49 years.

## Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Terry 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

Its immense circulation among the Producers and Dealers of the Free States, renders the RURAL NEW-YORKER by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Wholesale Dealers, Manuacturers, &c., who must necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

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No. 35

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The LARGEST Retail Carpet Ware-Rooms in the United STATES, where can be found at all times the most

## Complete Assortment,

Comprising the BEST and most APPROVED MAKES, THIS AND Foreign Markets afford. Persons about to furnish anew, or even one carpet, will find it to their advantage to look at our

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We IMPORT and PURCHASE direct from the

MANUFACTURERS.

#### Sell as Liow As ANY HOUSE in this COUNTRY!

596-eow N. B.—Churches furnished at Manfacturers' Prices!

TALIAN BEES.—Having imported per steamer New York, a lot of genuine ITALIAN BEES, (which arrived in a remarkably good state.) I shall be able to turnish amateurs with pure genuine ITALIAN QUEENS within a short time. For price and other information, apply to 0. WM. ROSE, 63 Exchange Place, New York.

N. B.—This being the last and only importion this season, the public can rely on getting a perfectly pure breed. Agents wanted.

TOR SALLE—A farm of 107 acres, located about one mile north of the village of Batavia, in the county of Genesee. It is under a good state of cultivation, well fenced, with first rate house and barns, and well warered. All the farming tools will be sold with the farm. \$5,500 of the purchase money will be required down, the balance to remain on time. It is a very desirable location for a residence. A good title will be given. It is a forced sale and must be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of Kimperly & Tyrrell, or of the subscriber, at Batavia, N. Y.

Batavia, June 10, 1861.

100 Agents Wanted Both male and female, to act as Local or Traveling Agents. Liberal wages will be paid. For terms, &c., apply or address L. L. TODD & CO., 112 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

A LADY of the Episcopal Church wishes to engage as Lady's Companion, or as Governess to young children in a pious family. Would prefer the country. Satisfactory references can be given. Address box 221, Woodstock, Canada West.

Jersey Bull, Devon Bull and Chester WHITE PIGS—Fer sale, a full blood Jersey Bull of Henshaw's herd—a very superior animal. The thorough-bred bull Thane of Devon, (Hurlburt's stock), out of Lady Smith (1884) by Taurus. Also several litters of Chester Pigs, of Thos. Wood's choice stock, at reduced prices.

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H. & M. C. MORDOFF, Breeders of pure Short-horn and Alderney Cattle, South Down and Silesian Sheep, Suffolk and Essen Pigs, Rochester, N. Y. 594-ootf

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reasonable terms. terms. Address A. J. BARTLETT, Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y. KENDALL & CO.

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New-Lebanon Springs, N. Y.,

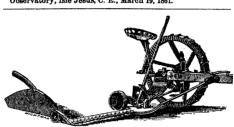
KENDALL'S ANEROID BAROMETER—At the New Haven Agricultural Lectures last Winter, Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, called special attention to this Instrument, and placed it on a par with those of European manufacture. We sent for one of them during the spring, and for three months past have frequently compared it with one of the best standard mercurial barometers kept by Mr. Blunt. It has proved to be accurate beyond expectation.—American Agriculturist.

To Messrs Sayage & Lyman, Montreal,

Dear Sirs — I have examined the Aneroid Barometer, made by E. Kendall, of New Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and have found it equal to any aneroid I have used. It low price will place within the reach of many to whom it will be of great utility as an indicator of changes in the weather.

OHARLES SMALLWOOD, M. D., LL. D.

Observatory, Isle Jesus, C. E., March 19, 1861.



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THE Cheapest, most Durable, and Lightest Draft Mower offered for sale. Four sizes—\$70, \$85 and \$100 each. All are warranted Can give the testimonials of those who have used them, if desired. Send for Circular giving full description.

Ketchum's Combined Machine, wed, price, as usual, \$130. Improvements of guards, shos roller, lever with roller, and extras for the Kerceuz-ine, furnished at moderate prices, by giving the number Machine for which they are wanted. X. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TTH NTION! BHH-KHEP-by a swarm of Bee Management, where by a swarm of Bees will collect from one to three hundred pounds of honey in one season. Bees can be made to swarm any season, or prevented from doing so. Can be prevented from flying to the forests in swarming-time. Bee-robbery easily prevented. Moth millers prevented effectually. Never lose bees by the chill of winter or otherwise.

I will send my new Book Circular, containing 32 pages, free of postage, to any Bee-Keeper that will send me his Post-Office address. It gives the contents of Book in full and gives general explanations, and cuts of the Patent Compound Hive.

Or, I will send Kidder's Guide to Apiarian Science, on the receipt of 67 cents, in postage stamps, which will give full particulars in the Culture and Management of the Honey Bee.

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See description in RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 23, 1861. Send for a Circular.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery, Stock of all descriptions at the lowest wholesale rates.
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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 Com-

Office 505 Broadway, New York. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent,

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In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices. MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN. The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years. THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

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 speaking, very little capital.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn cap yields not less than 140,000 on however.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat, as the Prairies of Illinois. THE SOUTHERN PART
of the State lies within the zone of the cotton regions, while 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

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such winderful 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 so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

WARKETS

making the wnoic population of 1,00,00,00 PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 60J,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

These lands are contiguous to a rairroad 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.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowes 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 arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, 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 pursuits.

One Year's Interest in advance The price of these lands vary from \$6 to \$25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about \$10 or \$12 per acre; and the relative expense

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 cash, 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 Bailroad see pages 188, 189, 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. 

SA TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

HORSE POWER FORK. THIS Fork can be used with either ONE or TWO HORSES. Price, full rigged (with rope and three pul-

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

WOMEN OF NEW YORK.''—
Mrs. Hankins' Curious New Book of Female Characters in the City, is very interesting, and strictly moral Fancy
binding; 350 Pages; 50 Engravings; 36 Portraits. Mailed free for
\$1. AGENTS Wanted—Ladies and Teachers. For Description
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of wood, or 1½ tuns of coal to 100 bbls.—coal not mixed with
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PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One Year's Interest in advance.

- WYSDA

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

SELECTIONS FOR THE TIMES.

TIS as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves

> THOUGH the mills of God grind slowly, Yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience He stands waiting, With exactness grinds He all. From the German

> Ir comes, it comes, or soon or late, Despite your butcher hordes.-The hour when right shall shatter might, Ideas conquer swords.

Miss not the occasion; by the forelock take That subtle power, the never halting time, Lest a mere moment's putting off should make Mischance almost as heavy as a crime.

On high soars our eagle, begemmed with the stars, A dread to our foe, but a dove to our brother; One talon still clinching the thunder of Mars, While the olive of peace is held forth in the other.

The world may unite,

We proffer them peace, but can meet them in fight, For the sons of Columbia have sworn to be free, And their arms shall maintain what their voices decree.

With treble our might;

## The Traveler.

[Foreign Correspondence of the Rural New-Yorker.] FROM PISA TO GENOA.

WE left Florence on a bright summer's day, for though but the 15th day of April, the delicious prima vera had tempered the atmosphere to the softness of our balmiest air. The blue sky was bright above us; the golden sunlight poured its glory over the city and country. Never had the Arno, the towers, and the mountains seemed so very beautiful, as when we sadly gazed on them for the last time. The foliage was in all its first freshness and fullness, and as we drove past the entrance of the Cascine to the depot, never had that enchanting avenue so beamed with a luxury of living green. Dark ivy, tender, filmy willows, graceful elms, strong oaks, blended their shades together.

Reluctantly we stepped into the carriages. Sadly, as the train moved off, we looked back at lovely Florence. Last of all, we saw the Campanile and the Duomo. First of all to greet us, it was the last to give its parting benediction. O, beautiful Florence !-beloved and yearned-for from childhoodfarewell! Never shall we forget the thrill with which we entered, nor the sadness with which we quitted, that dear old city.

Fiesole was the last to de from our vision, and we now whirled rapidly through the fertile fields of the Val d'Arno. At Pisa we went to the Hotel de l'Univers, as the little inn is termed. Some amusing attempts at English advertisements on the walls, reminded us of the neer thing that a friend copied for us, from a princed card, with elegant adornments, on gilt paper, pasted up for the benefit and improvement of English tourists, at the diligence office for Bologna, at Florence. I copy it verbatim et literatim et punctuatim:

"Long time, since, travellers are wishing to spare every trouble and ransom which are liable to during their travels, applying to a special office kept by

honest persons,—
This Company satisfying with such a want is taking care of the conveyance of travellers from London to Paris, and to all the principal towns on the Meditterranean and vice versa paying all the fares of the hotels of the ludgage, every fee, every custom house duty, and securing also places to the steamboat Messageries, and railway offices."

The composer of this elaborate persuasive to tourists, probably imagined himself a benefactor to the English race.

The next morning, the arrangements were completed for our journey. As the first day's post is the shortest of all, we are not to start till twelve. An agreement has before been drawn up and signed by the Vetturino, to take the party of seven travelers from Pisa to Genoa for the sum of eleven Napoleons. This of course does not include hotel expenses, but it comprehends the buono mono, or drink money, tains. We had a magnificent sunset, behind five that item so vexations to travelers is a handsome Italian, brown as a berry, with large, melting black eyes, all fire and tenderness, that must produce in the hearts of the Contadina a commotion like that of the knight who

"Struck ladies into trouble. As his sword struck men to death."

He is attired in gay trowsers, with a Roman sash of many colors, a blue blouse, and a round, black Roman hat.

The Vettura comes to the door,—a large heavy carriage, comfortably lined inside like a coach, with wood seats. It has a covered seat in front, called the coupe, and before that, the driver's seat. The trunks are brought out and strapped on the boot behind, and tightly covered for the journey. Then the portmanteaus, sacques and shawls are stowed in another boot on top of the carriage. All this while, a crowd of lookers-on keep up the liveliness of the scene, and add to its noise by their comments.

Now the ladies come out, and take their seats inside, and proceed to the arrangement and division of feminine appurtenances. The satchels and lunchbags are taken care of, papers of crackers, books, and a bottle of wine are stowed in the capacious pockets of the carriage. A little net above receives parasols and small necessaries. The maitre d'hotel stands at the door, rubbing his hands, and repeating "Voulez vous quelque autre chose?" The beggars crowd about. Pisa is, next to Naples and Rome, the worst place in all Italy for beggars. We draw the

curtains to avoid a wretch with horrible sore eyes. Now the Vetturino brings out his horses, stout and strong, their bells jingling merrily. Then, finally, he springs to his seat, the gentlemen mount in the coupe, he seizes his long whip, and with one dexterous whirl, he swings it through the air, so as to tickle each horse's back, and uttering a peculiar wild cry, "Auf!" amid shoutings, "bon voyage," "good by," presto! off we start.

With true Jehu pride, he cracks his whip again, and we thunder through the streets, people jumping out of the way in hot haste, till we come to the Duomo, where he stops, as he has been ordered, for our last view of these wonderful buildings. The sun is pouring full upon the group, and we look with dazzled eyes on their glittering yellow sides. It appears to us at this last, hasty glance, that the tower leans more than ever, and that the Baptistery is very beautiful. Presto - we are outside of the walls. Adieu to Pisa.

Now follow four hours' drive over a fine road, most of the time through groves, to Pietra Santa, where we stop. Pietra Santa is a beautiful little

town, with a huge mountain for its background. The gentlemen go rambling off and return with beautiful wild flowers. The ladies walk under the arch of the gateway, glad of the cool breeze after the hot and dusty day. At six o'clock all meet at the table d'hote, which, despite the inevitable soup, with poor cheese in it, and the poor bread, proves to be very good. This hotel is, perhaps, rather better than the average of Italian country inns. You enter a court adorned with casts of two of CANOVA'S most celebrated figures. You wind up a stone staircase, with marble niches. The rooms are neat and comfortable. The universal use of iron bedsteads, so largely manufactured in the north of Italy, has brought much comfort. Throughout Italy you find clean and good beds, often luxurious spring beds. The simple people are always kind and pleasant, - the hotel keepers themselves are some times, however, very stiff in their charges.

Pietra Santa has much that would repay us for longer stay, but we are off the next morning at nine o'clook. We go out through the gate, leaving those venerable walls which might tell us so many Guelph and Ghibelline legends, had they but tongues, and press onward through a most lovely and fertile country. A glowing summer's morning, birds singing on every tree, a profusion of wild flowers, all the brightness without the intense heat of the sun, the hard white road winding up and down hills and through long avenues of trees,-could a journey be performed under finer advantages?

The country is in the highest state of cultivation; and the fresh green of the leaves which have not long waved in the wind, gives a peculiar living beauty to the landscape. The wheat fields are so radiant, they seem as if the sunlight had burst up through them. All along, whenever we meet peasants, they throw in a handful of flowers-bunches of daisies and buttercups, knotted with grass, and sometimes the wild thyme, which recalls like a strain

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows."

These dear Italians, how they love flowers. It always seems as if the French cultivated flowers, and cared for them and arranged them so admirably, on account of the artistic effect they produce; but the Italians love flowers because they are flowers, -for their sweet speech and comfort.

We pass on through noble groves of olives, and drive, without stopping, through Massa, with its bold fortifications. With its grand background of mountains, its crescent of houses looks finely. We pass the ruins of the Castle of Montignoso, situated on a commanding eminence, and which has an interesting history. The road here winds along by groves of lemon and orange. The trees were loaded with fruit, but hardly ripe. On the other side were the mountains of Carrara, with the vast marble quarries looking like snow on their giant sides. A playful dispute was kept up about the snow and marble mountains. The scenery is fine all the way to Sargana, a small and disagreeable town. We cross the Magra, now quite low. This river was the former boundary of the Genoese and Tuscan States.

> "Magra che per cormin corto So Genovese parte dal Toscano."

Just before reaching Spezia, we begin to feel som of the beauty of this celebrated Corniche road, as we catch glimpses of the blue Mediterranean. It received its name before the present magnificent road was dreamed of, when there was but "a mere ledge on the side of the rock, a relic of the Roman Aurelian way, overhanging the sea, in many parts scarcely wider than for a single horse or mule, and of which the terrors were equal to the beauties." The present broad and handsome road is like aught but a cornice; you ride with stupendous rocks on one side, and the steep precipice, below which the sea breaks, on the other, without an emotion of fear. The variety of trees, the alternations of scenery, the views of sea and mountain, render this the most beautiful road in the world.

We arrived at Spezia at three o'clock. The Albergo, or Hotel de l' Univers, is just on the shore, and finely situated. The scenery is most charming about Spezia, but other tourists, whose works are well known, have done such ample justice to it, we will not attempt a description of its bay and mounranges of mountains, and the different lights and shadows, and the soft hues in the water, were indescribably lovely. We gave a sigh for poor Shelly. for the poetic scene recalled to us the fact that in this very bay his body floated in to land-"Cor cordium."

We watched the snowy crests melt into the misty sky and the shades obscure the castle; the long grevish line come upon the sea, and then turned to the gardens which are near the hotel. Here there are long high avenues of box, there are hedges of roses in full bloom, and hosts of other flowers. A soft salt neeze was very refreshing. At the table d' hote, for the first time we were much annoyed with flies. The inns here are not good. Probably after VICTOR EMANUEL has spent the 20,000,000 of france he intends to expend upon Spezia, to render it THE sea port of Italy, we may find better hotels.

We saw cleander trees here in bloom. The neas ants wear little straw hats on their heads, about the size of a child's tea-saucer, which look jaunty

We left Spezia at eight - another magnificent day. We were all in fine spirits, for we were to cross the Appenines. The road winds up, crossing the Vara tributary of the Magra, through lovely scenery, fields of flax all in full bloom, wheat fields, olives, oaks, and a variety of other trees, with their fresh and ten der spring foliage, all one quiver of light and joy. We stopped for two hours at noon, at Borgetto; a little town lying in among the mountains, like a bird in a nest, with its wild mountain brook, gurgling and tumbling over its pebbly bed, with a careless, playful laugh, like Tennyson's brook,

"I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance," &c.

From Borghetto, we wind up, the road so hard and fine that our Rochester friends might well envy it, through chestnut groves, the scenes becoming more and more grand. Mattarana, the next post town, is a poor village, where we noticed only the picturesque women, who wear their hair in nets, hanging down their backs, with a small folded cloth over the head. Now we go on, and up, and up, till suddenly we turn aside, reach a summit, and we all catch our breath with delight. There, away, away, in that blue, serene ocean of clouds, spreads out the sea. Oh! what a wonderful view! That moment will never be forgotten.

And now, as we rise above vegetation, bold, bare, desolate rocks tell us we are near the mountain pass The views down between the mountain ranges, while the hills sloped softly down to the smiling valleys, were beyond words; it is useless to describe such scenery. The soul absorbs it, and grows from it; we

look, and look again, till eye and brain are As we looked through the long tunnel, it seemed a drunk with beauty.

The pass of Bracco is 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. The shadows, and hues of the different mountains that we saw in descending, surpassed even all that Ruskin has described of beauty. Among the first trees we noticed, was the wild myrtle. Down slopes, rich with olives, and white with houses and churches, and by charming sea views, we come to Lestri, where, with its long white waves, the sea broke before the hotel.

In our dreams, we re-enjoyed the grandeur and beauty of the day, and woke to hear the musical plash of the sea, and to realize that our pleasure was not all a dream. The keen-souled, receptive KEATS well exclaimed,

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;

It can never fade into nothingness. To have lived but one such day, to have breathed, under God's blue Heaven, such enchanting air, and beheld such beauty, - sea and sky melting in a sapphire ring of mist: mountains towering above us. "rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun:" flowers with their sweet language of color; whole hedges of gorse. with its shining yellow blossoms, heather and broom making rocks gay; merry children moving the whole wav by the roadside, with bunches of roses, buttercups and daises, with their lisping "datimi gualche cosa."-is to have in one's memory a store of gems of unrivalled and "purest ray serene."

The bay of Lestri, though far less celebrated than that of Spezia, appeared to us more beautiful. The blue mountains extending round and shutting in the bay, and casting their shadows like great thoughts in the clear waters, rivetted our gaze. The scene along the shore, as we left, was very picturesque, and each foot of the way would have made a charming picture. The women were sitting on the sand, just out of reach of the waves that crent almost to their feet. making and mending nets. Here and there a lateen sail boat flapped like a heavy-winged bird on the water. Men in red caps were rope-making - laeti. which grow in the dry sand, or spring out of the clefts of the rocks, gave an Oriental air to the scene. The road has, on one side, the sea with numerous gulfs and caves, and on the other, stupendous walls of rocks, rising grandly above us. The bends and defiles show us glittering Campaniles perched on hill tops, and we faintly catch the last chimes of some monastery bell. How often these picturesquely situated convents, with their chimes, have recalled 'Les cloches du monastire," which is the favorite of all our young lady performers in America. The taste of the Italians in selecting sites for their churches is unrivalled; and you rarely pass through a village, ever so small or dingy, that has not some beauty in its church or campanile.

We pass through immense olive groves, and soon came to figs also. The road winds up the mountain almost constantly through avenues of olives and figs, and it is hard to imagine a better contrast than the fig, with its serrowy irregular branches, and large bright green leaves, against the compact rusty olives. Flowers nod in the crevices of the rocks, and daisies, and butter-cups, and dandelions star the fields. Every bend in the road gives us new images of beauty; villas white on the hillsides, a field of stone wells, a spring with a huge precipice, an octagonal Mosaic tower, numerous marble arches by the road side, with statues and pictures of the Madonna, enormous aloes, a nearer view of some mountain approach, lending new enchantment, (CAMPBELL to the contrary, notwithstanding,) glimpes of the blue sea, from some height, pines standing like sentinels on some lovely hillside, a shepherd herding his sheep on a plain of Arcadian beauty, an out-crop of slate rock, a line of hills stretching down in soft undu lations to the water below, here and there a felucca with its white sail gleaming through the forest in terstices, fruit trees in full bloom, churches, towers, lemon groves loaded with fruit, terraced hills of the greenest hue, so bright and joyous, blue peaks above melting like Hope into upper air, the long shadows on the mountain sides. Oh! it is indeed impossible to give any idea of what was to be felt and enjoyed in these hours. A thousand times, half wild with beauty, we cried with PETROCH,

> "Udrollo il bel paese, Che Appenine parte, il mare Circondu e l'Alpe."

Had but some dear friends for longed been with us, to have lent the charm of poetic feeling and highest receptiveness, it would have been too perfect a day.

As if in harmony with the delight of Nature. our Vetturino had appeared in a gaver sash and a new straw hat. His four stout horses trotted gaily, and whenever we passed through any town, they were put to a furious speed, while the whole population stood agape with wonder and admiration. In this way we rolled through the town of Lavagra, with its huge slate quarries. The pleasant river of Lavagraro winds through lovely groves, where vines twine together, poplars and mulberries. We passed some hedges of wild blackberries, and picked some strawberry flowers. Chiavari, with its beautiful bay, come next: a town of 10,000 inhabitants, with arcades in all of its streets. Through these streets we thundered, and began another ascent amid a long avenue of olives and figs. The road overhangs the Mediter ranean in some places, and again we lose sight of it entirely. We counted, higher up, a greater variety of trees, - larch, pine, fir, cork trees, arbutus, rharub, or locust, traditionally supposed to be the variety which afforded support to John the Baptist. As we began to desend, the views were surpassingly beautiful. Rapallo lies on the very sea shore; here we paused to observe the women at their lace work It is in this village that most of the celebrated Genoese lace is made. All through the streets they were sitting at work, with their pillows, pins, and silk rolls. We watched them very attentively, while some of the ladies made purchases.

We pass along the shore to a little village cele brated for its coral fisheries, but containing only a few red-capped men and desolate looking women. The picturesque ruins of a monastery rise on a bold promontory - cliffs of hard luccia and groves of chestnuts succeed, and we proceed to Recco, a hand some village with a very curious church, and fine campanile. The bells in the tower are ringing for noon as we pass—the sun reigns in an unclouded zenith—the peasants sleep in their carts. We creep up the mountain slowly; up, till the tall firs seem to pe lost in clouds. The wild flowers here are very beautiful; there were whole rows of the wild gladiola. The little beggars now pressed on both sides of us with their roses, lilacs, and jasmins. Great nedges of hawthorn, in full bloom, furnish other beggars with missiles to attract our attention. We had a splendid view from this mountain top, and made a rapid descent down, down, to a long tunnel through which suddenly broke upon us the whole bay, and the city of Genoa in the distance. The

vision. Emerging, we come upon the town of Ruta, where we stopped. Here we alighted, and standing on the bold projection, looked our fill. Before us, spread out broadly, was the Mediterranean, called here, il mare di pomente; below, a valley of richest verdure; to the left, terraced hills, green with vine festoons; to the right, countless hills, sloping down to the rocky ledges and caves where break the waves with ceaseless murmur; and beyond these bays, Genoa, the superb, with all her spires, and forts, and towers The bells chimed softly in a round mosaic tower, with a marble shrine to the Virgin. We feasted our souls on this scene; we could not tire of looking at those vast hills, sloping so green to their rocky bases, on the numerous bays of the shining sea. Then we went back through the tunnel, in whose dark center is a shrine to the Madonna, and what s change. Before us were the mountains, below them the hills, far, far down a smiling valley. We sat upon a daisied knoll, and picked up bits of marble jutting out of the slate rocks about us. The air was invigorating as wine, and far, far more so; it was so clear that we heard a horse's tramp at a mile distant. The olives, and firs, and pines gave blended hues to the mountain sides. We gathered daisies, and laid them away in our memories. That hour and that view will ever have its own peculiar shrine. With extreme regret we left this charming town of

Ruta, at 3 o'clock. Our road led up and down the hill sides and along the bays, with white villas and lofty campaniles sparkling on richly-wooded promontories. Figs and olives continued to abound, and we saw many picturesque olive gatherers in the trees, their bright red caps gleaming out at a distance like blossoms.

Recco is a pretty little town, with innumerable picturesque studies for the artist. There was a pretty bridge, and peasants near it washing their linen, or, as is the custom, beating the clothes on the stones. Now we go up, and now down hills, every step a picture; here an old arch, with ivy garlanding it; here a steep wall of rock rises, and on the other side, overhanging the sea, a garden full of the perfume of roses, with tall oleanders in bloom. Hedges of prickly pear and curious flowers mingle with vines and olives, and figs, and orange groves.

Nervi, a gay little town, with a pretty bridge of three arches, preserves, and bright painted houses,five boys bestride one donkey,-men pass with bags on their heads, instead of hats. We rattle furiously through the village, past queer old frescoes, an old church, a campo santo, a fine old ruin, a stone parapet that seemed to jut over the sea, and we come to a wretched little village of picturesque and dirty fishermen. The white waves broke on rocks, and

"The stately ships go on to their haven

The "sailor lad" has never heard of Tennyson, but he recalls to us this most exquisite poem.

And so on we go. The glittering sunlight on the sea has given place to shadows and softer hues, while the mountain tops are rosy with a glorious sunset, as we begin to count the forts of Genoa. A few moments more, and we are speeding through the old gate,-we are in the streets,-we meet carts and carriages, gay horsemen, and peasants in cotton vails, monks, and soldiers. We cannot repress our disgust at being again in a town,-at leaving behind us forever all that glorious scenery. Alas, alas! we have lost it. We rattle on, in these narrow streets, with high houses, shutting out light; we see the Genoese ladies wrapped in their vails, with that stately grace peculiar to them, moving to their houses. Suddenly we stop. Here is the Hotel d' Italie, with its court and statues,—we must alight. Adieu to the Vettura, the gay Vetturino, and adieu to the journey from Pisa to Genoa. ARNO.

FUN, FACT, AND FANCY.

THE metal most men have in them is brass Hope may bud under clouds, but it blows only in unshine. OCCUPATION is necessary to give us command over

THEY are not reformers who simply abhor evil.

Such men become in the end abhorrent to themselves. FOLLY is the queen of the world; we all, more or

bells. ANGER wishes a man had but one neck: love but

one heart; grief two ears; and pride, two bended NATURE is not always understood; she is sometimes

making poetry, when we think she is only making weeds. No man is happy without a delusion of some kind. Delusions are as necessary to our happiness as

"Don'r you think, husband, that you are apt to believe everything you hear?" "No, madam, not

IF some men's bodies were not stronger than their minds, they would be crooked enough to ride upon

their own backs. "I HAVE a fresh cold," said a gentleman to an acquaintance. "Why do you have a fresh one? Why

don't you have it cured?" THERE is a Gaelic proverb:--"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eves."

A PERSON who was in delicate health being asked by a friend "if he would venture on an orange?" eplied, "No, I thank you; I should roll off."

If a man is odious in society, he might as well be in prison. The worst prisons are not of stone: they are of throbbing hearts, outraged by an infamous life.

A WITTY fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting, he muttered:-"I have no desire to see the town burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes.'

PLEASURE is to a woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves,-if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys. INTIMACY has been the source of the deadliest

enmity, no less than of the firmest friendship; like some mighty rivers, which rise on the same mountain, but pursue a quite contrary course. Women are called the "softer sex" because they

are so easily humbugged. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer estentation to happiness, mere dandy husband to a thrifty mechanic.

To trust in human love is often to be pierced as with thorns; to lean on human faithfulness is to feel the broken shaft entering the side; but no one ever trusted in God's love and found it grow cold; no heart ever yearned towards Him, and stayed itself upon him, and found him unfaithful and unkind. magic of this enchanting view was indescribable.

# Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 55 letters My 23, 26, 29, 27, 8, 23, 44, 25, 23, 34, 20 is one of the United

States. My 47, 54, 48, 2, 59, 19 is an island in the Atlantic ocean.

My 40, 16, 27, 7, 45, 19, 23, 14, 24 is a bay off the coast of Maine. My 5, 09, 41, 29, 11, 22, 42, 6, 32 is a city in Scotland. My 39, 9, 34, 21, 6, 46, 14, 27 is a lake in Canada West.

My 52, 55, 26, 38, 4 is a county in Indiana. My 35, 22, 31, 15, 17, 33, 13, 34, 3 is a cape on the coast of

Africa. My 4, 34, 18, 49, 7 is a river in Spain.

My 23, 51, 19, 37, 25, 54, 12 is a village in New York. My 1, 25, 23, 10, 43, 27, 23, 36, 53 is a mountain in South America

My 51, 2, 28, 55 is a sea in Asia. My whole is a proverb of Solomon.

Gainesville, Wyo. Co., N. Y. J. M. BRAINERD. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOW WAS IT DONE?

A SHARP youth, having gone to visit a good-natured country uncle, the latter placed on a table fifteen large, fine oranges, and fifteen apples, and desired his promising young nephew to take half. Young America, not altogether liking the apples, was about to help himself to the oranges; but this monopoly of the best fruit being objected to, the old gentleman told him to range all the fruit in a circle, and take every ninth. Our hero, nothing daunted, mustered his wits, and very cleverly ranged them in such a way that, by taking away every ninth, he left all the apples on the table, and pocketed the oranges. How did he arrange them?

Glendale, Ohio, 1861. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A COLONEL formed his regiment into a square, (that is, an equal number in rank and file,) and found that he had 39 men over; and increasing the number in both rank and file by one man, he wanted 24 men to complete the square. How many men had he?

Alabama, N. Y., 1861.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 594.

Answer to Biblical Enigma:— Who so keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles. Answer to Riddle:-To-day.

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