

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.)

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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#### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corsesponding Editor.

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

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# AGRICULTURAL.

CHARCOAL AS A MANURE,

A very interesting discussion took place at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society, on the value of charcoal as a manure. The President had planted a large orchard, and a portion of the trees occupied ground where, two years before planting, had been a charcoal pit. As there was much refuse charcoal left, a bushel or so of the coal was given to some of the trees in the neighborhood, and not occupying the site of the old pit. The growth of the trees manured with charcoal was really surprising, as a gentleman present test fied, who, but a week before, had been upon the ground. They were about twice the size of those that had received no charcoal, and had made a most extraordinary growth. Some gentlemen who had used charcoal without apparent benefit, and others who considered this material of no manurial value of itself, being insoluble and almost indestructible, sought for some means to account for the benefit received by the trees other than the direct influence of the charcoal. Of course, in every old coal pit a great amount of ashes are found, which all know to be of great value to most soils and crops. The earth, too, becomes burned, and the good effects of burning, on a clay soil, are very apparent. This is a common practice in Europe, and we have now a piece of ground, in a heavy clay soil, as "mellow as an ash heap," and producing twice as much as the land around, where two years since we burned a brush heap. How far from these sources was very considerable, we cannot doubt. From remarks made at the meeting, we thought that perhaps the nature of charcoal was not perfectly well understood by all, and that a few facts might not be uninteresting or unimportant to our

readers generally. Nearly all plants are composed of fifty per cent. of carbon or charcoal, that is, when dried, and of course they require a great amount of this substance for their growth and maturity. But, it must be remembered that plants take up their food either in the gaseous or liquid form, and therefore particles of charcoal that cannot be dissolved or made gaseous, are of no direct benefit in supplying their wants. It is the opinion of those who have given this matter special attention, that plants obtain most of their carbon from the atmosphere. Bous-SINGAULT made a series of experiments to test this point, and found that the common Borage, after a growth of five months, from the 3d of April to the 5th of September, produced ten times as much vegetable matter as the soil in which it grew had lost during the same period. In other words, it had drawn nine-tenths of its carbon from the air. In other experiments with potatoes, beets, clover, wheat, and eats, with a given quantity of carbon applied as manure, after a course of experiments for four years, he found that the crops gathered during this time contained three times the quantity of carbon given in the manure, while the land contained as much as at the commencement of the experiments, and that, therefore, the plants, during their growth, must have derived two-thirds of their carbon from the air.

The question may arise in the minds of some, how this large demand for carbon in an available form is supplied, and why the air does not become exhausted. All of our ordinary manures are composed largely of carbon, and this by decay is gradually re-converted into carbonic acid, and thus is furnished a portion of the carbon required. A large portion of the carbonic acid ab orbed by plants is almost immediately restored to the air by the respiration of men and animals. Ordinary combustion gives back to the air much of the carbon taken up by plants. The air emitted from the lungs contains one hundred times more carbonic acid than when it is respired. It has been estimated that an individual in the course of twenty-four hours emits from the lungs five ounces of carbon, and thus in a year gives off from the lungs upwards of one hun-

Though we cannot say much for the direct influence of charceal as a manure, yet it is of vast value to the farmer and gardener. Its mechanical effect is excellent on a stiff soil, rendering a cold clay warm and friable. For the growth of early vegetables there is nothing better, as it absorbs both heat and moisture, and is not liked by insects. Then, for use in the compost heap as an absorbent, and a deodorizer of the best yet the most offensive manures, it is almost invaluable.

We give the following on this subject from one of Prof. Johnston's Agricultural Lectures:

The light porous charcoals obtained from wood, (especially from the willow, the pine, and the box,) and from animal substances, possess several interesting properties, which are of practical application in the art of culture. 1. They have the power of absorbing in large quantity into their pores, the gaseous substances and vapors which exist in the atmosphere; and on this property, as I shall explain hereafter, the use of charcoal powder as a manure probably in some measure depends. 2. Thus of ammonia they absorb 95 times their own bulk, of sulphuretted hydrogen 55 times, of oxygen 9 times, of hydrogen nearly twice their bulk, and of aqueous vapor so much as to increase their weight from 10 to 20 per cent. They also separate from water any decayed animal matters or coloring substances which it may hold in solution; hence its use in filters for purifying and sweetening impure river or spring waters, or for clarifying sirups and oils. This action is so powerful that port wine is rendered perfectly colorless by filtering through a well prepared charcoal.

In or upon the soil, charcoal for a time will act in the same manner, will absorb from the air moisture and gaseous substances, and from the rain and from flowing waters organized matters of various kinds, any of which it will be in a condition to yield to the plants which grow around it, when they are such as are likely to contribute to their growth. 3. They have the property also of absorbing disagreeable odors in a very remarkable manner. Hence animal food keeps longer sweet when placed in contact with charcoal-hence, also, vegetable substances containing much water, such as potatoes, are more completely preserved by the aid of a quantity of charcoal - and hence the refuse charcoal of the sugar refiners is found to deprive night soil of its disagreeable odor, and convert it into a dry and portable manure. 4. They exhibit also the still more singular property of extracting from water a portion of the saline substances it may happen to hold in solution, and thus allowing it to escape in a less impure form. The decayed (half carbonized) roots of grass, which have been long subjected to irrigation, may act in one or all of these ways on the more or less impure water by which they are the ashes and the burning helped the growth of the irrigated—and thus gradually arrest and collect the trees, we will not attempt to say, but that the benefit | materials which are fitted to promote the growth of the coming crop.

### USE OF LIME AS A MANURE.

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent—who wishes to know how much lime to use to the acre and mode of applying the same—we re-publish the following articles from a former volume:

\* \* \* The benefit of lime as an ameliorator and fertilizer of the soil has often been alluded to and discussed in the Rural, and hence we need not now enter into particulars. In a recent conversation with Mr. John Johnston, of Seneca countythe meritorious pioneer of tile draining in this country, and one of the most thorough and profitable practical farmers in Western New York-we learned some important and interesting particulars relative to the value of lime, founded upon his experience. Mr. Johnston is of opinion that lime is the great panacea for our wheat soils, both in sections where the elements of fertility are lacking, and where the midge prevails. He commenced the use of lime some twenty or more years ago, by applying twenty bushels on a half acre of wheat. The benefit was so marked and astonishing to both himself and others, that he soon after lined two acres, which producing like beneficial results, induced him to subsequently apply lime to a large portion of his farm. The quantity used has varied from forty to eighty bushels per acre, and his practice has been to apply at the time of or just previous to sowing wheat-placing the lime in heaps of a bushel or more, allowing it to remain a sufficient length of time to become air-slaked, and then spreading and harrowing in with the wheat.

By this means Mr. J. is of the opinion that he has greatly and permanently enhanced the wheat producing qualities of his soil—his average product of wheat for the last eight years being as large as that of any equal period in the last thirty years. In addition to liming, however, he has underdrained most of his farm, and made liberal use of barnyard manure, (an important item, as considerable stock has been kept and fattened on the farm,) so that his large crops are not attributable to lime alone, though it has proved a highly remunerative fertilizer. He believes, however, that lime is the great need on most of the wheat soils of New York, and that its application would prove a source of marked and lasting benefit—restoring the fertility of wheat farms which are deteriorated, and so increasing the crops follow well directed effort. The trees are healthful

the former average yield of the staple product of the last year; they are bearing heavily the present who know it. Its beautiful color and exquisite country.

The intelligent reader is of course aware that lime will not prove alike beneficial on all soils, yet we believe its application would be vastly and permanently useful on many farms in almost every wheat-growing locality of Western and Central New York. Mr. Johnston avers that if now a young man, he would lime his whole farm liberally, especially as the beneficial effects of one good application lasts nearly a life-time,—and if a second liming is necessary, a light one will answer. On wet land lime will be of little or no benefit,—and its application would also probably be nearly or quite useless on soils based upon limestone. In the former case underdraining would first be necessarv, - and in the latter, deep plowing would be the best remedy to restore or bring up the lime and other elements of fertility taken from the surface soil by constant cropping.

Mr. Moore-Dear Sir:-I notice your article on lime, and you state our conversation as correct as could be expected, considering we were traveling in railroad cars in the night. I will try to explain it more fully.

I commenced liming about 30 years ago by experi menting with 20 bushels on half an acre. That half acre looked so much better the next spring that I contracted for 900 bushels for the succeeding fall, and put it on at the rate of forty bushels per acre. That gave me a great crop on land that was said to have been cropped 30 years without any manure; I then got lime for nine cents per bushel, taking a whole kiln at once. I kept liming until I had all always paying well for the cost, besides making much more straw to increase the manure. The last I limed was fourteen years ago; I then made an experiment with 100 bushels to the acre on two acres, and 55 bushels to the acre on the remainder of the field (16 acres.) The two acres with 100 bushels to the acre yielded an immense crop; had it not been on the hardest and poorest part of the field I presume it would have all lodged. Although lime stiffens the straw much the wheat is clearer, plumper, and of finer quality. A good liming will last 20 to 25 years, and then the land may require 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. I said that if I were a young man I would lime all my unlimed land at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. It would be little cost for a few hundred farmers in Western New York to each try 25 bushels on half an acre of wheat this fall, and next harvest, and in all probability long before they would see the result. There is nothing that I can say, or any other man can say, that will convince men like their own experience.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

FEEDING SUGAR TO BEES, WHILE conversing with Mr. SIMS about winemaking, an incidental remark of mine led him to say that there was a great deal accepted as axiomatic which could easily be proved the reverse by any man bold enough to attempt it. For instance, he had seen it asserted that it was not profitable to feed bees sugar with a view to increase their production of honey-others had asserted that the bee would not manufacture honey from sugar at all. bees, one season, eight hogsheads of sugar, and they manufactured it into honey, which he sold at thirtyfive cents per pound. Except white clover honey. he had never seen any to compare with this sugar honey. He said, "Let a man eat sugar honey thus made and he will not eat blossom honey, if he can get the former." He said one stand of bees made eighty-four pounds of honey from sugar in thirty days. He took it to the Fair, received a premium for it, and sold it afterwards for twenty-four dollars. But he says it is not profitable thus to manufacture sugar into honey, except a large price can be obtained for the product. The best of sugar should

### DWARF PRARS IN EGYPT.

My friend, CHARLES KENNICOTT, proposes planting an orchard of standard pears. And he repeatedly expressed his distrust of dwarfs for Egyptian planting. While his large horticultural experience ought to give weight to his horticultural opinions, I am led to believe that his prejudices created by a disasterous experience in latitude 42, with untried and ill-suited varieties, have much to do in influencing his opinions in latitude 39, where climate and soil bear no analogy.

Together, we rode down to Centralia, the junction of the main line and Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and called upon C. A. Montross, Esq., whose little plantation of dwarf pears I had visited soon after it was planted, a few years ago. On seventy-two feet square he has seventy-two dwarf pear trees. The soil is like that heretofore described -a prairie soil, with perhaps a greater proportion of red clay in it than in that of the prairie on which my notes were written. I think this dwarf orchard is underdrained. It is certainly well cultivated; and each individual tree is a delight to any one who likes to see success dred pounds of carbon in the form of carbonic acid. in sections where the midge prevails as to maintain and full of fruit. A good crop was taken from them

On another lot, one hundred and sixty by two hundred and forty feet, Mr. M. planted four hundred dwarf pear trees last year—evidence enough that he gains confidence in the much abused dwarfs, in proportion as he gains in experience. This last named orchard has also been thoroughly tiledrained, and is also thrown up in narrow beds. securing complete surface drainage—the trees being planted on the center of the beds.

On this question of the relative profit and pleasure derived from planting dwarfs and standards, Mr. MONTROSS, with characteristic emphasis, gave the preference to the dwarfs. That it is entirely practicable to succeed with dwarf pears in this county and latitude, there can be no doubt. A return may be expected from standards, if planted. And those who invest first and largest will surely reap a rich

#### BUT OF DWARF APPLES

I gain no favorable experience, either North or South. Side by side with the pears, of the same age and planting, with the same culture, were fine looking trees, barren and unfruitful-"not worth the space they occupied—indeed, I would not have them in a barn-yard," said Montross. I have seen standard trees of the same age, variety, and planting, with the same culture, loaded with fruit when Mr. Dwarf was entirely innocent of any other burthen than leaves. This is a matter of some importance here, for thousands of dwarf apple trees have been sold in the West to those who swallow, without blinking, the specious stories of imaginative the old land limed; and it paid well—the first crop | tree peddlers. Will not some one of your Western readers tell us if they have any experience going to prove the profit of dwarf apple culture? It would be a relief to hear.

### QUINCES AND APRICOTS

Are producing finely on Mr. Montross' grounds He thinks the former may be grown here with great ease and profit as a market fruit. I think so too certainly profitably if easily, judging by the prices asked for this fruit in the Chicago market last fall. And I can see no reason why the quince may not become a standard product of these Egyptian fruit

### BRUSH FOR PEAS.

This item for towns people who cannot get brush easily. Mr. Montross had purchased a few rods of woven wire fence, which he uses as a brush for his peas. The peas do not hesitate to cling to it; and it lasts. When the season is over, it is rolled up compactly and stowed away in Mr. M.'s convenient and well furnished barn, where it is always in order for on. Let those who object to any other than Tom Thumb peas, because of the brush, look out the cost of wire fence.

### BUGS AND TIN.

I noticed a pile of funnel-shaped tin cylinders, the smaller end of each four inches in diameter, perhaps, and the larger end six inches. Length of cylinder six inches, I should think. I asked their use and, was told they were made to protect vines from the bugs, &c. The smaller end of the cylinder is put in the ground and is an effectual protection. The inside of the funnel should be painted a dark color. The outside may be left bright. These cost He had proved both to be errors; for he fed to his three dollars per hundred, and are regarded a good investment.

### THE CONCORD GRAPE.

Testimony continues to accumulate in my note book, in favor of this grape, because of its hardiness, rapid growth, productiveness, and freedom from all diseases of vine and fruit which destroy or affect the profitable culture of other varieties. Mr. MONTROSS says, "It is the grape of all others for this country. The fruit never rots, and it makes more wood than all the other grapes on my place." This confirms other testimony heretofore published in the RURAL.

### STRAWBERRY NOTES FOR 1862.

Two weeks since, I was looking over George B. Davis' ten-acre strawberry patch, in the north part of the city. This plantation embraces, as leading varieties, Wilson's Albany, Hooker's Seedling, Longworth a Prolific, and British Queen. In this garden two kinds of culture are adopted. One is hill culture; the other is that of allowing two or three rows of vines to run together, renewing these beds every third year, and keeping them thinned out, free from weeds and well cultivated. This last process is applied in the culture of the Wilson's Albany and Longworth's Prolific; the former to the Hooker and British Queen. In both cases the runners are cut off. HOOKER'S SEEDLING.—There is little need that I

commend the flavor of this fruit. But it is not generally known as a valuable market berry. For carriage, long distances, it is not adapted; but it will carry as well as Hovey's Seedling; and that has been sent hither, in drawers from Kentucky. Produced near market, however, it proves profitable - especially under the system of culture adopted by Davis. When I saw it, I could detect little difference in the amount of fruit promised by it and the Wilson's Albany. The trusses seemed equally numerous and well filled. But the culture costs drawers, as well as the Black-Cap, is doubtful; but more; and the fruit brings more among consumers | put up in quart packages, as strawberries are sent,

flavor render it both attractive and popular in market.

DAVIS, with his inimitable chuckle, thus expressed his opinion of the Hooker,—"Let anybody run down those berries; yes, be golly, let 'em run 'em down if they want to! I tell ye, there are a few of my friends in the city who nudge me under the ribs and say, 'the 'ooker for me, GEORGE'!"

It is evident that the Hooker enjoys good food and plenty of it — that it thrives under it, especially with the system of pruning adopted here. I noticed sundry barrels of liquid pigeon manure distributed convenient to the Hooker plantation, and every evidence, in the condition of plants and amount of fruit, that it was so distributed for a purpose. Indeed the vines, or a portion of them, are liberally "liquored up" two or three times a week.

LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC.—As before said, this berry is cultivated by DAVIS. He thinks highly of it; but he does not call it as productive, or as profitable for market culture, as the Hooker. The Longworth has been repeatedly commended to me, the present season, by cultivators, as a productive and palatable fruit. CHARLES KENNICOTT thinks it an excellent berry for Egypt. It may be for home use; but it is doubtful if it will serve the purposes of the Egyptians as a fruit for this market.

PRUNING STRAWBERRY VINES.—The season has been wet, and a heavy growth of vines has resulted. As I walked through GEORGE's strawberry grounds and swept my hands over the vines in order the better to estimate the burthen of Fragaria they bore, I noticed a great many leafless stalks, which I was sure could not have grown without the aid of leaves. I remembered to have seen this pruning practice recommended, and to have experimented with it once myself, with some satisfaction. But this was the first time I had seen it adopted and practiced on a large scale. I learned of one of the gardeners who accompanied me, that the German women employed to pinch off the runners were also instructed to take off the tops of the rank suckers which the warm wet weather pushed forward. These stalks are of no more use in the development of the fruit than so many weeds, and are equally as injurious. Talking with George about it, afterward, he urged that it was done to let in a little sunlight on the fruit and hasten its ripening. I asked if he did not think it would add a little to the size of the fruit; a slight twinkle of the eye said "yes," while he urged that he did not think it best to publish all these things, asserting that of the hundreds who had visited him, no one, that he knew of, had detected this feature of his culture. Hence it was one of his professional secrets. Of course, the RURAL reader must regard it a secret; he need not tell his neighbor of it, unless he chooses.

EVERGREENS AND STRAWBERRIES.—At Aurora, Kane Co., the other day, I had the pleasure of looking over Mr. E. Sims' northern fruit farm of thirtyone acres—the greater proportion of it planted with Wilson's Albany Strawberry. Mr. Sims adopts the hill culture - rows two and a half feet apart and plants a less distance in the row. Late in autumn he covers his beds with prairie hay or other coarse litter, and removes it from the vines in the spring. He puts on two or three tuns per acre. It is left on the ground between the rows during the summer. and serves as a mulch, and keeps the fruit from the

Here, as in Egypt, his soil is thrown up in narrow beds, affording excellent surface drainage. He prefers the low, wet soils, for the strawberry and raspberry. He finds his plants grow better, bear more fruit, and are equally safe with his system of surface drainage. I noticed he was planting evergreens in different parts of his strawberry grounds. He said he had experimented somewhat, and had found that he could grow more and better truit with the protection and shade which evergreens and deciduous trees afforded. In latitude 401 he planted a fourth of an acre with McAvoy's Superior Strawberry. On this quarter acre there were seventy evergreens, many of them large, and at least one hundred other trees and shrubs; and he gathered from the McAvoy's, thus planted, thirty-five bushels of fruit. Other experiments have convinced him that shade in our climate is no disadvantage in the production of this fruit. Perhaps not, where irrigal tion is impracticable in latitude 401. He proposes to plant the Early Richmond (Kentish) Cherry with the evergreens on his strawberry ground.

THE AUSTIN SEEDLING .- Mr. SIMS thinks this a promising fruit. His experience with it has not been great, but very satisfactory. He intends to give it further trial and will report. He is more confident of success with it on the prairies than with the Triomphe de Gand, with which he is experimenting. He is not highly gratified with the promise the latter gives. Davis has plowed his under and don't believe in the foreigner at all. Nevertheless, with the testimony for it, it ought not to be discarded without further trial.

### THE PURPLE CANE RASPBERRY.

I have seen several small plantations of this fruit, the present season, which premise well. And the testimony is all in its favor as a productive and delicious fruit. That it will carry to market, in

it may be carried long distances safely. Because of its productivenss and good quality, it is likely to Riley County Wool and Stock Growing Company," become a popular fruit.

#### GOOSEBERRIES, AGAIN.

Mr. Sims has six thousand two hundred Hough ton's Seedling Gooseberries planted, which are bearing very heavily. They are planted five feet apart each way, and cultivated as corn is cultivated—does not cost more annually to cultivate them than a field of corn covering the same area. It is a low estimate to place the yield from these bushes this year at three hundred bushels. They are now selling in this market at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per bushel. But suppose he gets but \$1.00 per bushel, it is a better crop than corn or wheat. Currants are just | in the State. I would not wish to be quite so hard as easily grown and are still more profitable.

Another word about marketing gooseberries. I have seen, within two days, gooseberries received here in tight barrels, that were nearly destroyed. They had no ventilation, had heated, and were more or less jammed by carriage in so great bulk. Other packages, in small gunnies, containing about a bushel each, came an equal distance in perfect condition. The latter sold quickly at a dollar and a half a bushel; the former were nearly half of them worthless, and the other half went slow at a dollar it?" I showed him the wool; he said it was first per bushel.

#### A GOOD RESOLUTION.

The farmers of Henry county, in this State, recently held a Convention, at which they passed sundry resolutions, of greater or less importance or significance. Among them I find the following, which I commend to the farmers of the Westespecially of Illinois:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the clubs in this county to receive nothing but gold, silver, or U. S. Treasury Notes for their produce, and that this resolution take effect on the first day

The West is flooded with Eastern currency, much of which is worth less than our Illinois currency of a year ago. It will save farmers trouble, and future embarrassment, if they firmly adhere to the spirit and letter of the above resolution, and exchange their produce for no other money than that above specified. They get little enough for their products, and should get money actually worth its nominal value, or face. A little firmness and united reject tion of all other currency will secure good money and sustain Uncle Sam.

#### BRIEF AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMING PROSPECTS IN POTTER Co., PA. - A few words in relation to our farming prospects in this section. The weather for the past six weeks has been very advantageous for work, though May was too dry, it having rained at only three different times. But in June, up to the present date, full one-third of the days it has rained more or less. We were visited by an untimely frost on the morning of the 16th inst., which nipped corn and tender vegetables a little, and did no good to timothy and clover, which had attained much growth. Winter wheat and rye look well, and the recent rains have pushed on the spring grain, and if the next few weeks are favorable, I think we shall have an average yield of all sown crops, and a small one of apples, with plenty of blackberries—which comprise our staple fruit crop.—A. S. LYMAN, Potter Co., Pa., June 20, 1862.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.—I noticed in a late issue. of the RUBAL a communication from a subscriber, desiring information on the subject of lime as a fertilizer. In New Jersey and some of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, lime has been extensively used as a fertilizer for the last twenty years. Many farms in that region which would sell for no more than twenty-five or thirty dollars an acre, are now worth a hundred, and the improvement has been made almost wholly by the use of lime. But renovating worn out lands by the use of lime is a business which a man should understand before engaging in it extensively. It does not act like stable manure, and produce a beneficial effect in whatever manner applied. In fact, were it so used, it would in many cases prove a serious injury instead of benefit to crops. Formerly, the spread it broadcast, at the rate of fifty bushels of his Department, not exceeding in weight thirty-two slaked lime to the acre, on land prepared for wheat, and just before sowing. But more recently the practice has been to spread it as early in the season as possible, on sod intended for corn the next year. By the first method but little if any effect would be observed in the crop of grain, but the crop of hay following would be more than doubled, as well as the crops following. By the last method a very marked effect would be observed in the corn and following crops. Its effect will always be most distinctly seen in grass. In the extensive peach orchards of New Jersey, lime is almost the only manure used .- J. D., Bowling Green, Ohio.

FREE FARMING IN A GOOD COUNTRY.- The new Homestead Bill offers farms to all the houseless and landless in christendom. The value of those lands, compared with the Eastern and Middle States, is inestimable, save in point of internal improvements. The Pilgrims occupied nearly the poorest land in America, and settlements have advanced to better and better land through the Western States and Territories, yet as good land remains unsettled as heaven's light makes glad; and is now offered, a free possession — only enter and occupy.

My friends of New York and New England who have sterile lands, and who are not "joined to your idols." leave those lands to any who have money to invest where it will afford 4 per cent., and spend your latter days where digging stone, manuring and waiting for snow drifts to melt away, does not occupy so much of your time. Internal improvements will follow settlements, and the Leavenworth and Pawnee, and Pacific Railroads will soon open the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific States through this portion of the West, and offer to us a

market, East or West, as circumstances suggest. Your servant is of opinion that no State in the Union is more independent to-day in articles of provision than Kansas. She has a surplus of all provisions, except tea and coffee. A wild tea grows on the prairies here, which some physicians recommend as a substitute for the black and green teas. High prices of coffee drive many to the use of peas, rye, barley, and other substitutes for that. We are dependent on our neighbors for clothing, and yet we have the greatest cloth making facilities, but we have not the machinery. Cotton comes to ample perfection, and Flax and Hemp grow very nicely, and unlike most prairie countries, this rolling and spring-watered country is adapted to wool-growing and the healthy condition of flocks. All, at home or abroad, may avail themselves of the greatest

embodied in the "Constitution and By-Laws of the (a copy of which is herewith sent you.) The Big Blue river contains several water privileges equal to the Connecticut at South Hadley. We need manufacturers. Please send them to examine for themselves.—LORENZO WESTOVER, Manhattan, Kansas,

ABOUT WOOL GROWERS AND BUYERS.—In a late number of your paper I noticed the request of a wool buyer to blow up the farmers on the subject of preparing their wool for market. Now, sir, I would ask, why not blow up the buyers? The one you quote says he don't believe there is an honest farmer as that, but I will say that I believe there are but very few honest buyers, who understand the business, that will make no difference between good, clean, Merino wool, and coarse, dirty, badly done-up wool. I have been trying for the last ten years to make what improvement I could in preparing my wool for market. It was of good quality, and in good condition, as I took the utmost pains with it. Now for the honest buyer. Along he comes. "Is your wool in market?" "Yes." "Well, where is rate. "What is your price?" "Fifty cents." "I will give you forty-five cents, and that is the highest figure that we have paid anywhere." Yet I found out afterwards that he had paid forty-five cents for coarse, dirty, badly put-up wool. So you see that is all the pay I get for my pains-taking. Now, how long is this state of things going to last? I say until competent judges are sent out to buy wool. I hope that the farmers, with your assistance, will be able to bring good wool up to its proper standard. Also that my brother farmers will take the thing in hand and see if we are all so dishonest, for I feel a little touched.—G. B. T., Montour, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE following is the Act recently passed by Congress, and approved by the President, establishing a distinct Department of Agriculture in the National

Government:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established at the seat of Government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture of the most general and comprehensive sense of in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, a "Commissioner of Agriculture," who shall be the chief executive officer of the Department of Agriculture, who shall hold his office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President, and who shall receive for his compensation a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his Department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by

of which experiments shall be kept in his office,) by the collection of statistics, and by any other appro-priate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test by cultivation the value of such of them as may worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers. which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his reports, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall receive and have charge of all the property of the agricultural division of the Patent Office in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the Department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture, and remaining unexpended. ated for agriculture, and remaining unexpended. And said Commissioner may send and receive through the mails, free of charge, all communica-tions and other matter pertaining to the business of ounces

ounces.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint a chief clerk with a salary of two thousand dollars, who in all cases during the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or when the said principal office shall become vacant, shall perform the duties of the Commis-sioner, and he shall appoint such other employes as stoner, and neshall appoint such other employes as Congress may from time to time provide salaries corresponding to the salaries of similar officers in other departments of the government, and he shall as Congress may from time to time provide, employ as Congress may from time to time provide, employ other persons, for such time as their services may be needed, including chemists, botanists, entomologists, and other persons skilled in the natural sciences pertaining to agriculture. And the said Commissioner, and every other person to be appointed in the said Department, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office or appointment, make oath or affirmation truly and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him. And the said Commissioner and the chief clerk shall also, before entering upon their duties, severally give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of ten thousand, and the latter in the sum of the thousand dollars, with conditions to render true and faithful account to him or his successor true and fatchul account to him or his successor in office, quarter yearly accounts of all moneys which shall be by them received by virtue of said office, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury; which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Approved, May 15, 1862.

### The Bee-Beeper

Chinese Mode of Taking Honey.

DURING my sojourn in this place, I had an opportunity of witnessing a novel mode of taking honey from bee-hives. The Chinese hive is a very rude affair, and looks very different to what we are accustomed to use in England; yet, I suspect, were the bees consulted in the matter, they would prefer the Chinese one to ours. It consists of a rough box, sometimes square, and sometimes cylindrical, with a movable top and bottom. When the bees are put into a hive of this description, it is rarely placed on or near the ground, as with us, but is raised eight or ten feet, and generally fixed under the projecting roof of a house or out-building. No doubt the Chinese have remarked the partiality which the insects have for places of this kind, when they choose quarters for themselves, and have taken a lesson from circumstance. My landlord, who had a number of hives, having determined one day to take some honey from two of them, a half-witted priest, who was famous for his prowess in such matters, was sent for to perform the operation. This

of the buffaloes which were kept on the farm attached to the temple. He came round in high glee, evidently considering his qualifications of no ordinary kind for the operation he was about to perform. Curious to witness his method of proceeding with the business, I left some work with which I was busy, and followed him and the other priests and servants of the establishment to the place where the hives were fixed. The form of the hives, in this instance, was cylindrical; each was about three feet in height, and rather wider at the bottom than the top. When we reached the spot where the hives were placed, our operator jumped upon a table placed there for the purpose, and gently lifted down one of the hives, placing it on its side on the table. He then took the movable top off, and the honeycomb with which the hive was quite full, was exposed to our view. In the meantime an old priest having brought a large basin, and everything being ready, our friend commenced to cut out the honeycomb with a knife made apparently for the purpose, having the handle almost at right angles with the blade. Having taken out about one-third of the contents of the hive, the top was put on again, and the hive elevated to its former position. The same operation was repeated with the second hive, and in a manner quite satisfactory. But it may be asked, "Where were the bees all this time?" and this is the most curious part of my story. They had not been killed by the fumes of brimstone, for it is contrary to the doctrines of the Buddhist creed to take away animal life; nor had they been stupified with fungus, as is sometimes done at home - but they were flying about above our heads in great numbers, and yet, although we were not protected in the slightest degree, not one of us was stung; and this was the more remarkable, as the bodies of the operators and servants were completely naked from the middle upwards. The charm was a simple one; it lay in a few dry stems and leaves of a species of Artemisia, (wormwood,) which grows wild on these hills, and which is largely used to drive that pest, the mosquito, out of the dwellings of the people. This plant is cut early in summer, sun-dried, then twisted into bands, and it is ready for use. At the commencement of the operation, which I am describing, one end of the substance was ignited and kept burning slowly as the work went on. The poor bees did not seem to know what to make of it. They were perfectly good-tempered, and kept hovering about our heads, but being apparently quite incapable of doing us the slightest injury. When the hives were again properly fixed in their places, the charm was put out, and my host and his servants carried off the honey in triumph.—Fortune's China.

#### Singular Occurrence.

A populous and well stored hive belonging to one of my neighbors, swarmed on the 14th of July, 1855. It sent off three distinct swarms in quick succession, and these had clustered separately on a tree, when I arrived at the scene. On asking from which hive they had issued, one marked No. 3 was pointed out. As I saw no bees at its entrance, I turned it up and found it completely deserted. While an effort was being made to hive the two smaller swarms, they rose and united with the larger; and in attempting to shake this down, the whole body rose in violent agitation, whirled around with great noise, and then suddenly returned en masse to the hive they had deserted, entered it and speedily became quiet. Under the places where the two small swarms had settled, two dead queens were shortly after found — Pesenbeck.

### Bees and Grapes.

I NOTICED last year, for the first time, that the ees eagerly visited my grapes when ripe, and felt willing to excuse their supposed depredations, because the previous spring and summer had been very unpropitious to their honey-gathering vocation. But, on more closely scrutinizing their proceedings, I found that in no instance did they attack sound fruit, even when perfectly ripe, but contented themselves with gleaning in the wake of more powerful marauders. I saw that they invariably alighted on such fruit only as had been pecked by birds or punctured by wasps and hornets. I ver perceived a bee attempting to injure sound fruit. Those kinds of grapes which were not attacked by birds, wasps, or other insects, remained unvisited by the bees.— H. H. K.

Hiving Bees.

I want a hook that will teach a beginner how to manage bees. Please inform me, through the RURAL, the price of the one you would recommend. - H. A. PERSONS, Ellisburgh, N. Y., 1862.

Langstroth on the Honey Bee, price \$1.25, and Quimby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping, price \$1.00, are both good books.

I WANT to ask, through the columns of the RURAL, if there is any way to make bees light in a handy place to hive when swarming? If so, I would like a little light from you or some of the numerous readers of the RURAL, as my bees light in bad places to hive; frequently in the currant brush or on the trunks of fruit trees. - D. P. T., North Farmington, Mich., 1862

### Worms Destroying Bees.

I believe the worms are eating a swarm of my bees. What shall I do in such a case? -G. V. A., Schenectady, N. F., 1862. We know of no way but to transfer the swarm to another hive.

### Aural Spirit of the Eress.

Coal Oil for Moles.

J. M. K. writes to the American Agriculturist, that he banished the moles, which were very destructive in his grounds, by the use of coal oil. A small opening was made with the finger, at intervals along the track, from a tablespoonful to a gill of the liquid was poured in, and then covered to keep in the scent. This was repeated as often as a fresh track was made, and they soon left in disgust. He recommends the crude, unrefined oil, which can be had cheaply.

### A Two-story Milking Stool.

"Something new under the sun," in the shape of a milking-stool for kicking and unruly cows, is described by a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. The stool can be made of inch boards, and has many advantages over the old-fashioned one. First procure a piece of board of sufficient size to accommodate the milker, and have, in addition room for the milk-pail. This may be put on legs of about eight inches in height. Then upon this erect another seat or stool, covering half the space of the bottom one, for the milker to sit, thereby giving him a chance in front to let the pail remain firm and steady, not liable to get kicked over, and by being pastural privileges in America, under a system man, in addition to his priestly duties, had charge up from the ground kept free from dirt and mud, substitute.

and so close to the udder as to prevent loss from milking over, &c. If a cow is in the habit of kicking, the milker, by using a stool of this description, can have both hands to prevent her heels from coming in contact with the pail, which sits firm upon the front part of the stool, steadied by his knees. He could in a short time effectually break a cow of the habit of kicking while being milked.

#### A Good Word for the Skunk.

THE American Agriculturist takes up the cudgel in defense of the despised but seldom-kicked skunk, and gives him a good notice. Our cotemporary says:

All summer long he roams your pastures at night, picking up beetles and grubs, poking with his nose potato hills where many worms are at work. He is after the grubs, not the tubers. He takes possession of the apartments of the woodchuck, who has quartered himself and family upon your clover field or garden, and makes short work with all the domestic arrangements of that unmitigated nuisance. With this white-backed sentinel around, you can raise clover in peace, and the young turnips will flourish. Your beans will not be prematurely snapped, and your garden sauce will be free from other vermin. The most careless observation of his habits shows that he lives almost exclusively upon insects. While you sleep he is busy doing your work, helping to destroy your enemies. In any fair account kept with him the balance must be struck in his favor. Thus we often find friends under the most unpromising appearances, and badly abused men are not unfrequently the benefactors of society.

#### Pork vs. Poultry.

A FARMER from West Newbury, Mass., (says the Springfield Republican, ) interested in the relative value of pigs and hens, has jotted down his observations and experience for the year 1861. He says:-" Commenced the year with fifteen hens, one turkey, and two swine. Raised during the year forty chickens and twenty-eight turkeys; killed and set so many hens that the average number of layers would not exceed eleven. Had 166 dozen eggs, or on an average of 180 each. The average price of the eggs was 15; cents a dozen, which gives \$2.35 as the produce of each hen. The flock eat two quarts of corn daily, or, on an average, 1; bushels each per year. Calling the cost of the corn 63 cents per bushel, it makes the board of each hen 94 cents. The account reads as follows:

Dr.—To 15 hens and 1 turkey, Jan. 1, 1861	\$8	50
To 37 bushels of corn, at 63 cents	23	31
To oats and barley	1	80
To shorts and potatoes	ī	37
•		_
	<b>\$34</b>	
Cr.—By poultry, sold 351 lbs. at 13 cents.	\$45	68
By 166 dozen eggs at 15% cents	25	90
By hens on hand Jan. 1, 1862	14	15
,		- 1
	\$85	68
Net profit		
Dr.—To estimated value of swine, Jan. 1st, 1861	\$8	00
To 42 bushels corn, at 63 cents.	26	46 l
To 3 bushels barley, at 76 cents		
To 20 bushels turnips, at 15 cents	8	00
To 400 gallons skim milk, at 4 cents	16	00
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		_
	\$55	
Cr.—By 810 pounds pork, at 7 cents	\$56	70
Net profit		രം

"The cost of a pound of pork by this estimate is 67 cents, and of a pound of poultry 61 cents. Fowls are freed from lice by frequently mixing sulphur with their food, sifting snuff in their nests, and whitewashing their roosts. All things considered, the checkered Domnicks are models for the farm; they are hardy, lay well, set better, and eat best."

### Cultivation of Grasses.

FROM an editorial upon this subject in the last issue of the Rural Register (Baltimore) we take the following paragraph:

It is a common complaint among intelligent farmers, and the fact is verified by statistical returns, that the average yield of meadows, as also that of arable lands, is less at the present day than it was twelve or fifteen years ago, and some of the more scientific agriculturists have attributed this deterioration to the prevailing ignorance in a great measure among farmers in regard to the nature, uses and relative value in the way of nutriment of the various species of grass. The best grasses, even when natural to the seil under culture, run out earlier than the coarser and less valuable sorts, and this fact should be constantly borne in mind. Of all the grasses, Timothy is the most nutritive, but upon uplands, for home consumption, the Orchard Grass will be found most profitable. Lime, potash, and the phosphates, must be present in the soil in which grasses are grown, and in sufficient quantities to keep the yield year after year up to the highest acreable product; but liquid manure, which contains the fertilizing elements in a soluble state, is also of surpassing advantage when properly applied. The true plan in seeding down to grass is to stock the land not with one sort of seed alone, but with a variety, taking care however as far as possible to sow only the seeds of such grasses as come into flower about the same time. It has been demonstrated that only a certain number of seeds will grow on a given area; that not more than two seeds of blue grass, for instance, will grow upon a square inch of ground; whereas by seeding the same space to timothy, and multiplying the kinds, some five or six different varieties will fill up and mature upon the same space of ground. Of course, all other things being equal, the greater number of plants that can be made to grow and flourish upon a given space, the heavier will be the product of hay to

### Inquiries and Answers.

WHAT AILS THE Cows?—I have got two two-year old heifers that give milk this summer for the first time. Before they were turned to grass their milk was as good as I would ask for, and it is now until nearly through milking. It first commences to be a very rich cream color, and still worse until it is clear blood. Will you, of some or your numerous readers, please inform me of the cause, and also how it can be remedied? and oblige—A Subscriber, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

That Subsoil Attachment.—About three years ago you gave an account, in your valuable paper, of attending a trial of a Subsoil Attachment to common stubble plows, composed of rotary diggers, for pulverizing the subsoil. You seemed to think that the invention promised to be a useful one, and you suggested some improvements that you thought might be made in regard to the plow. Now I think I have not heard any more about it, and I forgot the patentee's name. Has not the inventor the ability or the gumption to introduce his invention?—or has "it been weighed in the balance and found wanting?" Any information in regard to it would be thankfully received by — A CONSTANT READER, Elgin, Kane Co., III., 1862.

We believe the invention alluded to a good one, but the patentee had so many other "irons in the fire "-being a sort f "universal genius"—that he neglected the matter, and hence it has not been brought into practical use. BURNHAM'S Subsoil Attachment, noticed in the RURAL of the 31st ult, is a promising improvement, designed to accomplish the same object as the former, and will, we think, prove a good

## Rural Notes and Items.

READERS OF THE RURAL are reminded that the second half of its Thirteenth Volume commences with this number. All who desire the continued prosperity of the paper - that its value and usefulness may be augmented rather than diminished - are again invited to contribute the results of their observation and experience in Rural Affairs for publication in its pages, while any efforts to maintain and increase its circulation will prove most acceptable. See notice on seventh page-under head of "A New Half Volume."

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c. -Since our last report the weather has been favorable for most crops. Last week closed with very warm, seasonable weather, and on Sunday, (29th,) the thermometer marked 88° in the shade. A copious rain fell on Sunday night, producing quite a change in the temperature. Vegetation has taken a fresh start, the recent copious rains and warm weather giving it an upward and onward tendency. Most crops are rapidly recovering from the effects of the drouth, though grass must be a short crop. Those likely to be short of forage should sow patches of corn and turnips, as it is not yet too late. We subjoin a couple of items received while closing this number for the press:

Weather, Crops, &c., in Northern New York .- Whatever may be the state of the weather and prospect of the crops in other parts of the country, in this vicinity things do not look so encouraging as might be expected. Having returned from a tour through this section, I can speak with certainty in relation to the prospects of the season. Up to this date (July 1st) there has not been a drop of rain since May 2d, with the exception of a shower on the 12th of June and one on the 20th; with scarcely any dew. May was cold and dry with a northeast wind; so was June until about the 20th, since which time the weather has been uncommonly dry and hot. There was a severe frost on the 15th of June, which killed nearly all of the beans and other tender vegetables which were planted, and caused much injury to corn. The previous winter was very severe on grass-most of the meadows and pastures having been more or less killed out. Cattle in the pastures can scarcely support themselves, much less prove beneficial to the dairyman. Most of the meadows are extremely thin and light, and cannot, unless rain comes immediately, yield ten per cent. of last year's crop. Potatoes which have been planted since the middle of May have scarcely made their appearance, and corn, with a few exceptions, not tall enough to weed. Whatever may be the final result of the season, we look with much anxiety.-J. H. Moore, Brandon, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Crops in Northern Wisconsin .- We have had very cool weather until to-day, when the thermometer indicates 86° above zero. Four weeks ago the farmers were wearing pretty long faces, as the spring was so backward that wheat was sown very late, and for three or four weeks wore a "golden hue," and was very thin at that; but about the 15th we had one or two very heavy showers, and now the prospect for wheat is very good—an excellent color, and stooled very much. Corn is scarce, and there has seen too much cold weather. Potatoes late. Oats look very well. Clover very heavy .- O. BERRY, Fond du Lac, Wis., June 25, 1862.

THE SEASON IN THE WEST .- Chicago, June 28, 1862. - The wet weather continues. We have had but one really hot day since my last. The weather, however, has been favorable to growing grass and grain. Corn is backward; but there is time enough yet to mature a good crop. There is nothing very discouraging in crop prospects in the West. Farmers have more to fear from the currency which is afloat here. They are advised to take only Uncle Sam's "green-backs" and specie for their products. Specie is worth from 7 to 10 per cent. premium, and the "green-backs" from 1/2 of one per cent, to 21/4 per cent. premium in eastern currency.—c. D. B.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR - Progress of Arrang are glad to learn that very gratifying progress is being made in preparing for the State Fair, which is to be held on the grounds of the Monroe County Society, near this city, Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st, 2d, and 3d. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, in Rochester, considerable preliminary business was transacted, and a number of important matter definitely arranged for the exhibition. All the gentlemen selected as Superintendents have accepted the positions tendered them, and a much larger number of Judges than usual -which may be regarded as very favorable indications. JOHN HAROLD, Esq., of Queens Co., the experienced General Superintendent, has been actively engaged in perfecting arrange ments on behalf the Society, while B. M. BAKER, Esq., President of the County Society and Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, is making decided progress in preparing the grounds and fixtures, and we have no doubt all will be accomplished in a satisfactory manner and due season Contracts have been let for the permanent buildings, and their erection already commenced. The various business offices, and structures for the convenience of exhibitors and their stock and articles, have also been arranged for and will be completed in good style. Mr. O. S. HULBURT, of this city, has the contract for furnishing meals and refreshments during the Fair, and from his large experience in that department, and uniform success at local exhibitions, we judge he will refresh the people abundantly.

FIELD TRIAL OF FARM MACHINES .- The Illinois State Agricultural Society is doing a good thing this year by providing for a field trial of reapers, mowers, and heading machines, to take place this month at Dixon, Lee Co. The trial promises to be one of great interest, and of much greater magnitude than at first designed. Notice has been received by President VAN EPPS, he informs me, that there will be exhibited horse powers and thrashing machines, sorghum mills and evaporators, rotary spading machines, mole draining machines, haypitching machines, &c., &c. Half-fare tickets will be sold on the railroads centering at Dixon. Notice of the precise date of the trial will be given as soon as it can be determined, depending, of course, upon the condition of the harvest -C. D. B.

- Since the above was placed in type we have received, and publish in this number, an advertisement of the proposed trial, to which we refer all interested for premiums, regula-

THE NEW TAX BILL.—We give some of the most important amendments to the new tax bill, recently passed by Congress. The bill only awaits the President's signature to become law, and is to take effect the 1st of August:-" On all cloth. knitted or fitted fabrics of cotton, wool, or any other material before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached or prepared in any other manner, a duty of 8 per cent, ad valorem. On and after October next, a tax of 1/2 cent shall be levied on cotton. Whenever duty is imposed on any article removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on or after July 1st. No duty is to be levied on any sales by judicial or executive officers making auction sales by virtue of judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executors and administrators. Tax on watches and piano fortes is stricken out. On horned cattle exceeding 18 months old, slaughtered for sale 80 cents per head. On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head. On all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents per head."

BUTTER AND CHEESE. - An exchange gives the following receipts at New York of butter and cheese for the twelve months ending May 1, in the years—

1861.

Butter, pkgs, 448,764 Cheese, pkgs, 835,777 586,297 981,725 Exports of butter and cheese from New York to foreign orts for twelve months, ending May 1, in the years—

1861. Butter, pounds, 13,494.873 Cheese, pounds, 29,838,260 There was a very large increase last year over the previous welve months, although that total was without any precedent in the history of the trade.

THE WHEAT HARVEST IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS was in the 'full tide of successful operation" last week, and must be nearly completed. The crop is generally reported good, and the yield remunerative. The Chicago Journal of the 28th ult., says: - "The farmers in the Southern part of the State

are in the midst of their wheat harvest. The greatest difficulty they find is the scarcity of laborers. Our advices from that region all agree that the quality of the new wheat was never better, and that the yield is abundant."

### HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN N. Y.

#### FIRST SESSION.

THE Annual Summer Meeting of this Society was held in Rochester on the 25th ult. President BROOKS called the Society to order at 11 o'clock. The attendance was unusually large for the summer meeting, but the show of fruit was rather meager, though very good collections of strawberries and some cherries were exhibited by several persons.

The President appointed Messrs. Downing, GAVITE, and BEADLE, a committee to examine the fruits on exhibition.

The following questions, the discussion of which was deferred at the last meeting, were presented:

PEARS. WI .- What are the best eight varieties for market, and or

what stock should each be cultivated? VII.-What are the best ten varieties for family use, embracing a succession through the year, and on what stock

should each be cultivated? VIII .- What is the best form of pruning the Dwarf Pear Tree, and what is the best for the Standard, and the best

season for doing it? YX. - What are the advantages of pinching?

The committee appointed for the purpose also presented the following new subjects:

I .- What useful results have been found to follow the use of Ashes, Lime, or Charcoal? Upon what Fruits, and how applied?

II.—The application of manure to the surface. At what season is the application most beneficial, and in what condition should the manure be when applied?

III.—The Current Woom. What are its habits? What are the most effectual means for its destruction? 'IV.-The White Grub. What are its habits? What are the

most effectual means for its destruction? 'V.-Has the use of Salt been found to be beneficial to Quince Stocks, or to Plum Trees?

"VI.-What new varieties of the Strawberry have been found

to promise well in the experience of this Society?

#### DISCUSSIONS.

Best Pears for Market and Family Use.

What are the best eight varieties for market, and on what stock should each be cultivated.? What are the best ten varieties for family use, embracing succession through the year, and on what stock should each be

cultivated? To save time it was agreed that members present should hand in a list of varieties of pears they thought most desirable for market and family use,

and the following was the result: For Family Use - On Pear Root. Bartlett, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 Doyenne d' Ete, \_\_\_\_\_

Seckel 9	Des Nonnes 2
Flemish Beauty,	Belle Lucrative, 2
Osband's Summer	Rostiezer, 2
	Beurre Giffard 2
Lawrence 4	
A number of other varieties	received one vote each.
· On Qui	nce.
Easter Beurre 6	Beurre Diel 2
Seckel 9	Duchesse d'Angouleme 3
	Belle Lucrative 2
Glout Morceau 4	White Doyenne 2
	Vicar of Winkfield 2
Several other varieties one ea	eh.
For Market -	On Pear Root.
Bartlett 9	Lawrence
Sheldon	
Rostieser and several others	one vote each.
On Q	uince.
Duchesse d'Angouleme10	Flemish Beauty 4
	Vicar of Winkfield 3

#### Triomphe Jodoigne, White Doyenne, Easter Beurre, and several other varieties, obtained a single vote. Best Form for the Pear.

What is the best form of pruning the Dwarf Pear Tree, and what the best for the Standard, and the best season for doing it?

Seckel \_\_\_\_\_4 Doyenne Boussock\_\_\_\_\_

W. P. Tewnsend, of Lockport, was decidedly in favor of the pyramidal form. Trimmed pretty severely, cutting back to within three or four buds of base of shoot. Pruned generally after severest frosts of winter are passed, otherwise the bud left for the leading one is sometimes injured. Would branch adwarf tree within about a foot of the ground. and a standard from two to two and a half feet. A vigorous tree does not require to be pruned as closely as one that makes but little growth.

Mr. ELLWANGER agreed with Mr. Townsend. In pruning dwarf trees it is necessary to observe the habits of different varieties, as this must govern somewhat in the operation. Poor growers require close pruning. On different soils, too, trees grow more or less vigorously.

Mr. Downing said trees of different habits require different treatment with the knife. Dwarf drees of varieties making a perpendicular growth might branch near the ground, but those making a herizontal growth, would require to be pruned up some distance, or the fruit would hang upon the ground, and he had always noticed that the fruit growing on or very near the earth is destitute of flaver.

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, knew of one orchard where the trees were of beautiful shape, like a well pruned Arbor Vitæ, full of small branches, where the sun could not penetrate. This he thought was unfavorable to good fruit, and carrying pruning to extreme, sacrificing the fruit for the beauty of the tree.

H. M. HOOKER, of Rochester, had observeed the same state of things; in fact, he owned some trees that he thought were far too thick, made so by over

H. N. LANGWORTHY said it was quite evident to him from observation, the past few years, that pear cultivators were pruning too close, and thus crippled their trees. He advised leaving them a little more to nature.

Mr. LEE, of Newark, said his practice agreed with that described by Mr. Townsend, except in this, that some of the weak growing sorts he cut in August, to aid in the formation of fruit spurs.

### Pinching the Pear.

What are the advantages of pinching?

A A A A

Mr. ELLWANGER being called upon for hisopinion of pinching, said that he believed it desirable, for several purposes -- to check too rapid growth, to assist in the formation of fruit-spurs, and also to thin the tree as much as necessary for the admission of light and air necessary to the perfection of the fruit. A tree that is pinched will require but little winter pruning. Mr. E. pinches, in June, the lateral shoots only, and not those designed for the formation of the tree, taking off the tops of the shoots and leaving four or five buds.

#### SECOND SESSION.

On assembling in the afternoon, the President delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Fruit Growers' Association:

Scarcely any worldly interest is of more impor-tance than the one you have met to consider;

tance than the one you have met to consider; scarcely any has been treated with more indifference and neglect.

In the brief record of man's early history, we are told that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground," put him into a garden and there made "to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and gond for food." Yes, good for food.

He who wrought this miracle of miracles—man—and knew his wants, was careful to tell us, as His first announcement succeeding that creation, that He put man where there were trees "good for food," with the command to dress and care for them.

If the business men of this age were getting up a

with the command to dress and care for them.

If the business men of this age were getting up a world, about the last thing they would think of would be a fruit tree, and about the last thing they would do would be to care for it. Fruit is rarely in our bills of fare, or comes in questionable shapes. If moderns have all the ailments that "the Elixir of Life" is warranted to oure, they had better consider how they came by them; possibly they may conclude to substitute apples and peaches for pastry and pork. It is my firm conviction that no person can enjoy uninterrupted health without the regular use of fruit in its ripe and natural state. In this I am supported by the highest medical testimony.

Profoundly as I admire the ladies, and admitting them to excel McClellan himself in "masterly combinations," I will die before I will admit that they can ever flavor a Hooker strawberry or a Seckel pear.

can ever flavor a Hooker strawberry or a Seckel pear. Whoever expects a French cook, or anybody else, to equal in richness and delicacy of flavor the products of the trees, pronounced on divine authority good for food, is audaciously unwise. Then let us have more fruit as a part of our regular meals.

have more fruit as a part of our regular meals.

Fruit, like everything truly valuable, must be sought with care and pains. The glittering prizes of this world are not drawn by careless hands. Richest gems are deepest down; brightest glories bought with sternest sacrifice; no wonder, then, that these fair products that have gathered perfume and flavor from Heaven's choicest stores come through much tribulation. True, here and there a bush or plant, reveling in forest mold mixed by God's own hand, gives us preclous fruits, to show how things grow in Paradise; but the rule is if a man will not work neither shall he eat. I suppose a just God has sent armies of caterpillars, and all sorts of will not work neither shall he eat. I suppose a just God has sent armies of caterpillars, and all sorts of nasty worms, blights, and mildews, to punish laziness and indifference, and teach us all that eternal vigilance is the price of — fruit. Multitudes of men and women will start up and say, We have tried everything; we have smoked, snuffed, ashed, limed, and kerosened the worms, till we have killed the bushes. What more could we do? Fil tell you. These enemies have been making their approaches for years; they first sent out their skirmishers, then established their pickets, but we paid no attention till they made their assault in full force, and then we were overwhelmed. Our agricultural and horticaltill they made their assault in full force, and then we were overwhelmed. Our agricultural and horticultural journals have been giving pictures of these insects for years, and telling us to be on our guard; but we paid no attention. When they were few we could pull their heads off, which I feel confident is a "certain cure;" but having outnumbered the locusts of Egypt and filled the ground with their deposits for another year, it will take a good deal of dust and smoke to use them up. Still, the regular use of slaked lime will kill the currant worm.

We want more thorough knowledge in all the

slaked lime will kill the currant worm.

We want more thorough knowledge in all the departments of vegetable and animal life. We need more rigid scrutiny, a deeper insight into the causes and influences that work unseen by our careless vision. Learned professors, forgetting for a while the stars beyond our reach, the dead dialects, and the lowest strata, should strive to unfold the conditions of healthy growth and acquaint us with the weak points of our insect adversaries. We want sentinels at every point of observation. Deep and profound research should unfold hidden mysteries and bring to light the enemies that assail us. If a prefound research asolid unfold modes mysteries and bring to light the enemies that assail us. If a tree blights in this locality, and not in that, we should know what is peculiar to each. When different results are obtained, observe the precise difference in treatment; do it carefully and critically. Nature's laws are fixed and immutable—avery tree and plant obeys them—there is no such cany. Nature's laws are fixed and immutable—every tree and plant obeys them—there is no such thing as caprice or accident. Let science unfold these laws. If a result is obtained, we have only to put everything in that precise shape again to obtain the same result without any variation. There is no uncertainty of results, if you know your instrumentalities. talities.

Talities.
You have come together, gentlemen, to talk and to listen; to exchange what you do know for what you don't know. Where there is so much to learn, and so brief a period to learn it, it is our privilege, it is our duty, to avail ourselves of the knowlege and experience of others, and so thoroughly furnish ourselves for our work in the shortest possible time. I take this occasion to express the great obligation that the whole country is under to gentlemen of large experience and matured judgment in fruit growing, who come here from time to time to comminicate, without reserve, what they have learned on these subjects, and I ask, in all seriousness, of the public at large, a respectful hearing. The acknowledged difficulties that beset the growing of the finer kinds of fruit, furnish reasons enough for counsel kinds of fruit, furnish reasons enough for counsel

together.

More than that, we need to have our interest excited, our efforts awakened, our enthusiasm kindled, by these discussions, these exhibitions, these friendly greetings.

If I knew all about fruit growing, I would make

a pilgrimage here three times a year, on the same principle that the Arab goes to Mecca, the Catholic to Rome, and our Methodist friends to Camp Meeting. I always go home determined to dig about my trees more thoroughly, and put on a little more

The neglect of fruit trees throughout the whole country, is positively horrible. It comes among the catalogue of crimes; for no man has a right to leave out of his own life, or out of the life of his family, any comfort, or pleasure, or profit, which might be theirs. Hoping for a continued and an increasing interest in our meetings and in our dis-cussions, I bid you double your diligence in this

The Committee appointed to examine Fruits on exhibition presented their report, which was as follows:

Chewries.—One collection, two varieties, viz.: Mayduke and Gov. Wood, from Dr. W. Sylvester, Lyons.

Strawberries .- Collection of fifteen varieties, comprising among others Triomphe de Gand, Hovey, Fillmore, Austin Seedling, Jenny Lind, Peabody, Downer's Prolific, and Cutler's Seedling, from Dr. W. Sylvester, Lyons.

A new seedling, of very dark color, rich flavor, and good size, premising well, from J. A. Paine, Clyde. Collection of six varieties, comprising Wilson, Triomphe de Gand, Trellope's Victoria, and others, from William Webster.

A new pistillate seedling, called Russell's Great Prolific originated by H. Russell, of Seneca Falls, in 1856, very large. four and three-eighths inches in circumference, color bright red, flavor "very good," flesh rather firm, juicy, and rich; appears to be very productive, and promises to be valuable. Exhibited by Geo. Clapp, Auburn.

Three baskets containing very fine samples of Triomphe de Gand, Wilson, and Hooker, and one basket Early Purple Guigne Cherry, from Joseph Harris, Rochester.

Mr. Moore, of Rochester, exhibited a seedling strawberry, which, in size, form, and flavor, is something like the Tri-

### DISCUSSIONS.

Ashes and Lime.

What useful results have been found to follow the use of Askes, Lime, and Charcoal? Upon what Fruits, and how applied? H. T. Brooks planted an apple orchard six years since, and a part of the trees were planted where there had been a charcoal pit two years before. He also put some of the refuse charcoal to the other trees planted in the vicinity of the old pit. The trees having the benefit of the charcoal had made a vigorous growth, in this respect excelling all others in an orchard of twelve acres. The President considered charcoal of great value for manure, especi-

charcoal would double the value of the manure much from their depredations. By law their de made on any farm.

Mr. Downing inquired how much Mr. B. thought the farmer could afford to pay for charcoal.

Mr. Brooks could not say how much farmers would be justified in paying per bushel for charcoal

but thought it could not be prized too high. Mr. Ellwanger visited the orchards of the President the past week, and was very much surprised to observe the difference between the trees that had received the charcoal and those planted in the ordinary soil. They were double the size, and had made an extraordinary growth. He believed they were Greenings.

Dr. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, said that among the English gardeners of Canada he heard a good deal said about burned soil. They sometimes lay down a layer of fresh lime, and covered this with sods, then another layer of lime and sods, until they have a pile high enough. This is watered and the turf is thus burned, and the product is considered very valuable for fruit trees. Perhaps the burned soil of the coal-pit had more influence on the President's than the charcoal. His experience caused him to doubt whether the extraordinary growth of the trees in Mr. BROOK's orchard was chargeable to the charcoal.

Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, said the absorbent power of charcoal is very great, and it will keep the soil moist and furnish plants with abundance of water. Our black ash swamps furnish farmers with charcoal, that can be obtained for the trouble of get-

ting it out. The President thought the free use of animal manures had been in many cases injurious to fruit trees, causing a blight, and he was glad to find a cultural Society. good substitute.

L. B. LANGWORTHY had been of the opinion that liberal dressing of animal manures was one great cause of blight in pear trees - producing plethora and bursting of the sap vessels; but his theory was somewhat shaken on seeing a large pear tree about killed with the blight, that had grown on a poor sandy soil and near a bank, where a portion of the soil was washed away from the roots down the bank. Charcoal is insoluble, indestructible, and therefore inoperative as a manure. As an absorber it is good. Ashes are valuable in the garden, the orchard, and everywhere. Mr. L. had never seen ashes applied where they were not productive of great good. One bushel of unleached ashes is about equal to four of leached.

Mr. Holmes, of Syracuse, had found the liberal use of ashes to hasten the maturity of grapes, and improve them much, both in quantity and quality.

#### Application of Manure.

The application of manure to the surface. At what season is the application most beneficial, and in what condition should the manure be when applied?

Dr. Sylvester had changed his plan of applying manure. Now applies mainly to the surface. He had also changed somewhat, the character of the manure used, composting stable manure with black

Mr. Downing applies manure on the surface, in the autumn, and forks it in in the spring.

H. N. LANGWORTHY had used liquid manure the past season and had met with very unusual success. The effect was quick and marked.

### Currant Worm.

The Current Worm. What are its habits? What are the most effectual means for its destruction?

Mr. ELLWANGER had tried many, in fact most of the remedies recommended, and the present year had succeeded in saving the leaves and destroying the worms with slaked lime, put on in a powder. It must be done every day, or at least every other day, while the insects prevail. There would be no trouble in saving the currants if this were attended to faithfully, but neglect for a day or two might prove ruinous.

H. N. LANGWORTHY found suds made of soft-soap the best remedy, and one at hand in every family. It should be used as strong as possible without injuring the foliage.

Dr. Sylvester never saw any at his place until a year ago last summer. Had a row of Whitesmith seberries which he was anxious to save, and tried whale oil soap, one pound to four gallons of water. Found it effective. Applied the soap every other

### White Grub.

The White Grub. What are its habits? What are the most effectual means for its destruction?

L. B. LANGWORTHY said that the white grub is the larva of the May Bug, and remains in the ground four years before becoming a perfect insect. They commence operations the second year, but the third year are the most destructive, and in the fourth appear as our well-known May Bug. Knew of no way to destroy them but to dig them up and kill them. They are particularly fond of strawberry plants, and injure potatoes a good deal. Mr. B. remarked that this year there is an unusual scarcity of our common insects - there are but few May Bugs, no Rose Bugs, though he never knew them before to delay their appearance later than the 18th of June. In this section, too, there is a great falling off in the number of the apple tree caterpillar.

Mr. ELLWANGER said the white grub always follows the use of night-soil. Wherever this is applied, great numbers of white grubs will be found.

Mr. HERENDEEN had a piece of ground infested with white grub, and tried to exterminate them with salt. Finally put some in clear salt, where they seemed to live and thrive several days.

Mr. NELSON found great quantities of the white grubs in cow manure.

### Salt as Manure.

Has the use of Salt been found to be beneficial to Quince Stocks or to Plum Trees?

Mr. ELLWANGER applies salt to pear and plum orchards every season. Uses it mainly to kill insects, but considers it a good manure. Applies in February, giving the ground a good coating, making it appear as if there had been a slight fall of snow.

Mr. Downing said salt is good as a manure, but not worth anything for killing insects. Dr. Sylvester believed in using salt, but there

is some danger in the operation. A little too much would kill the trees. New Strawberries.

#### What new varieties of the Strawberry have been found to promise well in the experience of this Society?

No member present appeared prepared to recommend a new variety of strawberry. Some remarks were made upon the character of a few old and well-known varieties.

H. N. LANGWORTHY called attention to the great

ally as an absorbent, and thought the free use of all the early cherries, and strawberries suffer very struction is prevented, on the plea that they devour many insects, but Mr. L. was of the opinion that while they do eat a few worms they do not destroy any of our injurious insects.

Mr Fish said birds were both advantages and disadvantages. The disadvantages are the most apparent and most felt.

Mr. ELLWANGER would encourage the birds, and plant enough fruit to allow them a share, and they will become as tame as chickens.

L. B. LANGWORTHY said birds would not eat caterpillars or beetles, or any of our destructive insects. We have no singing birds in this country to repay us for the destruction they cause. There is a good

deal of foolish sentimentality about this matter. Dr. Sylvester said we grow the fruits and miss them, but birds may eat a million of insects and we would never know it, unless we watched carefully.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as delegates from the Society, to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, to be held at Boston, Mass., on the 17th and 18th of September next:-Joseph Frost, of Rochester; W. P. Town-SEND, of Lockport; E. W. SYLVESTER, of Lyon; S. N. Holmes, of Syracuse; T. C. MAXWELL, of Geneva; E. Moody, of Lockport.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, to be held on the 30th of September next: E. MOODY, of Lockport; H. N. LANGWORTHY, of Rochester; S. B. GAVITT, of Lyons.

The Society then adjourned to meet in this city on the first day of the Fair of the New York State Agri-

### Morticultural Actes.

ELDER BUSHES VS. CURCULIO -- A few weeks since I visited garden in this vicinity, and saw several plum trees heavily laden with fruit. I was requested to examine and see if I could discover any traces or marks of the curculio. I did so upon fruit on the trees and ripe fruit that had fallen off and lay upon the ground. I could discover no marks and no larve in the fruit. I gathered up fruit from the ground and carried it home; it was all perfect. I thought there must be insects; but there had been none at all. Having raised plums, more o less, for twenty years, in Michigan, but never without the effects of the curculio more or less, and sometimes to entire destruction of the crop, you may judge of my surprise when informed that all that had been done was to procure common elder bushes and tie them to the branches of the trees. This had been done every few days from the time the fruit was fairly set until full grown. This man has lived upon the place five years. The trees were upon the place - bearing trees when he took possession; the first two years he tried to save his fruit by shaking the trees and gathering up the curculios upon cloths spread under them. He had very poor success the fruit was all stung and dropped off prematurely. He was in despair the second year, when he was told by (as he said) 'an old Frenchman," that if he would put elder bushes into his trees he could raise fruit. He has tried it three years with the same success—a full crop of perfect plums. — A. C. Hub BARD, in Michigan Farmer.

The above we give at the request of a correspondent, with out youching for the efficacy of elder bushes in driving off the curculio. But, we have grown good plums for many years without failure, until last season, when the blossoms destroyed. Others in this vicinity have done even better.

Unfruitful Quince Trees .- In the Rural of June 21st, M. A. HAWKINS, of Herkimer, inquires what he will do with his quince trees, which have not borne fruit. His trees he probably bought of some traveling agent, and they are undoubtedly, seedlings. With us, seedlings do not often, if ever, bear fruit. I have nine seedlings, raised from the orange quince, which have not borne a half dozen quinces yet, though seven years planted. If the ground where his quince trees are planted is valuable, I would remove them; and if he wishes to raise quinces, he should send to some responsible nurserymen at Rochester, and get two or three trees, or any number that may be desirable, of the Orange Quince, plant them and afterwards giving them clean culture around the roots. Then if the trees do not make a moderate growth, give the ground a little salt. It is necessary to keep off the shoots or suckers and sometimes to shorten in the side branches. If he should try the Orange Quince, and take proper care of the trees, he will undoubtedly succeed in raising quinces in favorable seasons. As to seedlings, they are not worth the ground they stand on, with us; but the Orange Quince has succeeded well with us, and also in other localities where I have seen them. I recommend the Orange Quince only, for I know nothing about the other kinds, but presume the fruit of the other he of but little

"CREMONT PERPETUAL."-Last season I called attention to this strawberry, as exhibited at our Strawberry Show here, by Mr. Daniel Worthington. Early this morning, on his way down to his store, he called on me with a drawer of these berries. They were astonishingly large. He says they are very productive. Their flavor is unexceptionable. They are not as good a berry to carry as the Wilson's Albany; but they will carry as well as Triomphe de Gand. To-day I can buy plenty of berries in market at 8 to 25 cents per quart, depending upon sort and size. These Cremonts were selling at 50 cents per quart! not in large quantities, to be sure, for they are not in market. But the size, brilliant color, and waxen glossy appearance, tempted the half dollars right out of the

ockets of men who could afford such indulgence. Query-May not this variety be identical with the Crescen Seedling? Who knows?-c. D. B.

[The above should have been given in connection with the Strawberry Notes for 1862," on first page.]

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. - Please record the names of the officers of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, which has been in operation for more than twenty years, and holds its weekly meetings every Saturday morning during the wear. President - ORMSBY HITE. Recording Secretary - W. M. Allen. Treasurer—B. D. Kennedy. Our prospect for a full and fine crop of fruit this year is very flattering .- O. H., Louisville, Ky., June, 1862.

MARKING NAMES ON FRUITS .- A correspondent of the London Gardeners' Chronicle, writing of a Paris exhibition. says;--" Among fancy fruits I observed a large dish of the favorite French Dessert apple, the Pomme d'Api, in which each one was marked with a letter, a crest, or other device, produced by placing a piece of paper or cloth of the required shape, on the side next to the sun, causing a corresponding spot to remain uncolored."

TARE SUMMER PLANTING .- The Gardeners' Monthly say nore evergreens have been planted in August and September in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, during the past three ears, than in all the other months, and not one in a thousand fails. There has been quite a revolution in regard to the time of planting evergreens.

### Inquiries and Answers.

SHEARING ARBOR VIT.E.—When is the best time in the season to shear the Arbor Vitse and Red Cedar?—S. R., Center Lisle, June, 1862. Shear latter part of June or early in July, after a fair growth

INSECT ON CABBAGE AND TURNIPS.—Will you or some of

the RURAL readers please to give me some information as to the best method of destroying a small black bug, which is entirely eating up our cabbage and turnip plants, or some remedy that will drive them away? Also the name of the destroyer.—W. R. J. D., Salamanca, N. Y., 1862. The insect is the Turnip Flea Beetle, (Haltica.) Lime or

ashes dusted over the plants when wet with dew will save them, if done every day. Wetting with soap suds is very good. KOLLAR recommends a solution of Wormwood, and HARRIS destruction of fruit by the birds. They take nearly thinks a liquid made from walnut leaves would be as good.

# Domestic Geonomy.

CAKES, COOKIES &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER : - Having proved some of the excellent recipes in your paper, I would like to give a few of mine, for the benefit of others:

SPONGE CAKE.—Six eggs; weight of five in sugar, three in flour; rind of one lemon grated; one-half the juice. Stir the sugar and yolks together; beat the whites to a froth, add to the other, then the lemon, after which add a little soda, and a very little more flour.

HICKORY CAKE. - One and one-half cups of sugar; 1 cup of butter; 2 cups of flour; whites of four eggs; & of a cup of sweet milk; 1 teaspoon of cream tartar; & teaspoon of soda. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the milk, with the soda dissolved in it, then the whites, and lastly the flour, with the cream tartar well rubbed in; one cup of meats. This cake is excellent without the meats, with lemon or vanilla flavoring, but better with

VANILLA COOKIES .- Two cups of sugar; 1 of butter; 2 eggs; ½ cup sour milk; 1 teaspoon saleratus; flour enough to roll them out. If the bean is large, one is enough; if not, one and a half.

To Corn Beef.—For 100 weight:—6 lbs. of salt; 8 oz. of sugar; 6 oz. of saltpeter; 4 gallons of water. Boiled and skimmed, put on cold.

To MIX MUSTARD FOR TABLE USE.—Two tablespoons of mustard; 1 tablespoon of sugar; 1 teaspoon of salt. Mix with boiling water, and thin with vinegar. MRS. E. A. CASWELL. Herkimer, N. Y., 1862.

#### CHOCOLATE MANGE-A REQUEST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I send herewith a recipe for an article reliable and suitable for

invalida CHOCOLATE MANGE. - Soak, in a pint of cold water, one box of Cox's gelatin an hour. Put over the fire one quart of milk and one pint of cream, or three pints of milk; add one pound sugar; a large coffee-cupful of grated chocolate, fresh mixed with a little cold milk and the gelatin, and let it boil five minutes. Remove from the fire and flavor withvanilla. Let it congeal in molds. The French. chocolate is the best to use.

WILL EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, authoress of 'Our Ship," the story in the RURAL of February 15, send you for publication the piece of poetry from which she quoted her caption?—

"How many watchers in life there be, For the ship that never comes over the sea."

I read it long ago, and think it well worth a re-print. In doing this you will greatly oblige one of your constant reader, and an occasional contributor to the Domestic Department. Elbridge, N. Y., 1862.

CURE FOR WARTS .- Bathe the hand having warts in warm water, dry with a soft towel, and touch the top of each wart only with aquafortis; a knitting needle or anything having a small point will answer to take up a small drop sufficient for each wart. In a few days a dead pelicle will be formed on the top. of the warts, which will scale off when bathed in warm water. When this is removed, apply the aquafortis again, and so on repeatedly, till the entire wart is reduced to a level with the true skin. This mode is effective, and without pain. The wart so treated will never come again; but care must be taken that the aquafortis does not touch the true skin about the wart, as it may blister it.— Irish Farmer's Gazette.

HONEY RECIPE.—Here is my honey recipe, which I think good. Put into any nicely cleaned kettle over the fire, one pint of water, one-third or half ounce of alum; bring to a boil. Set the kettle off; put into it four pounds of white sugar; bring to a brisk boil for a minute or so; take from the fire and strain while hot. When cooled to something below blood heat, flavor very slightly with three or four

AN INQUIRY.—Can any of the RURAL friends tell me what time to gather the sweet briar seed? what time and how to plant for a hedge? Also, how to mix paint for a floor that will dry, and what is the best color, and oblige?—Sur. Clark's Hill. Ind.

To Color Orange.—To color nine pounds of cotton, use five ounces bi-chromate of potassa and twelve ounces sugar of lead. Disselve the potash in a pailful and a half of soft water, and the sugar of lead in the same quantity of soft water in another vessel; then dip the cloth in the water containing the sugar of lead, wring it out immediately and immerse in the water containing the potassa. The result is a yellow color. Then dip in scalding lime water and wring out immediately, and the color is a

bright durable orange. I hope some one will tell your readers how to wash white merino. - Mrs. Jane C. Overton, Weedynook, June, 1862.

SAGO PUDDING.—Rinse the sago in cold water; to one pint of milk put a half-pint of sago; stir it on a moderate fire until it thickens like starch; then take from the fire and mix with it three pints of milk, a small cup of sugar, four beaten eggs, nutmeg, teaspoonful of salt, and the grated rind of a lemon; add quarter of a pound of seeded raisins; bake three-quarters of an hour. Good hot, but best

A PREVENTIVE AGAINST MOTHS .- A preventive against these summer depredators on woolen cloths, and also an agreeable perfume for all kinds of clothing, may be made of equal parts of cloves, nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, all ground and mixed thoroughly, and sprinkled over the garments when packed away.

A PROTECTION FROM DAMP WALLS.-Boil one pound of powdered sulphur in two quarts of water for half an hour. Apply with a brush while still warm, and you will prevent the damp and unwholesome oozings from the brick walls of your

workshops.—Household Journal. INDELIBLE INK.—By placing a piece of lunar caustic in the end of a quill, and whittling the same to a point, any cloth, being first slightly damped with water, may be written on so indelibly that no art can remove the color.

COLOGNE WATER.—A very fair article, that will improve with age, may be made as follows:-To one pint of alcohol, add twelve drops each of the oils of bergamot, lemon, neroli, orange-peel and rosemary, and one drachm of cardamom seed.

# Padies' Department.

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

BY JENNY A. STONE

I know not, when in future years My heart shall turn to this sad hour, Whether fond smiles or bitter tears Shall mark the memory of its power; For Life's bright angel soars above, And Death is folded to my heart. I know the bitterness is past-

We are not called again to part. I know that in the May-time sweet The tender grass and wild flowers' bloom Will creen smid the withered leaves To cover o'er my darling's tomb. I know that little nameless grave, Hid in the forest's lonely shade, Is folding to the lap of earth The casket where my gem was laid.

And yet I sit and cannot weep, Though my own precious lamb is dead, And in a dream I wander round The home whence all the light is fled. I sit and fold my empty arms, And say my child has gone to heaven; Shall I, a childless mother, weep Because He takes what He has given?

'Tis hard to know, as years roll on, Through summer's heat and winter's cold, Though I may live to watch and wait, My lamb shall never seek its fold: And yet I shall lie down at last, And rise to clasp her to my heart; Its long dull aching will be o'er When Death shall lose its power to part. Hadley, Mich., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR LIVES AND DUTIES.

"Life is real, life is earnest Life is something more than play.7

EVERY day adds to our lifetime, and whether each day shall be a day lost, or a day gained, we ourselves only can be the disposers; and though we are employed in that department of this great busy earthly whole which to us may seem insignificant, and obscured from the major part of the grand and intricate machinery constituting the fabric of nations, yet one single minor key, if touched by skillful fingers, will produce a harmonious note that will aid in soothing the jarring din of disordered machinery; while if that one little note is neglected, the jar will grow worse and the tumult be increased. So, however obscure our pathway, or humble our duty, if trod uprightly, and performed faithfully, ours shall be a glorious life. Though not on the tongues of the populace shall our glory be sounded, yet far sweeter to our consciences will come in after years the remembrance of days not idly wasted, but fulfilled with tasks faithfully accomplished --- days rife with honest purposes so far performed as lay within our ability, and that "still small voice" within shall answer, and satisfy the feverish longings that come to interfere with our homely labors.

It may be no great part we were summoned to perform on the stage of life; all cannot be star actors - all are not fitted to. It may for a moment keenly touch our pride to consider that we are less capable of standing in high places than others, but if we should rightly consider, laying aside false pride, we should determine. Let us occupy no position where we are not capable of standing; let us seek no elevation where we should sit uneasily. Our duty lies in the plainest every-day life. We have not to wait for more eventful times—surely not at present; we have not to wait for the pressure of trying circumstances, nor any different opportunity to distinguish ourselves. For most likely, should we so wait, and should such circumstances arrive exactly in accordance with our most cherished expectations, far different should we encounter severe trials from what our own fond private fancy had pictured, and instead of heroes, we might prove cowards.

If a blacksmith should sit idle, refusing to any but handsome horses, would the muscles of his arm gain strength?-but, by pursuing his labor constantly and diligently, he grows stalwart and rugged, until he possesses almost a giant's power. So we, through life, by perseveringly pursuing small duties, may finally possess the ability of fulfilling more important ones, should they ever belong to our portion of earthly responsibility; but if we lie abjectly powerless, surely little shall we be ever

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

THERE is an island down the river of years to which we look with eager longing and high hopes. No mariners' oars have touched its borders,-its sod no foot has ever pressed. The glorious Sometime is the Utopia of our dreams. There lie the waters ever calmly on the shore of life. No angry billows dash over shining hopes, sweeping away their brightness; poets' dreams and angels' lives are no more beautiful than the reality there. Fame crowns her votaries with laurel leaves, the boon which they have craved is granted at last; the world bestows its admiration ungrudgingly now. There is rest there - rest for the weary. Those who shrink from their conflict with the world, find calm and quiet in Utopia. Sometimes a longing for rest comes over us-rest which is found, alas! by but few, and we would fain take ourselves from the associations by which we are surrounded, and fly to some distant shore, where care and trouble will reach us never

When such thoughts come over us, instinctively we turn to Utopia, for we know that rest awaits us there. Change comes not there to darken life. The hearts that beat true and fondly for us once, beat forever. The countenance that greets us with smiles is never covered with frowns, but all are the same forever and ever. Death never enters there; our loved ones fade not away before our gaze; the hand we hold in our own grows never cold in our grasp. The weary night is never spent in striving with the Father to let the white winged angel pause not in its flight, nor the morning light found shining on senseless clay. In Utopia the sunbeams lie ever goldenly on the green sward, broken by no mound that covers the heart's dearest treasures. There the soul is not grieved with others' woes; the orphan's cries, the widow's tears, are unknown, and happiness, perfect, glowing, glorious happiness, rests like a halo on all the isle. There no mildew of pain or passion falls on the soul, blighting the good and beautiful, or taking the freshness from life. No liron is welded in the fiercest flames.

deathless sorrow converts the heart into "a waste of despair." The eye never grows dim in watching for sights which never bless its vision; the ear grows not heavy in waiting for sounds it never hears.—for in Utopia the inhabitants are blessed. ELSIE VAUGHN. Jonesville, Mich., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE DYING GIRL.

It is a glorious afternoon in mid-summer, and everything seems full of life and motion. Everything did I say?—then you will ask me, "Why is that group in yonder room so still and silent? Go with me there and we will see why it is that such mute agony is written on every brow. Do you see the couch which that group has gathered around? Well, there lies a young girl whose time here is almost done; all that wealth and friends could do has been done, to purchase one hour of life for that suffering one, but all in vain. Oh! how powerless earthly love is in the hour of danger; the loved one may perish in our sight, and yet we, whose hearts are breaking, can do nothing to save. But hush, the dying one is speaking:

"Friends, dear ones, weep not for me, for I have early learned that in the way in which all must go there are snares and pitfalls concealed by the fairest blossoms, and you know not how happy it makes me to know that I am so soon permitted to go to that home where friends are waiting for me, and where years roll not and change is not known." And she reclines upon the pillow and all is still again except the heavy breathing of the dying one, and the low ticking of the small watch that hangs by the bedside; and how painfully it falls upon the earfor well they know, who hear it, that before it has recorded the passing of another hour it would beat the knell of a departed spirit.

Come nearer now and look upon that broad, high forehead, from which that mass of curls have been brushed back, and lie dank and heavy upon the pillow—and those quivering lips. Can it be that Death will claim her for his own?—that that form must pass from our sight forever? But see; he who has been her guide in heavenly things, her faithful pastor, bends over her and says:-"ELLA, we think you are almost home; are you happy? She opened her eyes half in wonder and whispered, "What shall I do?" The answer is ready:-"Behold, the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him." A bright smile curved her lips, and she murmured, "Yes," and with that answer the golden shell was broken, and the spirit went home to Him who

It matters not now that her sisters kneel by her side and wildly kiss the cold lips; it will not bring her back; and we feign would weep when we remember that we shall never hear that sweet voice again, as when she sang the praises of Him who redeemed her. But we will rejoice that the young blossom is taken—taken, before the blight of sorrow falls upon it, to a better home, where it will bloom forever; and may we not believe she is happy now as with the eye of faith we see her kneel at the Savior's feet, and, with that blood-bought throng, sing the story of Redeeming Love?

One more scene and we are done. It is morning, the sun is shining in a cloudless sky, and we are standing around an open grave; by its side is a coffin from which the cover has just been removed. Let us now take a last look of her we loved so well. Yes, she is there, royally beautiful, even in her prison house: the rich black locks are swept back from the marble temples, and a smile rests upon the We retire and weep, while friends and strangers press forward to take one more look at that young face ere it is hidden from their sight forever. Now all is over, the lid has been replaced, and we hear the solemn words, "Earth to earth, ashes to

hearts, knowing that our Ella sleeps to waken no more until the resurrection morn. Farewell, ELLA - farewell! Peaceful be thy rest. Heaven has won thee, and we would not call thee

back. Happy, thrice happy, shall we be if, when death shall come, our souls shall be pure and free from sin as thine; and, ELLA, shall we not meet on the far-off shores of that "better land?"

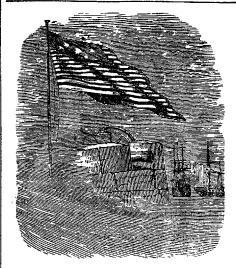
Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., 1862.

### A PRISON INCIDENT,

MISS MARTHA HAINES BUTT, the authoress from Norfolk, Virginia, halted this afternoon opposite our quarters in a splendid coach. She was elegantly attired, and accompanied by a military officer. It was evident that she had come to see one of the prisoners, and it was quickly discovered that Capt. Roswell A. Fish, who arrived only a day or two since, was the fortunate object of this compliment. He manifested a frenzy to get by the sentinels at the door to reach her carriage, but it was of no avail: he could not pass, even though she beckoned most daintily for him. He sized a piece of paper, and hastily scratched a few words and sent it to the carriage by the guard. It was amusing to watch the countenances of the military assemblage at the windows and doors, as they beheld with utter silence the avidity with which she opened the note: quick as thought she seized a pencil from the officer by her side, and began to write. By this time the corporal of the guard arrived and relieved the agony of the captain by allowing him to pass from the sentinel to the carriage, when the parties very gracefully saluted each other. It was an interview so very polite and attractive, that it was a relief to the dull and somber thoughts engendered by the monotony of an imprisonment, and carried back the heart of many a spectator to the blissful period of his own early attachments. But, to the point; the dear captain, surrounded by an impudent guard, was compelled to close the interview, so intently watched by his prison associates, and he did this by kiss of her hand, so bewitchingly bestowed that the young officer was greeted by one universal shout on returning to his quarters. The young lady, as the officers say, responded by an instant application of the smitten hand to her heart. I was amazed to learn in conversation with the gallant captain this evening, that on this very day he was to have been married, and that on the day of his capture the colonel of his regiment had gone to Washington to obtain a furlough for him for that purpose. In view of the scene just witnessed, I inferred very naturally that the lady in question was the bride to be, but in reply to my inquiry he said, "No, oh, no, no!" She is merely a watering-place acquaintance formed at Saratoga, which had been continued by accidental meetings in Washington, and various acts of mutual good understanding and politeness ever since. Hon. Alfred Elv.

THE firmest friendship is formed in adversity, as

# Choice Miscellany.



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY FRANCIS S. KRY.

O, SAY, can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilou

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly stre And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air. Gave proof throught the night that our flag was still there O, say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam In full glory reflected now shines on the stream-'Tis the Star-spangled Banner, O, long may it wave O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave

And where is that band who so vanntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion home and a country should leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' polution No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave! And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

O, thus be it ever when Freemen shall stand Between their loved home and the war's desolation; Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, And this be our motto-In God is our trust! And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

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

READER, did you ever talk with Nature? Did you ever go out when Spring had kissed the Earth and made her smile, and the leaves danced to the tune of the little birds, and you could feel the sublime in your soul expanding like the blooming flowers, and could hear the breezes talk, and the trees talk, and everything talk? If not, then you have never known the rich beauties of her language. But methinks I hear you say, "Oh yes, there was a time, ere my ears were deafened by the tumult of life, when the voice of Nature, though sad or joyous, was always musical, and her every form was an attitude of beauty." And as you think of this, your childhood, with all its little joys and griefs, comes marching back up the long path of years, and stands before you. You remember the old house where they said you were born, and the ashes, dust to dust," and leave the grave with aching gristmill across the creek, whose water-wheel sung your lullaby every summer night, and the little bridge (you thought it very big then) where the children used to play till bed-time, and then cry because they could not stay longer. And you remember your mother (oh yes, she was the dearest one that you ever knew), and how, when you had lain awake a long time at night, and watched the stars as they smiled at you through your little window, you heard her footstep on the stair, and shut your eyes as she kissed you, and smiled to see you sleeping so calmly. You didn't think of it then, but that was your first lesson in deception.

But, by and by, there was a new era in your lifeyou were sent to school. You remember the old school-house at the corner of the road, under the hill. It stands there now, but you think it is changed, though you sometimes wonder if the change is not in you. The stream by the roadside murmurs along as it did of old, but the orchard behind the schoolhouse is half decayed, and the woods upon the hillside are all cut down. Your life then was only four summers long, and the world to you was the neighborhood in which you lived; but, till this day, you remember the songs that the frogs used to sing to you as you sat, hour after hour, on the banks of the creek, and made willow whistles. But the sunshine could not last forever. You had an only brother-vounger than you and gentler. Hour after hour in the long summer days, you played with him, till at last the glad smile faded from his lips and eyes. How often you would steal up to his bedside, and gaze on his pale brow and flushed cheek-a rose in a desert-till, at last, you saw even his cheek grow pale and his dimpled hands grow white and thin. Day followed day, oh! how wearily; and one night, at the hour when birds fly away to their nests and children are hushed to repose, little HENRY went to sleep. All that night, and the next day, he slept, and strangers came and moved about noiselessly, and spoke in low whispers, as if they feared they would wake him; and then the next night, when it was all still-oh, how still!-you stole into the little parlor. There was a little coffin on the table, and your mother sat in her accustomed seat, with her head resting upon her hand. She was all alone. The old clock in the corner ticked louder in the stillness, and the candles were burning dimly on the mantel. You crept up into your mother's lap, and asked her why she had bought HENRY a nicer cradle than yours, and if he would wake up in the morning; and then wondered why she cried so bitterly. She kissed you tenderly, and said HENRY would never wake up any more; but you looked up into her face as though you thought that she did not mean it; and then she took you in her arms and carried you to the coffin, and laid back the lid, so gently, and smoothed the white shroud, and let you look down into his face—he was dead! O Gop! the utter desolation of that first heart-grief. Many years have passed since then, but nothing has ever been able to divest death of

threshold. There was a little empty chair at the family table, and the patter of little feet was heard no more. They said that God had taken little HENRY to live with Him in heaven; and often, at the close of day, you would gaze on the gates of heaven as they seemed to unfold in the western sky, and think you saw him smiling on you through the

And thus, while "Nature glided into your darker musings, with a mild and gentle sympathy," you learned to love her. To you, all her seasons were beautiful-Spring, with its smiles of sunshine and showers of tears-Summer, with its songs of birds, and breezes, and blushes of bloom-Autumn, with its sunsets of gold and garnitures of grain-and Winter, with its voices of storm and mantles of snow-all, all were beautiful. Hour after hour, you would sit at your little window and watch the snow banks on the distant hillside, eaten and pierced by the April rain; and as they wasted away like huge giants, with streams of dark blood running down their sides, and their long white arms clasping the earth in their dying agonies, you mourned for their departure as that of a dear friend. And then came the May, like a spoiled child-now crying, then laughing, now pouting, then radiant with smiles. Her warm breath quickened the pulse of nature, and the trees and fields put on their new attire to greet the coming summer, and the peach and apple orchards blushed beneath her welcome kiss. But the little girl died on the very threshold of summer; and then followed June, redolent with the breath of flowers and joyous with the song of birds. Of all the months, June was the dearest, for then the flowers opened their bright eyes to return the glad smile of the sun, and the breezes seemed to blow direct from the balm-breathing gardens of heaven; and that was the last month that you played with little HENRY. There were days of shadow as well as sunshine-days when there was no smile on the lips of Nature to return the glad smile in your heart -days like those when the sun rises with closed eyelids and sleeps all day in his chariot, and doesn't deign to smile on us once, and the clouds weep tears of woe, and the songs of the little birds-the key-note in the great anthem of nature-are hushed in the daily night; or days of storm, when Nature moves forth in her majesty, and "the dread arrows of the clouds" pierce the vail of heaven, and the loud artillery thunders, and shakes a fresh baptism over the fields-when the sweet birds, like frightened children, fly away to their nests, and the giant tempest wrestles with the tree tops, but can't throw them down, and then hurries on, against the eternal mountains; or there were days when the rain poured ever and anon, and the sun opened his eyes, and with his bright glance turned it to gold, like tears of joy, and the brook sung louder its song to the God of Nature, for its new strength to run and embrace the river; but to you these days were most welcome, for the light of the world without seemed to flee to the world within, and you could not believe that Nature was angry with one who loved her so dearly. And then the nights, when the leaves danced to the patter of the rain, and the sentinel stars went to sleep on guard, and the moon hid her face in the clouds—the sleeping dress of night-giving it a silver lining; or when the whispering trees talked to each other, and the moonbeams played hide and seek among the leaves, and the sweet stars, half awake, half asleep, kept winking all night long.

But the Summer faded, and its rich glories melted into the sober hues of Autumn. And then came the decay of Nature, when the forests blush beneath the parting kiss of Summer, and the leaves fall like withered hopes, and the cold winds weave a leafy shroud for the dying year; but even the Autumn soon passed away, and then—Nature died. Oh, how desolate! You remember the first day of Winterhow the cold gray clouds slept in the sky, like icebergs in a frozen sea, and the snow, like a sky-born spirit, came down, half reluctant to mingle with the window, but couldn't come in, to chill with its icy presence the hearts of those within-how the howling winds chased each other round the house, and the brook sighed like a heart that breaks, and the water wheel groaned under its load of ice. But the Winter wore away, and Spring came with its buds and blossoms, sunshine and song; and thus the years went and came; and, as you became more conversant with the world, you grew less sensible of those pure influences of Nature, which taught you to neither swallow the world nor allow the world to swallow you, but rather that God-like motives should fill your soul while the world was under your feet. And now, when almost insensible to the glories of Summer, that are all around you, you feel that Nature has either changed or the fresh spring time of your heart is slowly fading. Reader, reflect! Is the change in Nature or in you?

CHARLES M. DICKINSON. Lowville Academy, N. Y., 1862.

TAKE CARE OF OUR THOUGHTS.

A CARE of our thoughts is the greatest preserva tive against actual sins. It is a most certain truth that the greatest sin that ever was committed, was his scholastic learning or his power of logic; but at first but a thought. The foulest wickedness, the most monstrous impiety, arose from so small a speck | elegant sermons are tolerated at all, it is in the as a first thought may be resembled to. The most horrid thing that ever was done, as well as the most of a subject, and read either as an intellectual exernoble and virtuous action that ever was accomplished, had no greater beginning than this.

Of such a quick growth and spreading nature is sin, that it rivals even the kingdom of heaven, which but they throw daylight on no subject. They draw our Lord likened unto a grain of mustard seed. But the Apostle James represents it by a simile of another nature, comparing the origin and growth lates on a dark night among his attendants; and of it to that of the mushroom, that springeth up in amid the coruscations of the pulpit, his skill and his a night. It is absolutely necessary that we govern and manage our thoughts, without which it will be | glorified. If angels weep and devils mock, it is impossible that we should avoid falling into actual sins, even the greatest; that we resist the begin- Jenkyn. nings, the very first emergencies of evil, if we hope to avoid the last degrees of it.—Chilcott.

DON'T WRITE THERE .- "Don't write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond pin on a pane of glass in the window of a hotel. "Why has got into the very texture and framework of not?" was the reply. "Because you can't rub it out." There are other things which men should divine truth. Such is the great school of education not do, because they cannot rub them out. A heart through which men are going, that often those who is aching for sympathy, and a cold, perhaps a heartless word, is spoken. The impression may be more durable than the diamond upon the glass. The inscription on the glass may be destroyed by the fracture of the glass, but the impression on the heart may last forever. On many a mind and many the terror which that scene inspired. They bore | a heart there are sad inscriptions, deeply engraved, him out and laid him in the old churchyard, but the | which no effort can erase. We should be careful shadow of his little coffin still lingered on your what we write on the minds of others.

#### Sabbath Musings

HYMN

on of the Second Presbyterian Elmira, June 13, 1862.

COMPOSED BY A. S. THURSTON.

Tune-"Old Hundred."

On, Lord, our God! from Thy high throne Vouchsafe this waiting throng to bless; To Thee we cry-to Thee alone-To God we dedicate this place.

Within these walls, when prayers arise

From hearts where sin has left its trace, Bend from Thy throne above the skies, And hear, in Heaven, Thy dwelling place. When to this house the contrite come

In penitence, to hide their face, With heavenly light their souls illume, And hear, in Heaven, Thy dwelling place. Should famine, pestilence, and war,

Revisit Thy rebellious race, Be Thou the God that Jacob saw And hear, in Heaven, Thy dwelling place When overhead the burning skies

Like brass become, and night-dews cease, If hitherward we turn our eyes, Hear Thou, in Heaven, Thy dwelling place When hither to the font we bring

Our infants, smiling, or in tears, Accept, oh, Lord, the offering, And guard their steps through coming years And when before this altar stand The plighted pair, in life's young morn,

Savior, conduct them by Thy hand 'Mid flowers of vernal beauty borns And bearing here our coffined clay, Death's icy river safely crossed,

Grant, oh, our Father, that we may In Heaven rejoin our loved and lost Oh, Lord, our God! from Thy high throne Vouchsafe this waiting throng to bless;

To Thee we cry—to Thee alone Hear Thou, in Heaven, Thy dwelling place

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE GREAT MASTER-POET.

Away back, years and years ago, before man ever trod this flower-decked earth, there was a Great Master-Poet at work. Harmoniously the golden cords were strung upon the harp of existence, and poetry and music vibrated through every rock and shrub; while every created thing, as the cycles of ages are filled out, but more perfectly portrays the music of the Great Master's thoughts; for all the time He is writing with their footsteps the poems that shall live after them. To us it is given to read the poems that have come down through long ages, sweeping indelibly by-a study laden with the rich aroma of the Author's power and goodness. Upon the shores of the "Long Ago" the play of many waters left unfading lines. Upon tablets of stone are written the songs of many hushed voices.

There is a mysterious lore in the twilight; Wild, sad strains in the tempest's fitful roar; And the waves are chanting sonnets, As they move from shore to shore

The flowers breathe hymns: from the fountains gush songs of praise; and the soft-sighing of the night wind is the knell of the departing day. These songs of earth, heard at morning, noon, and evening, echoing through the spirit land within us, seem the far notes of a seraphim wrapping the human soul in prayer. The Critic's eye sees no fault in these soul-stirring melodies; the nature of the Great Master is woven into them with golden threads that will not grow dim or wear away. There are peans wafted from every tongue, though sometimes harsh and rude; they are borne on every breeze, zephyr, or gale; they sound through the dim isles of Time as bright signals guiding to a fount of joy. Thus do the things of earth, and the storm kept knocking at earth's thousand voices raise their tributes of love and homage to Him who wrote them in His vast volume of Nature's works and laws—who set upon them His divine seal.

Human life, too, becomes a part of this masterfect-for in the deeds of men lie much of discordyet here we find the greatest and grandest theme of all, the life poem of His Son, which to read is light and life.

This, the poem of Creation, is inscribed to Time, and when the cadence of every line shall be filled, then will He open the "Book of Life" revealing that greater one, the Resurrection, dedicated to eternity. Beautiful, holy, and undying will be the anthem the blessed sitting at the Master's feet shall chant forever and forever.

Marseilles, Ill., 1862.

THE SPLENDID PREACHER. - Richard Baxter preached as feeling that the truths of God were too great and glorious in themselves to be covered up with the little trappings of human adornments. He would as soon have thought of hanging the rainbow with tinsel. His eloquence consisted in rounded sentences. He never preached a sermon to display his aim was ever to win souls to Christ. If fine and press only, when they are to be read as discussion cise or as a discipline of conscience. In the pulpit splendid sermons are splendid sins. They dazzle, and amuse, and astonish, like brilliant fire-works, attention to the preacher instead of the subject. The splendid preacher, like the pyrotechnist, calcuart are admired and applauded, but Christ is not at the pulpit-door of a splendid preacher.— Dr.

THE Bible is seeking to incarnate its truths in the family, in civil society, and all the developments of it—in its laws, its institutions, its customs, its pleasures, its arts, its sciences, its literature. There is a vast amount of accumulated moral truth that human society, so that men think they are obeying reject the Scriptures are living simply by that part of Scripture truth which has been embodied into civil society, and living further up on the scale of religion, in some respects, than many Christians, are.—Beecher.

WE do not know what we ask or desire when we covet other people's spiritual joys or strength. These sorrows and joys are in the same cup.

# Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON CITY now covers one hundred and twenty-one square miles, having increased threefold since the year 1860; and bricks and mortar still invade and capture the green fields. The population, according to the report of the Registrar General, augments at the rate of about one thousand per week-half by birth and half by immigration.

Notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis, it is recorded in the report of the Registrar, as a remarkable fact, that "one in six of those who leave the world die in some one of the public institutions - a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a

This shows that poverty follows close at the heels of wealth, and fastens on the multitude with relentless grasp. Every sixth person dies a pauper or a criminal! Can this be said of any other city on the globe? And how great a number there must be who barely manage to escape this fate! The severe competition for subsistence and wealth which characterizes London life is a terrible ordeal for any human being to pass through, and thousands fall in the attempt, crushed beneath the golden Juggernaut.

It is now notorious, says a London exchange, that in the large establishments, where some hundreds of assistants are employed, the great majority of them are broken down tradesmen, crushed by the competition of capital. Even these occupations are obtained with difficulty, and the less fortunate gradually sink lower and lower in the scale, until they are driven into the public institutions, where they meet an untimely death.

The list is further swelled by that numerous class, who, born in a respectable sphere and well educated, sink into degradation from the sheer love of display and vanity of living beyond their means. It is on record that, out of eight thousand convicts who have passed their probation through Pentonville, one thousand had fallen through this wretched vice; and it is stated that most of the number were, ariginally, respectable in more than an ordinary degree.

These statements teach us that the greatness of London has been purchased at a fearful cost of human poverty, misery, and crime, the result of the eager pursuit of wealth.

#### LIQUID FIRE.

Some experiments were recently tried at the Washington Navy Yard with an apparatus for the ejection of liquid fire, which, to all intents and purposes, is the tamed Greek fire revived, the secret of which has been lost. The chemical composition of this fire may not be the same, but its effects are as terrible as those attributed to the inextinguishable fire of the Greeks. The composition and the apparatus for ejecting it are the inventions of Prof. B. F. Greenough, of Boston, who, though for many years nearly blind, has pursued his chemical investigations with unabated zeal, until he has produced what promises to be a terrible auxiliary in warfare.

The experiments were made under the direction of a Board, consisting of Capt. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Dahlgren, Capt. Wainright and Lieut. Dadger. A target was erected upon a platform fifty feet long by thirty wide, the target being made of solid oak timber three feet in thickness. The fluid was ejected in an inert state from a pipe three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and was thrown some thirty to fifty yards before it reached the target. At a distance of several feet from the muzzle the fluid ignited, expanding to a diameter of two feet, with an immense combustion, which covered the target and platform with liquid fire. The fire was apparently inextinguishable, burning rapidly on the water and consuming the target. It emitted fumes of smoke which darkened the atmosphere, and would have suffocated any human being who had come within its influence. The experiment was quite successful.

We understand that experiments have also been made with shells filled with this liquid, and with great success. The composition, the secret of which is known only to the inventor, promises to be a very effective auxiliary of war.

### CURIOUS MICROSCOPIC WRITING MACHINE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the wonders of the Great Exhibition says:-" Unquestionably the most curious and ingenious instrument in the whole exhibition is a machine for microscopic writing, constructed by a Mr. Peyers. The operator writes with a pencil on a sheet of paper placed at the bottom of the instrument, which is connected with a series of levers and gimbals with another very minute pencil at the top, which reproduces on a tablet what is written below, in characters so infinitessimally small that they can be discerned only by the aid of a powerful magnifier. A line a quarter of an inch in length at the bottom becomes one of only a quarter of an inch at the top. Or, more clearly, the words, "Mathew Marshall, Bank of England," are thus legibly recorded within a space only two and a half millionths of an inch in length. Or, to show still more startlingly the astounding capacity of this instrument, it is claimed that the contents of the entire Bible can be repeated no less than twentytwo times within the space of a square inch! Again, not only is the microscopic tracing distinctly legible under a suitable magnifier, but it is a perfect fac simile of the operator's autograph. The practical utility of this machine can readily be seen, when it is known that the Bank of England, for instance, is to use it for the purpose of marking its notes, and thereby rendering the prevention or detection of forgery almost certain."

HOW THE SAVAGES OBTAIN WATER.-Livingston, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:

The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be seen that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method might have been applied in many cases in different countries where water was greatly needed to the saving of life.

Our own hands are Heaven's favorite instruments for supplying us with the necessaries and luxuries

#### HAIL, SACRED UNION. - ON THE MOUNTAINS.

HAIL, SACRED UNION. Wedding Song. In blush-ing trust the No pain may hide their Of hearts in kind Hail sweet com-mun-ion, shall find sweet com-mun-ion, Des-cend - ed from un - ion, precious bond, Knit close the precious bond. by man ly pride, While hon or and af fee tion fond, Knit close the beauteous bride, Is fold - ed No lone ly toil their hands em-ploy, Each heart the other's grief shall bear, its ten-der gladness share.

They crown with faith each word and deed, in gathering Se-rene and fair be-neath the ray, That beams on no-ble bosoms given, As ear-nest sure of heaven, As ear-nest sure of heaven. grow-ing joy, peaceful

ON THE MOUNTAINS. Three countings or beatings—slowly. On the mountain, far have I wandered, Birds of summer there have I seen, Gai-ly singing, Swiftly springing, Ev - er building nests of the green, Flowers were blooming, Bees were humming, Beauty filling, blessing the day. Frail and slen - der, Clothed with splendor, Winging thro the orient light. 2 O'er the meadows I have been roaming, Thro' the woodlands, strolling away, the gar- den I have been walking, Fai - ry forms were shining so bright Love the day hath happily erowned. Soft and du - teous, Calm and beauteous, 4 Homeward coming breathing the fragrance, Friends beloved soon have I found,

[From ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by Lowell and William Mason.]

# Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



A VOICE from the East and a voice from the West A voice from the shade where the patriots rest, A voice from the vales and each echoing height On the ear it breaks through the dropped curtain of night; The voice of a trumpet it pealeth afar, And thrills through the nation a trumpet of war; From the roar of the lakes to the ocean's wide bound A marshaling host doth re-echo the sound. They gather! they gather! true-hearted and brave! While star-spangled banners exultingly wave; He who sits on the stars, with his scepter of might, Sustaineth the arm which supporteth the right."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 5, 1862.

### THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC

### The Capture of Fort St. Charles.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Memphis, June 19, gives the following details of the fight at Fort St. Charles, which was last week:

bring the news of the capture of Fort St. Charles, on that river, by the gunboats of the expedition which left here on Friday last. The fleet consisted of the gunboats Mound City (flag ship,) St. Louis, Conestoga, and Lexington, and the transports New her and slightly scalding the second engineer. National, White Cloud, and Jacob Musselman, having on board the 46th Indiana regiment, in command of Col. G. N. Fitch.

On Saturday last the fleet reached the mouth of White river, and on Monday, the 18th, began to ascend the stream. On Tuesday morning, at about seven o'clock, being within two miles of the supposed locality of the fort, and the Mound City being in advance, Captain Kitty began shelling the woods on each side of the river, as they moved up, in order to cover the landing of Col. Fitch's troops from the transports. The landing was effected a little over a mile below the fort, on the south-west bank of the river.

The fort, situated on a ridge of about 75 feet in height, which runs nearly parallel with and about two hundred feet back from the south-west bank of the river, was not completed, having only breastworks for the two batteries, but no works of defense for the rear. The upper battery of forty-two-pounders was on the point of the ridge where it puts in close to the river; these two guns had been the armament of the gunboat Pontchartrain, which the rebels had sunk so as to obstruct the channel of the river immediately abreast of the battery. Two transports had also been sunk close to her. The battery on the point of the ridge was manned by the former crew of the Pontchartrain. The lower battery, composed of five twelve-pound field pieces. was about 300 yards further down stream, where the ridge was further from the river; and the whole place was in command of Capt. Fry, the former Captain of the Pontchartrain, and who was once a Lientenant in the United States Navy.

At about half-past eight, when the Mound City approached within less than a mile, the first or lower battery opened fire upon her. This was the first indication of the exact location of the batteries, as they had been concealed by the heavy timber in the intervening bottom land, which was only cleared along the river's edge, and at one or two other places, so as to give the guns of the batteries a clear range. The Mound City immediately moved up and delivered several broadsides, and leaving the St. Louis and Conestoga engaged, passed on up to

lower battery of field pieces was nearly silenced, when a 42-pound shot from the upper battery struck the Mound City on the port side, near the second gun from the bow, passing through the casemate, killing five or six men, and knocking a large hole in the steam drum. Instantly the hot steam burst out in dense volumes, filling the engine-room, gun-room and pilot-house, and scalding over one hundred and twenty-five persons. The shrieks of the poor fellows confined between decks in the scalding vapor were said to be heart-rending beyond description. Many were instantly suffocated, but all who were able groped their way to the ports and jumped overboard, into the river, and a minute after the explosion, fifty or sixty of them were struggling in the water. The Conestoga immediately came up and sent out two boats to pick them up. One of the Mound City's boats was also launched by Master's Mate Simmes Browne, one of the few officers who was not seriously hurt. During this time both gunboats and the small boats were drifting down the river. As the Mound City drifted near the shore near the lower battery, a sortie was made from the battery, which some supposed to be an attempt on the part of the enemy to board the Mound City, but which afterwards proved to be for the purpose of firing on the scalded men in the river, which the prisoners say they did at the command of Captain Fry. The field pieces of the lower battery were were also turned upon the boats that were picking up the wounded, and a 12-pound shot knocked away the Conestoga's boats. Many were hit by the firing, and only 27 out of the Mound City's crew of 180, answered to their names at the calling of the roll, and were all that escaped unhurt.

Another singular accident now occurred:-The Mound City's starboard broadside guns had been loaded just before the shot struck the steam drum. and had not been fired since, but nearly half an become entangled in the lanyard which is attached selman have just arrived from White River, and pain fired the gun. The ball took effect on the New National, which had landed her troops and come up to the rescue of the Mound City. The ball struck her behind the wheel, and ranging forward, cut off the steam pipe, immediately disabling

Col. Fitch, who had now gained the summit of the ridge a short distance below the lower battery, fearing that one of the other gunboats might meet with an accident similar to the Mound City's, signaled the gunboats to cease firing, and that he would storm the batteries. The gunboats accordingly ceased firing, and after making considerable of a detour, the 46th attacked the batteries in the rear, delivering their fire as they came up, charging over the guns and killing the gunners at their posts. The rebels fought stubbornly, asking no quarter, and receiving none from the men of the 46th, who were enraged at the dastardly firing upon the helpless men in the river. Only two of those who were in the battery were taken prisoners, the rest

The Indianians then came over the brow of the ridge and down into the wooded bottom land next the river, in pursuit of those who had been firing on the Mound City's crew, the rebels retreating rapidly up the bank of the river, the 46th firing on them as they fled, killing the greater portion of them. In the flight, Capt. Fry, their commander, was wounded by a ball in the back, was captured, and is now a prisoner on board the Conestoga. The rebel loss in killed is not known, but must have included the prisoners, and only a few are known to have escaped. Opinions differ also as to the number of that Col. Fitch's estimate of 150 referred only to the gunboat's crew, who manned the upper battery.

Col. Fitch, in his report, states that the casualties in his regiment are unimportant, being only five or six slightly wounded. But for the one shot which burst the Mound City's steam drum, there would not have been a man hurt on the fleet, as not a single shot that struck the gunboats did any damage whatever except that. No one was hurt on either of the gunboats, and none of the transports were struck except the New National, by an accidental shot from the Mound City.

Col. Fitch was so exasperated at the murderous fire that had been poured upon the scalded men who were struggling in the water, that when he came on engage the upper battery, which had now opened board the Conestoga, where Captain Fry was a fire. The fight had lasted about 30 minutes after prisoner, he reproached him bitterly for his inhu-

compare his own conduct with our course toward them only ten days before at Memphis, when all of the small boats belonging to the nearest of our gunboats were sent out to save the drowning crew of their gunboat Gen. Lovell. He told him that being a prisoner, was now his protection, but if justice were done him, he would be hanging to the nearest tree. Fry first denied that he had given the order, but on being confronted with some of his men, who persisted in saying that he had given the order, he became silent.

Almost all who were badly scalded have since died. Thirty-five of them died on the way up on the Conestoga and Musselman, and were buried near Island 67. Eight men were dead when the boats arrived at Memphis, and the entire number of the Mound City's dead is not far from one hundred and twenty-five.

#### Battle before Richmond - Secession Account.

WE have given our readers, we presume, a fair account of the late battle before Richmond, but find in the Charleston Mercury a letter from a correspondent at Richmond, which gives the Southern story, and some interesting facts to all Union men heretofore unknown, or only suspected:

"With regard to the engagement of Saturday and Sunday, I can add little to the accounts which will, have reached you through the city papers. It appears that our scouts reported 17,000 of the enemy on this side of the Chickahominy, at a point between the York river railroad and the Williamsburg road, some six or seven miles from the city, and not very far from the fortifications opposite Drury's Bluff. The swelling of the Chickahominy by the storm, cut off, as was supposed, all chance of re-enforcing these 17,000, and the attack, already delayed, was begun, not at daybreak, but at 10 or 11 o'clock. The enemy was found strongly entrenched, briefly alluded to in our telegraphic dispatches of hour afterward one of the wounded gunners had and fully aware of our approach. His strength had been very much over estimated, if we may judge by to the lock of the gun, and in his writhing with the the regiments represented by the prisoners taken. Of these nineteen were mentioned in the morning papers. There may have been 40,000 or 60,000 Yankees engaged, but nothing proves it except their obstinate resistance and our heavy losses.

Desperate courage carried entrenchment after entrenchment, and captured battery after battery. Late in the evening of Saturday, the enemy attempted to relieve himself by a heavy flank movement on our left; but this was promptly checked by Whiting, and the day ended. Early on Sunday morning, the enemy made a terrible attempt to retrieve his losses of the day previous; but he was again driven off, leaving us his entrenchments and encampments, with the addition of a few guns not taken by us the day before. Thus matters continued until this morning, when, as usual, we fell back, permitting the enemy to re-occupy the entrenchments from which he had been driven at a fearful cost.

"Our loss is heavy, particularly in officers. Berdan's sharpshooters did their work well, and unless something is done to check them, promotions in the Confederate service will be altogether too rapid and certain. Our killed may not exceed five hundred, our wounded are nearly five thousand. Gen. Johnston was wounded in the upper part of the right shoulder, the ball or fragment of shell passing over and burying itself in the muscles that cover the shoulder blade. In falling from his horse, two ribs were fractured. He is, therefore permanently disabled - at least for a month or so to come. Lee assumes command of the army. Generals Pettigrew and Hatton were killed. Gen. Rhodes and another greater portion of their force, as we have only 13 | Brigadier, whose name I cannot recall, were wounded. The number of colonels, captains and lieutenants killed and wounded, I will not pretend to estithe rebels, some setting it as high as 500, and saying mate. Lieutenant Washington, of Johnston's staff, while delivering an order, rode into the enemy's lines and was captured.

"The fruits of the victory are meager-some twenty-five pieces of cannon, several stands of colors, and 400 or 500 prisoners, at the outside. The enemy's loss, except at the entrenchments, is not large. Protected by his earthworks and the dense undergrowth into which we drove him, he poured a decimating fire into our devoted ranks. This, without rhodamontade, is the result of the battle.

"I walked to within a mile and a half of the field yesterday morning. The scene on the road beggars description. Omnibusses, wagons, caissons, and other vehicles, were stalled and wrecked along the road for miles. Horsemen found it difficult to traverse the continuous mud puddles, through which our brave fellows had marched to the scene of conthe firing had become general on both sides, and the man conduct in giving the order, and asked him to flict, and were then marching under a terrible sun.

I told my friend that our army must fall back, it being harder to provision it over these seven miles of mud than over the one thousand miles of rails between this and Manassas. The use of cavalry and artillery was out of the question. Even the by-paths that led from the York river railroad to the Williamsburg road were almost impassable, so boggy is the ground. Moreover, it is so covered with forests, that a general engagement cannot take place, though many predict it to-morrow. It can hardly be done, even if McClellan were willing to risk it."

#### Items and Incidents.

A TOUCHING SCENE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following as an incident occurring at Fortress Monroe on the arrival of the wounded from the late Richmond battles:

"Among those brought to White House was a rebel Colonel who had been shot through the lungs. As he appeared to be dying, Mr. Barclay asked him if he wished anything done. He said 'Yes,' and gave the Commissioner the names and address of his wife and children. 'And now,' says he, 'ask God to forgive me for ever having anything to do with this wicked rebellion.' Mr. Barclay asked if he desired him to pray with him. He answered in the affirmative, and after a prayer, petitioning the forgiveness of Almighty God for his sins, and His fatherly interposition on behalf of the soon to be widowed wife and orphaned children, the penitent Carolinian raised his trembling arms and threw them about the neck of Mr. Barclay, and kissed him again and again. The bystanders were all in tears as they turned from the affecting scene and walked silently away."

GENEROUS AND NOBLE.—A few nights ago, says the Fall River Press, one of the ladies of our city, a passenger on the Metropolis, while coming from New York with some sick and wounded prisoners, seeing that they were not cared for as her generous nature would dictate, and learning from them that the wants of the inner man were the strongest, called the steward of the boat to her, saying, "Can these men have supper?" "No, marm, there has been no provision made of that kind by the Government, and we cannot provide these unless we provide all." "Can you get them suppers if I will pay for them?" "Yes." "Very well, do so." The supper was accordingly got, with all the delicacies on hand. No stint, but the best, for which the sum of \$150 was paid. No one was informed of the act -no herald or newspaper reporter was there to proclaim it. One of the recipients of her noble bounty is the author of the above.

MARYLAND AS A STATE IN THE UNION .- On Saturday week, the bids for the Maryland Defense Loan were opened at Annapolis. The amount to be awarded was \$250,000; the amount for which bids were made, was nearly \$2,500,000. No bid was made under par, and they ran up to nearly two and a half per cent. premium. To obtain the amount asked for it was not necessary to accept any bid under two per cent. premium. What a contrast does this present to the Maryland of one year ago. How proudly such facts compare with the prostrated credit and the financial ruin of her Southern sisters.

VANKEE ENERGY.—The rebel papers in a thousand ways pay their tribute to Yankee resolution and industry. Thus the Petersburg Express of the 5th says:-"The Yankees were busily entrenching themselves all Tuesday. This was witnessed by our scouts from the tops of tall trees. The floods, in all probability, filled their trenches yesterday, and rendered them untenable, but the Yankees, with their characteristic energy, will bale out the water as fast as it falls."

BEAUREGARD'S BELLS.—The ship North America. which arrived at Boston on Saturday, had on board the bells which were contributed by the people of Louisiana for the prosecution of the war against the Union, under the proclamation issued by Beauregard. There are nearly eight hundred of them, varying in size from a cow bell to large church bells. Most of them are of the size used on steamboats and plantations. This consignment of bellmetal weighs about two hundred tons, and is valued at about \$50,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mobile Register suggests that the Confederates should kill themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Yankees. Most of the Yankees will consider this the most sensible proposition made yet, as it will relieve them of a great deal of work. A grand hari\_kari of rebels would be a good thing.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE Common Council of New Orleans has, at Gen. Butler's suggestion, employed 2,000 destitute laborers (who have families) in cleaning the streets of the city. This is a humane and wise sanitary provision.

GEN. STONEMAN says that he asked a squad of prisoners who fell into his hands a few days since, what they were fighting for. They replied:-"To support the gentlemen who got us into it." An hour's speech could not better have explained the general motive of the mass of the Southern army.

#### Department of the Gulf.

THREE steamers have arrived from New Orleans since our last issue, and we gather the following items of intelligence from the budget of news forwarded by them:

Commodore Farragut communicates to the Navy Department the encounter between our gunboats on the Mississippi, and the whole artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, between Natchez and Vicksburgh. A boat sent down to bring up a coal vessel from near that point, discovered earthworks in process of erection. The Wissahickon and the Itasca were sent down to attack them. They found a battery of rifled guns located there and a force of some 500 artillerists ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The Itasca was struck twentyfive times and the Wissahickon seventeen. They lost, however, but one man killed and six wounded. The fort being too serious an obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Com. Palmer, serving at that point, decided to bring the remainder of the squadron down and break up the business before it became too formidable. On the afternoon of the 1st, we dropped down with the squadron and shelled the town for an hour, but they deserted their batteries, and, with the exception of a few rifled shots, manifested no resistance. Com. Palmer says the heights are filled with riflemen, and if they give him any more annovance he shall burn the town. Wm. Clary, late second officer of the U.S. steam

transport Saxon, and Stanislaus Roy, of New Orleans, were to be hung the 26th for burglary, having forged authority from Gen. Butler to enter a house and rob it under false names and pretended uniforms of soldiers of the United States.

Gen. Butler issued a general order complimenting the troops for order and efficiency in turning out promptly on a beating of the assembly in the night to demonstrate their vigilance.

Gen. Jackson has been arrested on charge of being concerned in burning the ship American Union at the time of the arrival of the Federal fleet.

Gen. Butler issued an order to all citizens who hold offices of trust which calls for doing any legal act, to take the oath of allegiance. The same must be the case with all citizens requiring protection, passports, or money paid them, or benefitted by the power of the United States, except for protection from personal violence. Foreign residents must seem to do no act to aid or comfort the enemies of the United States, so long as their own Government remains at peace with the United States.

The United States steamer Calhoun has cantured on Lake Ponchartrain the Confederate steamer Whitman. The same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner Venus in the same lake. The cargo of the latter consisted of 228 bales of cotton. An expedition from the same steamer cut off the rebel gunboat Corfu. She was sounding one of the bayous, securely guarded by rebel troops.

The U.S. ship Susquehannah, on the 11th inst., captured the rebel schooner Princeton, from Havanna, bound to Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry goods, &c.

On the 9th inst., the Bainbridge captured the schooner Borgany, and sent her to Key West for

Col. Kimball, with four companies of the 12th Maine regiment, had broken up a rebel camp at Mauchac. There had been for some weeks 1,800 men there, with a number of heavy guns. They skedaddled on the approach of our forces, leaving their camp equipage, regimental colors, and some of their nether garments.

Gen. Butler has issued a modified form of oath for the foreign population, by which persons taking it only swear to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

### Department of the South.

Our forces met with a serious repulse at James Island, before Charleston, on the 19th ult. A reconnoissance was made the 16th. Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make an attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 3,000 men, were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up the field, they were in broad day met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, and were much cut up,-the 8th Michigan and 79th New York. The 28th Massachusetts broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The first two drove the gunners from their guns, and some even penetrated the works, but the other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire, after holding the battery twenty minutes. Meantime, Col. Williams coming to the support, was exposed to a cross fire from rebel guns in the woods. His troops, 3d New Hampshire and 3d Rhode Island, fought nobly and with considerable loss. For three-quarters of an hour no gun was fired from the fort, and the prompt presence of about four hundred mer would have carried it, but they were not there, and the troops retired.

Another account confirms the above in the main, but states that the Massachusetts 28th did well. He gives our loss-killed, 84; wounded, 366; missing, 126. Our camp is now within range of the gunboats' fire, and in safe condition, entrenchments thrown up, and re-enforcements awaited.

Gen. Brannon's troops, numbering two thousand. arrived from Key West at James Island, but our forces must be largely re-enforced before operations are resumed. Rebel troops are constantly arriving, and preparations for the defence of Charleston are extensively making..

The following among other documents has been received at the Navy Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, STONG RINER, S. C., June 10.

The Major-General Commanding cannot refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in the Stono river, in support of the military operations in that vicinity. Ever ready and ever prompt, they have rendered invaluable services to the army.

Capt. Grayton, commander of the squadron, by his trank and cordial co-operation, has won golden opinions from all the army officers who have had the pleasure of witnessing his operations.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Com.

It is stated that Gen. Benham is under arrest, with orders to report at Washington; that Gen.

Hunter left James Island, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance toward Charleston without re-enforcements or further orders. It was reported by rebel deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville was but two battalions, with six guns mounted and seven more ready for use.

The barque Gem of the Sea, on the 3d ult., captured the rebel schooner Mary Stewart, of Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade off the Santee river, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of 308 sacks of salt and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. Aiken, of

Com. Dupont writes to the War Department, that through information derived from a negro who had been employed by our army, the enemy became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchinson Island, and made a descent on Mrs. Marsh's plantation, and with a ferocity characteristic of all events in that part of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumbers to fall into the hands of the infuriated rebels.

The Newbern Progress, of the 21st ult., reports that the rebels at Kingston and Goldsborough are living on half rations, and frequently deserting. The rebel pickets had burned Tuscarora, and destroyed a portion of the railroad. It was reported that fifteen rebels had been killed at Fisherville by the explosion of a shell thrown by one of our gunboats, which did not burst at the time it was fired.

A telegram from before Charleston, dated the 25th ult., says:—All quiet at James Island to-day. The gunboats yesterday shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery, posted on John's Island, and forced them to retreat.

#### The Army of Virginia.

THE forces under Major-Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the "Army of Virginia," and Major-General Pope has been assigned by the President to the chief command. The forces under Fremont constitute the first army corps, to be commanded by Fremont. The forces under Banks constitute the second corps, and are to be commanded by him. The forces under McDowell constitute the third army corps, to be commanded by him.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning states that General Fremont having been superceded in command of this Department, by the orders appointing General Pope, his inferior in rank, over the army of Virginia, and having asked and been refused leave of absence, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty. The following order of the Secretary of War explains the matter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 27. Major-General J. C. Fremont having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigned him by appointment of Major-General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the army General Pope as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered that Major-General J. C. Fremont be relieved from command.

2. That Brigadier-General Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, in place of Fremont, relieved. By order of the President.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The mail arrangements for the army in the field have been re-organized. Letters for Fremont's Headquarters, whether from Washington, New York, or the West, should be all directed " Martinsburg," and will be forwarded from there. All letters for the army under and with Fremont, except those for Headquarters, should be addressed to Winchester. Letters for other districts in the Department to be sent as heretofore.

About 500 prisoners, taken by General Fremont, in the Shenandoah valley, went through Philadelphia on the 25th ult. Most of them were left by Jackson in his retreat; their destination is unknown.

General Fremont this morning turned over the command of his forces to General Schenck on the 28th ult., by the following order:

## GENERAL ORDER, NO. 25.

HEADQUARTERS, Middletown, June 28. The undersigned having been relieved from duty with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brigadier-General Schenck, as next in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, U. S. A.

At noon on the 24th ult. a special train from Harp; er's Ferry to Winchester ran off the track near Wadeville, and capsized down an embankment ten feet high, killing one man and mortally wounding several, and seriously injuring thirty persons. Jas. C. Keop, of New York, was the person killed. Col. Redan, eighty soldiers, and a dozen civilians were on the train, besides fifty horses. All the men were on the top of the cars. The horses were thrown

through the roofs of the cars into the river. The

wounded have been brought to Winchester. A telegram just received from Washington says The report that Gen. Banks is dissatisfied with the order placing Gen. Pope in command of the army of Virginia, is not true. Gen. Banks is a soldier and obeys orders. Long ago he expressed his willingness to form a junction with either Fremont or McDowell in the field, and act subordinate to them. if by so doing it will contribute in the least to crush out the rebellion. The appointment of Gen. Pope to his present position was no surprise to Gen. Banks.

### Army of the Potomac.

GEN. HOOKER, at 9 A. M. of the 25th inst.. advanced his division with a view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon. But the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible charge of our men. During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy, for some reason or other, backed out of it. The troops all fought as gallantly as ever. The loss on our side will be about 200 killed and wounded.

The following is Maj.-Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the Government:

REDOUBT NUMBER THREE, June 25-1:30 P. M. REDOUBT NUMBER THREE, June 25—1.30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We have advanced our pickets considerably to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

3 P. M.—The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney and half of Hooker's men are where I want them. I have this moment re-enforced the latter's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day.

with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle; merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keyes; and thus far all goes well, and we hold every point we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up

to this time has been done by Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual, that is, most hand-somely. On our right, Porter has silenced the ene-my's batteries on his front.

my's batteries on bis front.

5 P. M.—The affair is over and we have gained our point fully, and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was particularly decided by two guns that Captain Deerney brought gallantly into action, under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of these points, and all is now quiet.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,

Maint-General Commanding Major-General Commanding.

An official list of the rebel loss at the battle of Fair Oaks has been published. Fifty-eight regiments and battalions, in all, were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded, and missing, of 5,897.

A telegram from City Point, Va., on the 27th ult., states that Jackson, Price and Beauregard are in Richmond, and will be assigned important commands shortly.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order prohibiting uniformed persons from leaving White House. No soldiers, sick or well, are allowed to go North of White House for a few days.

The Richmond Enquirer, of June 21, says:-We learn from the Express that Yankee troops to the number of 6,000 advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk, to a point on the Seaboard Railroad, known as Frankfort Depot. 50 miles from Portsmouth and 30 miles from Weldon. The aim of this force is, beyond doubt, to advance to Weldon and cut off railroad communication at that place with Petersburg and Richmond. At Weldon, the roads from Wilmington, Raleigh and Petersburg converge. This explains the recent visit of Burnside to Old Point and the White House on the Pamunkey, where he and McClellan compared notes.

Gen. Viele held a conference with the city officers of Norfolk on the 24th ult., and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers be held the next day, as arranged for. The next morning he issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and returning the old city officers, whose terms have expired. Gen. Viele has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of numerous petty disturbances between Unionists and Secessionists.

Monday, P. M.—Our city has been agitated all day with countless rumors from Richmond, and it was known that the authorities at Washington had ordered a suppression of intelligence. This afternoon details of three days' fighting began to arrive, and we publish, to the exclusion of much other matter, such information as has been received. It would seem as though the fiercest and bloodiest battle of the war has just been concluded. Our report we owe to the N. Y. Tribune:

A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwittingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville, Thursday afternoon. They fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one.. The only forces engaged that day were McCall's division, the battle lasting from two to nine P. M., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, expressing himself satisfied with the result.

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack on Gen. Stoneman's forces, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an outflanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterward they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville, about one and a half miles distant, also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road and another from behind earthworks at the right of a grove. About 2 P. M. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance through lowlands and forest toward steam tugs, and not an article was left on shore. Gen. McCall's division, who were entrenched on a hilly woodland, across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

The 1st Pennsylvania rifles, Bucktails, and Campbell's Pennsylvania battery, were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Co. K of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immensely superior force. Their fate is not known. but it is presumed that the greater portion were

taken prisoners. The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low marshy ground, to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks, on an eminence on the northerly side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The rebels, with the most determined courage. attempted to press over miry ground, but the bullets and grape shot fell among them like hail, until, in the words of an officer, "they lay like flies on a bowl of sugar," and at dark withdrew. The cannonading on both sides continued until about 9 P. M., when the battle ceased. Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly.

Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry. About 100 of them came rushing down and attempted to cross the ravine, when the horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry, seeing the position in which the enemy were placed, made a dash down the hill, when the cavalrymen abandoned their horses and fled. The infantry fight was then renewed, and according to the statement of Sergeant Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, continued until about 7 P. M., when a retreat was ordered, very much against the will of the Pennsylvania boys, who begged to be allowed to defend their position, which they felt confident they could continue to hold. The outer forces began to fall back. Porter's corps were some distance below, near Gaines' residence.

Of next day's battle the correspondent states that the cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession. Duryea's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground for over two hours while our batteries were shelling the woods over them. Finally, toward night the enemy attempted to break the center line, in front of Duryea's Zouaves, and the musketry firing became most terrific, lasting some twenty or thirty

Shortly afterward an attempt was made to break through the right, which was repulsed; and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left, with the same result. The battle had then been raging for some hours without any apparent change or advantage on either side.

Re-enforcements of artillery and infantry then came steadily along over the bridge, marching through the heat and dust over the hill to the field of battle. The enemy then seemed to make the last desperate determined effort, and came forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge, where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands before they could have crossed that long narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying toward the bridge, and a panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge at the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, half a mile from the river. Then Thos. Francis Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stripping themselves to the bare arms, and ordered to go to work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the result was that the enemy fell back to the woods; and thus matters stood up to 11 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

At dark an attack was made along the front of the entire line, and was renewed at two A. M. in front of Gens. Hooker, Kearney, and Sumner, without material result.

Another correspondent says of Friday's battle: Twice, all along the front, did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle, and our rifle pits and redoubts. Porter with 50 cannon, Sumner's, Hooker's and Ayre's guns, reaped them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible.

Count De Paris took prisoner a rebel Major who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley of the Shenandoah all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it is here. He said that in the attack on our right the rebels had from 60,000 to 80,000 troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away precisely as some of the regiments were swept away at the Seven Pines.

The Count de Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way indeed, but not all of them ran. Their losses are enormous.

The regular 11th infantry is about annihilated, nearly every officer in it is killed or wounded.

The 14th also suffered severely. Major Rosselle of the regulars, a kinsman of Gen.

McClellan, is killed. Col. Pratt, of a N. Y. regiment, is also killed; and

Lieut.-Cols. Black and Switzer. Our loss in officers is very marked, indeed the

disproportion in numbers is so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Perter's and Smith's divis-

ions piled the rebels in heaps. The fire was heavily effective.

The following is the conclusion of the Baltimore American's account of the recent affairs before Rich-

Washington, June 29. - Since closing my letter from the White House, I find myself very unexpectedly in Washington City, and in possession of most reliable information from White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day later than is contained in my letter.

It appears that telegraphic communication between White House and McClellan was uninterrupted until 1 o'clock on Saturday, and then the wires were cut at a dispatch station 11 miles out. Tunstall's station, four miles out, was in our possession until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wires. On going to the instrument, he was startled with what Union soldiers called the "rebel national salute." This was the signal given for final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them. The last of the transports were moved off by Even some damaged hay was taken off.

In the midst of this closing scene in the beautiful Chickahominy region, I regret to state that some vandal set fire to White House, and it was entirely consumed. The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at White House about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and although he neither found bread for man nor hay for beast, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape shot from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be 30,000 strong, and unless they brought their haversacks well supplied, must have gone supperless to bed.

The cavalry at White House guarded the departure of the last wagon and horse, which moved off at the final evacuation and joined the forces of Gen. Stoneman, who was hovering in the vicinity all day. After passing these trains and securing their entire safety, Stoneman, with his entire force, moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty to state. Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor left a soul behind, not even a contraband.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning, Colonel Ingalls and Captain Sautelles were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers on the way to a new base of operations on James River. The order for debarkation says: - "Move down immediately to Fortress Monroe and await instructions of Gen. McClellan." A number are, however, already up the James River, under protection of the gunboats.

Since an early hour on Saturday morning, Gen. McClellan has been deprived of his telegraph communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before the wires were cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, read his orders. Direct communication with Gen. McClellan is now being opened, however, by gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and will soon be right in this respect.

The object of Gen. McClellan was to abandon White House and draw in the right wing of his army across the Chickahominy, which he has accomplished with but little loss, in comparison with the punishment bestowed on the enemy. Gen. McClellan has also strengthened his position by contracting his lines and changing his base of operations to the James River, where he will have the co-operation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels on James River, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken the forces before Richmond that the city will fall into his hands with but a slight struggle.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A Grand Field Trial of Machines—W. H. Van Epps, Prest National Quarterly Review—Edward I. Sears. Wood's Mowing and Reaping Machines—Walter A. Wood. Beadle's Dime Novels. &c.—Eeadle & Co. Rochester Agricultural Works—Pitts & Brayley. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—E. Moody & Son. Show and Sale of Sheep—J. C. Taylor. More Agents Wanted—T. S. Page. Book Canvassers Wanted—S. F. French & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Metropolitan Gift Bookst.

# The News Condenser.

- The hotel proprietors at Saratoga anticipate a prosperon

- There are seventy rivers in Canada in which salmon are caught. - Mad dogs are becoming alarmingly numerous in various

- The quantity of water pumped up daily for the city of

London is 150,000,000 gallons.

- The Richmond Dispatch complains of the very frequent desertions from the rebel army.

- The seven year locusts have made their appearance in hordes in some parts of Kansas. - During the late flood in the Lehigh river, the water

ctually rose 15 feet in 10 minutes. - Jenny Lind is giving charity oratorios in London to

mmense houses, at a guinea a ticket. — A Temperance Society is being formed among the sailors

of the British fleet stationed at Halifax.

- Three million dollars' worth of petroleum oil has been exported from New York since January.

- The total reducible State debt of Ohio is \$14,699,426, an ncrease of \$404,000 since the last report. - More than 1,800 Mormons, en route for Utah, have passed

through Quebec within the past two weeks. - It is stated that the total loss from fire in Albany, for the ear ending June 1, 1862, was only \$32,000.

- The daily receipt of silver at the International Exhibition

in London exceeds four hundred pounds in weight, - J. W. Fawkes is now in Illinois with his steam plow,

offering to plow the fields of the farmers by contract. - A woman in High Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y., gave birth,

June 8th, to three children—all healthy looking boys. - A crowd of secessionists lately left New Orleans on their

way to Europe, glad to love their country at a distance. - A highly respectable citizen of Salem, Mass., lately died

of smoker's cancer, caused by excessive use of tobacco - The Oregon papers are discussing the expediency of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in that State. - It is estimated that the pension bill recently passed by

the House will draw from the treasury annually \$40,000,000. - The coffee crop of Costa Rica this year now appears to be 106,000 quintals, being about 30,000 over that of last year.

- All the clergymen in Nashville, except Rev. J. S. Hayes, Presbyterian, sided with the rebellion, and have nearly all fied. - The Legislature of California has passed a law taxing

the Chinese residents of that State \$2.50 per head per month. - The Dunkirk (N.Y.) Union says 1,046 hogsheads of tobacco ere received at that port by three lake arrivals, for shipmen East.

- On Sunday week, 50,000 pedestrians visited the New York Central Park, 800 people on horseback, and 5,500

- The total contributions received by the Mayor of Troy for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is about \$241,000. - The keel of another iron-clad war vessel, similar in

many respects to the Monitor, was laid at Jersey City on Tuesday week. — The new planet, recently discovered at Cambridge, Mass., has been named Clytie, the mythological daughter of Oceanu

and Tethys. - The Union party in the city of Baltimore have, by resolution, endorsed President Lincoln's Emancipation recom-

mendations. - Thirty-four patients were added to the insane hospital at Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday week, making 343 new in that institute.

- The demand for Syracuse salt is very large. Manufac turers are shipping 20,000 barrels per week, and this does not - According to Health Physician Eastman's report, one

hundred and twenty-seven deaths occurred in Buffalo during the month of May - Among the new post roads in California we observe one

'from Chico to Humbug Valley." There ought to be a large mail on that route. - A boiler explosion took place in an iron forge at Bridge-

- The number of claims thus far presented before the Commission at Cairo, has reached nearly 700, representing in the aggregate \$100.000.

- It is estimated that the cotton throughout England, on the first of June, was 428,000 bales, against 1,645,000 at the same date last year. - The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says: "News

from all parts of the State leads us to infer that there will be large crop of grass." - The friends of Mexico are pressing upon the Senate the ratification of the treaty with Mexico, granting pecuniary aid

to that Government. - In 1810, according to the U. S. census, there were 111,502 slaves in Maryland. In 1860, there were 87,188—decrease in half a century, 24,314.

- A firm in St. Louis advertises for salesmen, and admonishes those who are "afflicted with secessionism, or any other stupidity," not to apply. - A bill to repeal the Personal Liberty Law of Wisconsin

was passed by the Assembly of that State on the 14th ult., by a vote of 51 ayes to 25 nays. - The 33d annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at the State House, Hartford, Conn.,

August 20th, 21st, and 22d. - In the town of Brantford, C. W., fifteen or sixteen dwellings and shops were burned June 25th, in the best part of the town. Loss about \$20,000.

- Lord Clyde, (Sir Colin Campbell,) the highest military authority in Europe, pronounces Gen. McClellan a splendid strategist and an able leader. - The estimated value of British and "secesh" ships and

cargoes captured by the U.S. blockading squadron for a twelvenonth, is nearly \$12,000,000. — The Nashville Union announces the arrival in that city

of large quantities of cotton from Northern Alabama — the region held by Gen. Mitchell - The drouth is very severe in Northern Vermont. Lamoille, Chittenden, and Orleans counties, have not been visited

with a copious rain since last fall. - The boats captured from the rebels, and which are in process of repair, will increase the Mississippi flotilla to 17. essels, carrying a total of 156 guns.

- The India trade of Boston is reviving. Fourteen ships from Calcutta will arrive at that port in July and August Several others are also loading at Calcutta. - The Bridgewater (Mass.) iron works are engaged in forg-

ing plates for several ball-proof ships, and also in preparing astings and forgings for six new Monitors. - The Chinese have hired a fleet of gunboats from Eng-

land. They are to be officered and manned by Englishmen whose pay will be provided by the Chinese. - An American artist, Wm. W. Story, is admitted by all

English critical authorities to bear away the honors in the department of sculpture of the Great Exhibition.

- The royal families of Portugal and Italy have been riveted by an espousal between the Portugese King and the Princess Maria Pia, fifth child of Victor Emmanuel.

#### Publisher's Notices.

#### A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

As a new Half Volume of the RURAL commences July 5th, the present is a favorable time for renewals, and also for new subscriptions to begin. Many whose terms of subscription expired last week have already renewed, and we trust all others will soon do so, thus continuing the RURAL's acquaintance. And in renewing their own subscriptions, we hope its friends will invite their neighbors to join the RURAL Brigade. Agents will place us under still greater obligations if they will give the matter a little attention. Additions to clubs are in order, for either six months or a year, at usual club rates. We will receive both single and club subscribers for six months-from now to January. Any aid rendered at the present juncture, by agents, subscribers, and other friends of the paper and its objects, will help us along through the rebellion, and of course be gratefully appreciated. Meantime, and continually, our aim will be to render the RURAL increasingly interesting and valuable.

Half-Yearly Club Subscriptions at same proportional rates as for a whole year, with free copies to agents, &c., for

#### Special Notices.

VALUABLE PRIZES DRAWN at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo street, Rochester, and at its Branch, No. 199 Main street, Buffalo, during the month of June:-64 gold and silver watches, 48 silver ice pitchers, 31 opera glasses, 37 silver rotary castors, cut glass bottles, 43 silver cake baskets, 61 silver card receivers, 9 silver tea setts; 31 silver engraved tea pots, 8 silver coffee urns, 27 silver wine pitchers, 22 gold guard chains, 17 silver berry dishes, Bohemian glass lining, 12 pairs silver flower vases, 87 gold pens, silver cases, 17 silver sugar bowls, 31 silver spoon holders, 46 silver goblets, gold lined, 3 china punch bowls, 1 Bohemian glass punch bowl with 12 goblets to match, valued at \$50, besides over 4,000 other articles of value were given. Descriptive catalogues mailed free, upon application, to any address in the United States. A gift accompanies each book, varying in value from 50 cents to \$100. Address J. F Hone, Rochester, N. Y., or Buffalo, N. Y.

### Markets, Commerce, &c.

#### Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, JULY 1st, 1861.

FLOUR remains at last quotations. GRAIN—Genesee spring wheat has declined slightly. Rye has put on 4 cents per bushel for choice.

MEATS—The only alteration noticed is in mutton, which has

fallen to 4@5 cents per pound

POTATOES are worth from 37@50 cents per bushel, a reduction

of 6 cents on choice varieties.

Wool.—The rates for wool have advanced slightly, about 3 per pound for the week. The range hereabouts is from 33@43c. and considerable is coming into market. At various points in the country we hear of 45c being paid for clips of clean open wool, but city buyers state that offers at these figures are weak ening. We refer our readers to the "Wool Markets," given in next column, for transactions and prices throughout the coun-Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 11@12c	
Flour, winter wheat,\$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c	
Flour, spring do, 4.50@5.00	Candles, box 9@91/4c	
Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 12@12c	
Meal Indian 1.00(a)1.06	Fruit and Roots.	
Wheat, Genesee 97c@1.20	Apples, bushel 50@87c	
Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	The delication to the court	
Corn, old 45@80c.	Do. dried \$4 tb 4@4%c	
Corn, new 45@50c.	Peaches, do 14@16c	
	Cherries, do 14@16c	
	Plums, do 10(a)12c	
	Potatoes 37@50c	
Barley 55@65c. Buckwheat 00@00c.	Hides and Skins.	
Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughter 4/2@5c	
Beans 1.50@2.00	Calf 7@8c	
Mests.	Sheep Pelts \$0.50@2.00	
Perk, mess\$10,50@11.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@62c	
Perk, clear 12.00@12.50	Seeds.	
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50	
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25	
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 1.50@2.00	
Mutton, carcass 4@5c.	Sundries.	
Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00	
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00(a3.00	
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50	
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal Pittston 5.50@5.50	
Geese 40@50c.	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50	
	Coal, Char 7@8c	
Ducks & pair 38@44c.  Dairy, &c.  Butter, roll 10%@11c.  Butter, firkin %011c.	Salt, bbl. \$1.38@1.45	
Butter, roll 10%@11c.	Hay, tun 11.00@15.00	
Butter, firkin 9(a)11c	Straw tun 6007600	
Cheese 5%@6%c.	Straw, tun 6.00@6.00 Wool, \$2 lb 33@43c	
Lard, tried 7@8c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25(3.50	
Tallow north FOLIA	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50	
Tallow, rough 5@5%c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00	
Tallow, tried 7@7 c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50	

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Floure—Market quiet and heavy, and may be quoted 5 cents lower, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales superfine State at \$4.326/45; ctromon to medium extra Western at \$4.70(24.80; superfine Western at \$4.356/24.45; ctromon to medium extra Western at \$4.70(24.80; superfine Western at \$4.506/24.45; common to medium extra Western at \$4.70(24.90; shipping brands extra round shooped Ohio at \$5.06/26.16; trade brands do at \$5.26/26.20—the market closing quiet. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade easier, with a moderate business doing; sales spring at \$4.70(24.90; winter extra \$4.96/26.20. Rye flour continues quiet and steady; inferior to choice, \$2.76(24.10). Corn meal is in moderate demand and prices steady; sales Brandywine at \$5.26/2.96. Jersey at \$2.85; Marsh's caloric at \$3.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and heavy, and has declined 1/20 cents, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. A portion of the sales were to arrive; sales Ohicago spring at \$16/20.18. Milwatkee club at \$1.02/21.22; amber low at \$1.10/21.14, the latter price for very choice; common Canada club at \$1.00/4; winter red Western at \$1.12.20 at mater Michigan at \$1.22/21.23; white Western at \$1.28. Rye—Market continues quiet and very firm; sales prime Western to arrive on p. t. Barley continues dull and nominal at 70c. Barley mat continues quiet and orry firm; sales prime Western to arrive on p. t. Barley continues dull and nominal at 70c. Barley mat continues quiet and nominal at a \$1.25 cm and the sale of the sale of

ABHES—Continue steady; pots at \$8.81.4; pearls at \$6. Hors—Firm, with a fair demand; new at 14@18c; old at 7@11c.

BUFFALO, June 30.—Flours—The market rules steady, with fair demand for home and interior trade. Sales extra State at \$4; choice double extra Michigan and Indiana at \$5.50; extra. Wisconsin and Illinois at \$4.260.43%; choice extra Wisconsin at \$4.376.525; double extra Ohio at \$5; choice extra Wisconsin at \$4.375.0 common double extra Indiana at \$4.750.525; double extra Ohio and Michigan at \$5.50; choice extra Wisconsin at \$4.375; common extra Michigan at \$5.12%—closing in the afternoon quist, with but little doing.

GRAIN—Whest—The market on Saturday morning was characterized by considerable firmness on the part of holders—buyers holding off; sales White Kentucky at \$1.25; Sheboygan winter and spring mixed at \$67; red winter Ohio and Mo. I Milwaukee club on private terms; amber Iowa at \$65.6; aften receipt of New York report, white Ohio at \$1.09; amber Michigan at \$1.08; Wisconsin white winter at \$1.04.6c—closing quiet and a shade easier Drorn—The market less active with a tendency to a shade easier prices; sales Saturday of old at 40.04(c; hot, part at \$2.50; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and no minal at \$4.60; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and no minal at \$6.50; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and no minal at \$6.50; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and no minal at \$6.50; and after receipt of New York report at \$6.50; and no minal at \$6.50; and after prices of the sale and no minal at \$6.50; and after prices of the sale and no minal; good to choice Canada at \$6.50; and common \$1.50; choice \$2.25; choice navy held \$6.50; and after processing prime Canada no moninal; good to choice Canada at \$6.50; and after processing prime Canada no moninal

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PROVISIONS—The market is heavy and dull for most kinds, prices nominal. Pork—Light, \$9.50; heavy mess, \$10. Mess Beef, \$8@10. Hams—Unsacked, \$6.70; seeked, 7@7½c Shothders, 4c. Salted Sides, 5c. Pried and smoked Beef, \$@10c. Whitefish—New in half barries, \$8@3.25. Trout the same. Lard, 7½@7½c. Butter—New Western and Canadian racked \$9@10c. State, choice ew, packed, 1½@13c; old non-stainle except at prices of brown grease or lard. Cheise—Prices for the week paid to producers have ranged from \$5\$ to \$2\$\cdots\$, according to quality; several choice dairy lots have come in during the week; cheese dealers here anticipate a shade lower prices. —Courier.

TORONTO, June 25.—Grain—During the past week there has been little activity in the market. The receipts of all sorts of grain were rather larger to-day than on any previous day this week, the fine weather having had an influence on the supplies. Fall wheat, the receipts of which were large, sold freely at 85c@\$1. Spring wheat—The quotations are somewhat below those of last week or any week for some time past. The sales to-day were at 75c@\$3c. from \$5c. fars been the average price for the week. The recent favorable news may, however, improve prices. Barley—The supply of barley this week was very poor. There were not more than three or four loads offered the whole week, which sold at 5c@\$0c. Oats—There has been an advance in the quotations for oats. Last week we quoted them 40c@44c per bushel; to-day they were sold at 46c@\$0c per bushel—the latter price being paid only in a few cases where very good samples were offered; 48c might be given as the average price for the week. Peas—The supply of this week was very poor. To-day there were none offered; we therefore quote them at 50c@\$2c per bushel.—Globe.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, JUNE 24.—The current prices for the week at

Il the markets are as follows:
BEEF CATTLE.   First quality,
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00 Common quality, 30,00@56,00 Inferior quality, 25,00@28,00
VEAL GALVES
First quality, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ 1b 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) 6 c Ordinary quality, 5 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 5 Common quality, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) 5 Inferior quality, 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\) 4 \(\frac{1}{4}\)
SHEEP AND LAMES.
SHEEP AND LAMES.   Prime quality,   Pr
SWINE
Corn.fed. 3½@3½c do. light -@ -0 Still-fed. 3 @5½c
CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 25.— At market, 498 Cattle. about 35

OAMBRIDGE, JUNE 25.—At market, 466 Cattle, about 850 Beeves, and 66 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Marker Beer—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$8,650@6,75 first quality, \$8,00@0,00; second Q. \$5,506,55; third do, \$4,000,00; ordinary, \$—@—.

OXENIEG OXEN, \$7 pair—\$75@150.

COWS AND CALVES —\$25,\$800@42.

STORES — Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, 06\$@00; Three years old, \$20@21.

NEMER AND LAMES—230 at market. Prices in lots, \$1,75@3,-800 pairs, \$4,000,650,00 pairs, \$4,000 pairs, \$4,

VALIC CALVES 48. (1011 \$2,00,00,00)

RRIGHTUN, JUNE 26.—At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, 100

Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, 600 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,75,20,00; first quality, \$6,50,€
0,00; second do, \$6,00,20,00; third do, \$5,50,25,50.

WORNING OXEN—\$100, \$115,2135.

MILDER COWS—\$46,048; common, \$19,220

VEAL CALVES—\$4,00,05,00.

STORES—Yearling, \$0,20,0; Two years old, \$00,200; Three years old, \$210,225.

old, \$21@23.

HIDES — 50.562 Ph. Tallow — 54.26542.

PELTS — \$0.562.75 each. Calf Skires— 50.96 Ph. Seepe Ph. Seepe

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 26.—There has been rather less doing this week, but a fair demand prevails for foreign wooks of the better descriptions at very full rates, and a good inquiry for fleece and pulled, of which latter two kinds the market is very bare—the pulled wools most in demand are super and extra and fine fleeces. The accounts from the country less flattering for high prices; the first week or so after the opening of the market the prices went up from 40046c, and some fancy clips as high as 60c, after which buyers found they were unnecessarily exciting sellers, and relaxed a little, with a view of producing a re-action, the effect of which was the accomplishment in part of their object. There is, however, at this time a good demand, and medium wools are settling at about 45c. The transactions here have been less than the week past; the sales reported are 200 bales Mestiza. 60 d. Cordovs: 100 do. Donskoi, and 112 do. Chillian on p. t.; 18 do. Texas at 25c, and 459 do. California 25@ 42c, the latter price for pulled.

Saxony Fleece & tb	50@52
American full-blood Merino	48.@ <i>6</i> U
American half and three-fourths Merino	45@47
American Native and quarter Merino	42.044
Extra pulled	45@50
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	45(Q)47
No. 1 pulled	34(a)35
Lamb's pulled	90@0 <del>0</del>
California fine, unwashed.	30(a.32
California common do	14@16
Peruvian washed	30@32
Valparaiso washed	14@14
South American Merino unwashed	25(0)26
South American Mestiza unwashed	24(0)25
South American common washed	14@16
South American Entre Rios do	18@20
South American unwashed	9@12
South American Cordova washed	24(ã)26
Cape Good Hope unwashed	25(a)26
Cape Good Hope unwashed East India washed	18(@25
Airican unwasneu	10(@20
African washed	30@34
Mexican unwashed	14@18
Texas	00(āx0)
Smyrna unwashed	18@22
Smyrna washed	30(a)32
•	_

Į	Smyrna wasned	
	<b>BOSTON,</b> JUNE 26.—Prices a good demand at previous rates been animated.	re firm and well sustained, wit s. In New York the market ha
	Saxony and Merino, fine,47@49	Texas00@
	Full blood,	Smyrna, washed 20(a)
	% and % blood, 43.246.	Do. unwashed. 12@
	Common,41@43	Syrian,13@3
	Pulled, extra,	Cape,
	Do. superfine,43(@50	Crimea,11@
	Do No. 130@45	Buenos Avres11@
	Do No. 2	Peruvian, washed50@
	Do No. 2,	Canada 40@
		w clin is coming forward by

ALBANY, JUNE 26.—The new clip is coming forward, but not as freely as was anticipated, and better prices rule. On Mondy some 12,000 hs. were taken in at \$8@46c; but since then, owing probably to the inclemency of the weather, the receipts have been quite meager.—Journal.

BUFFALO, JUNE 30.—The market steady, with fair transac-tions, prices rauging from 35@46c for Canada and American fair to choice. Prices in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania range from 40@50c.—Courier.

Pennsylvania range from 40@50c.—Courier.

DETROIT, June 25.—We are informed, by a gentleman from Flint, that P. Hazelton and J. Henderson & Co., have bought 50,000 its of fine choice wool, selected from 300,000 grown in Genesse Co., at 60c. For even grade and good handling, this excels everything ever seen in one wool room in the State They have also purchased by selecting from the best offered in the market, 30,000 fbs at an average of 46%c, excluding all dirty. Prices range from 41@52c in different parts of Michigan. The immense amount of \$2,500,000, needed to purchase the wool clip of the State, is not coming forward as fast as required, and many of the buyers are out of the market waiting for funds, thereby stopping competition.—Advertiser.

ANN ARBOR, (MIOS.) JUNE 25.—Wool has come in freely during the week, and the price has run above last week's quotations. 48 cts. have been paid, and we may quote the average as high as 46c. We think the purchases made here since Monday morning will reach 75,000 fbs.—Argus.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Quite an active competition has arisen for woo; and prices have advanced to 40@50c \$1 fb.—the latter rate being paid freely for choice clips in the interior. The demand is chiefly speculative, and a very general opinion exists that much higher rates will be realized, in consequence of the scarcity of cotton and the high protective tariff which it is certain will be adopted—Gazette

CHICAGO, JUNE 25.—The new clip comes in slowly, and so far the sales have been very light. We quote common native, 256/30c; medium 30/035c; fine 35/030c; nnwashed 1/2 off.—Northwest Christian Advocate.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 25.—Wool firm at 35@37% for the better qualities of fleece. But little has yet come to market. There is no doubt but the fact that for the past two years prices have advanced largely toward the close of the season, will delay the coming forward of the present clip.

TORONTO, June 26.—The season for wool is now near its and, the supplies are therefore less. It sold at 31@32c, and sometimes 32½c ♀ 1b.—Globe.

sometimes 52/2c & 10.—54002.

The Wool Clip of Ohio.—Wool men estimate the clip of the State of Ohio, this year, to be about 13,000,000 ibs, being 2,000,000 ibs, greater than the clip of last year. Of this probably about three-fourths have been sold, at prices averaging 48c, leaving the finer grades unsold. The sales of wool, with the transportation and incidental charges, will bring more than seven million dollars of good currency into the State.—Cleveland Herald.

### New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Pive 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.

WANTED—The address of BOOK CANVASSERS throughout the United States, to travel for the above wages. For circulars giving particulars, address of S. F. FERNCH & CO., No. 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

#### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. WE offer for sale, for the Autumn of 1862, the largest stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

west of Rochester. Our stock consists of
200.000 4 year old Apple Trees, \$5 \(\frac{10}{2}\) 100; \$50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 1,000.
75,000 2 to 3 year old Standard Pear Trees, \$25\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100; \$230\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1000
155,000 1 year old do do 56 do 560 do
200.000 Angers, Quince stocks, \$10\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1000.
Also, Peach, Plum, Dwarf Pear and Cherry Trees.
Diana, Delaware, and Concord Grape Vines.
Hybrid Perpetual Roses, Evergreens, &c., &c.
Traveling and local agents wanted. Send for Wholesale and
Descriptive Catalogues.

E. MOODY & SON,
661-6t.

Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

ORE AGENTS WANTED."—To solicit orders for the Liftle Giant Sewing Machine, only 216.

Hemmer, Gauge, Screw-driver and extra Needles. Will per a
liberal salary and expenses, or allow commissions. For particulars address with stamp,

T. S. PAGE,

Toledo, Ohio, General Agent United States.

# SHOW AND SALE

#### WEBB PEDIGREE SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

My 12th Annual Sale and Letting of Yearling Rams, Ramand Ewe Lambs, will take place, 0n Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1913, at my residence, 2½ miles from Holundel, Monmouth Co. A. J. Persons coming by Philadelphia will take the Camden & Amboy Railroad, for Freehold, starting at 6 celock, A. M. By New York a special boat will leave foot of Robison St., at 9 celock, A. M. for Keyport, returning at 6 celock, P. M.—Sale to commence at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Circulars of Pedigrees, &c., now ready, for which please address me at Holmdel, N. J. 661-5t

#### ${f R}$ ochester agricultural works PITTS & BRAYLEY, Proprietors,

68 SOUTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED PITTS' THRESHING MACHINE.

#### A-N-D DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWERS.

Also, the improved All-Iron Planter Power, Empire Fee Cutters, (4 knives, various sizes, for hand or power.) Rochester Cutting Box, Hyde & Wright's Patent Morse-Hoe, or Culti vator Plow, and Rulofson & De Garmo's Patent Straight-Draft Plow, with adjustable beam for two or three horses.

A Word to Threshers and Farmers. We have introduced into our Separators, for this season, a rack or rattle between the top and bottom of the straw book, which entirely prevents any of the Grain fram being carried over the Separator by the straw, and with one of our new machines farmers will have no cause to complain of the waste of their Grain. Our Threshing Machines are more complete and better finished than ever before manufactured in this city, and we offer them to the public with the fallest confidence. Those intending to purchase will serve their interest by purchasing one of our machines. Parties living at a distance will please send for Circulars, Price List, &c.

#### Moop, a Momind AND REAPING MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

### WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

### WOOD'S NEW MOWER.

The Machine is too well known to need description, to having been awarded the Michaet Prizes throughout this country, from the three last United States Fairs down to State and Country fars without number, also at the great French and English Exhibitions, where it has borne away the highest prizes over offered for Harvesting Machines.

There were 5,400 of these Mowers manufactured and sold by Mr. Wood last season, which is the best evidence that the heavy complicated Mowers are being succeeded by lighter, cheaper, and more practical machines. This maxime has no side draft, and will do more work with the same power than any other Machine in the market.

#### Wood's Self-Raking Reaper and Reaper and Mower Combined.

Mover Combined.

I have during the past year reconstructed my Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, and offer it to grain growing farmers, either as a Reaper alone, or as a Self-Raking Reeper and Mower Gombined, in a form which I am sure will give entire satisfaction to any grain grower who desires to cut his grain in the mest expeditious and economical manner.

The capacity of this Reaper, combined with its perfectly easy draft fits it as well for the most extensives grain growen in the country, as for the small farmer of eighty acres

I made and sold this Machine last year; as now constructed, to an extent that warrants me in recommending it fully.

The Reaper I warrant capable of cutting and delivering 20 acres of grass per day, doing the work better than is usually done by hand rakers, and with less draef to the team. The MOWER OF THE MANNY COMBINED MACHINE, with my latest improvement, to which I attach the Self-Raker if desired.

Full descriptions of Machines will be found in pamphlet, which

Full descriptions of Machines will be found in pamphlet, which will be furnished on application to myselfor any agent

| will be furnished on application to myselfor any agent
| Price of Wood's Self-Raking Reaper, delivered on the
cars at Hoosic Falls	\$125.00
Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined	150.00
Single Mower	\$8.00
Manny Combined	125.00
WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	
PERINE & STEWART, Agents, Self-Reaper attached	150.00
Walter A. WOOD, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	
PERINE & STEWART, Agents, Self-Reaper attached	150.00
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PERINE & STEWART, Agents, Self-Reaper attached	150.00
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WOMAN'S PATRIOTISM IN 1862. BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, No. 40, Now Ready.

### A FOURTH OF JULY DOUBLE NUMBER!

#### A Superb Story of the Rebellion in Tennessee! THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER.

By the ever popular MRS. METTA. V. VICTOR,
AUTHOR OF "MAUM GUIREA," "ALICE WILDE," THE
"SLIMMENS" AND "RASHER" PAPERS, ETC.

Price 20 cents. Bound with "Maum Guinea," in cloth, 450 pages, illustrated, 50 cents. BEADLE'S DIME SERIES. PRICE TEN CENTS.



PARSON BROWNLOW, UNIONISTS OF EAST TENNESSEE: With Anecdotes, Incidents, Etc.

BEADLE'S AMERICAN BATTLES, NUMBER ONE. ITTSBURGH LANDING,

#### AND THE SIEGE OF CORINTH

Each issue of Beadle's American Battles will be complete in itself, giving the story of one Battle or one Campaign; and the whole series will form, when completed, a connected and stirring history of the Great Rebellion. Price Ten Cents each. For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Agents wanted, Address BEADLE & CO., Publishers, New York.

OWREADY. THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

#### No. IX.-June, 1862. CONTENTS:

L-THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. II.—ANGELOLOGY AND DEMONOLOGY, ANCIENT AND MODERN. III.—SIR THOMAS MORE AND HIS TIMES.

IV.-MAUD AS A REPRESENTATIVE POEM.

V.—THE COMEDIES OF MOLIERE.

VI.—EDUCATION AND UNITY OF PURSUIT OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

VII.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. VIII.—AURORA LEIGH.

IX.—YELLOW FEVER A WORSE ENEMY TO CIVILIANS. THAN TO SOLDIERS. X.—THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND ITS GREAT MEN.

XI.—NOTICES AND CRITICISMS. Science and Education. 2. Belles-Lettres. 3. History, Bi ography and Travels. 4. Miscellaneous. 5. New Publications

The National Quarterly comes in for March with a Spring-like reshness and hopefulness about it, which augurs well for its treshness and hopefulness about it, which augurs well for its management and its support in an hour so trying to the periodical literature of the Union. Its leading article, "Vindication of the Celts," is a tribute to an ancient, manly race, which is not only appropriate at a moment when Celtic descendants are deserving well of the Republic, but valuable at any time, as a piece of scholarly historical research.—N. Y. Daily Times.

a piece of scholarly historical research.—N. Y. Daily Times.
It is fearless and vigorous; sometimes harsh in fault-finding, but hearty in commendation.

\* \* We relish the incisive discussions, which are a prominent feature in the Quarterly, of the "sensation novels," and the very dirty accompanying phases of publishers and critics' operations, and its energetic exposure of sundry impudent translations of French novels. The critical department is unusually full and careful, especially upon educational books.

\* Its critical estimates of moral and literary mentis and demerits are honest, clear; almost always trustworthy, often acute and original.—W. Y. Independent. ways trustwortny, often acute and original.—M.Y. Malependent.
It contains several articles of great merit and interest; foremost among which we would place a learned and chivalrous
"Vindication of the Celts," a biographical notice of Dr. Arnold,
of Rugby, and a powerful protest against the too prevalent mistake, in this country, of over-educating females.—Philadelphia
Press.

This list is sufficient to show the great variety, no less than the intellectual interest of the subjects discussed; and we feel bound to acknowledge that not one of these papers is of a second-rate order. They are all of the style and standard with which we have long been familiar in the best Quarterlies of London and Edinburgh. In this respect, the National Quarterly now unquestionably stands at the head of the Periodical Literature of America.—Boston Post.

Literature of America.—Boston Post.

TERMS.—\$3 a year, in advance; to Clergymen of all denominations, and Teachers, \$2; to Clubs, two copies, \$6; three copies, \$7; six copies, \$12 &c.

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Orders for specimen copies must, in all cases, be accompanied with 75 cents in American postage stamps.

EDWARD I. SEARS,

EDWORAND PROPRIETOR.

BIBLE HOUSE, NEW, YORK.

SEYMOUR'S IMPROVED PATENT GRAIN DRILL

This machine combines all the important and most desirable qualities of all the Grain Drills in use and also possesses advantages not found in any other.

It not only excels as a Drill, but by removing the teeth and gatherers, (which can be done in a few minutes,) it becomes a Bread-cast Sower, which will sow seed of any size, from peas to clover or timothy, in the most perfect manner. Even beets can be put in correctly, and gauged shallow enough for such seeds.

Then, with the addition of a Feeder, which costs but six dollars, it sows any fine fertilizers, as plaster, lame, ashes, guano, pondrette, ac. Such manures may be mixed with the seed before sewing, if desired.

Those who prefer to keep the manure separate

Those who prefer to keep the manure separate from the seed till deposited in the ground, should order a drill with 'Guano Attachment," as gusno injures the seed if mixed with it before sowing. With this the manure is kept in a separate compartment till sown, when seed and manure both pass together through the same tubes into the ground. This is a very desirable way of depositing any fine fertilizers with the seed, as the quantity of either can at any time be increased or diminished at pleasure, and none is mixed which is not sown.

pleasure, and none is mixed which is not sown. If required to you grass seed which drilling or sowing other seed from the main box, or while sowing fertilizers, a Grass Seeder is stached, which will sow timethy and clover, and similar seeds, and will sow orchard grass or rye grass, or any seed from the smallest up to that of wheat, oats, and barley. All this is done without a cog-wheel or any gearing, except a zig-zag operating a roller attached to a spring, and therefore runs easier, has less wear and tear, and consequently is very durable.

A GRAND FIELD TRIAL

#### 0 F REAPING, HEADING, BINDING, AND HOWING MACHINES,

Executive Board of the Illinois State Ag'l Society WILL BE HELD AT

#### DIXON, LEE CO., ILLINOIS, At as early a day as the Grain will be in condition to cut. The precise time will be announced at the earliest possible moment

PREMIUMS OFFERED. The following liberal awards will be made to the competing For the best Combined Reaper and Mower.....Dip. and \$75.0 For the best One-Horse Mower. \_\_\_\_\_Dip. and \$20.0 ..Dip. and \$50.00

machines. An entry fee of fifty persent, upon the cash premiums offer

ed, to be required to be paid by each exhibitor.

No award shall be made in any case unless two or more ma chines compete for the same. The machines competing will be required to be on exhibition

at the State Fair at Peoria, at which time and place the award will be publicly announced.

The details of the requirements for the trials and scale of oints will be such as have been sanctioned by experience in

similar trials in the United States, and the Executive Committee of this Society be the awarding Committee. In addition to the above list of machines for premiums, the Society invite manufacturers of all kinds of

#### Farm Machinery and Implements

to be present and exhibit their wares, for which the PUBLIC SQUARE in Dixon will be secured, and every facility afforded for trial to those who desire it. Sufficient notice has already been received to say that ther

will be exhibited at the time, several kinds of THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS,

SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, ROTARY SPADING MACHINES, HAY PITCHING MACHINES,

MOLE DRAINING MACHINES. Drawing in the Tile with the operation. All of which will be carefully examined by the Executive

Board, and reported upon according to their merits. HALF EARE TICKETS. The Illinois Central and Dixon Air Line Railroads, centering at Dixon, will grant HALF FARE Tickets over their whole line

#### during the week of the trial, to enable all to visit the exhibition and return, who desire to do so. MACHINES ENTERED.

The number of Machines now entered is very large, and will The people at Dixon are fully awake to the importance of the enterprise, and ample accommodations will be provided to make all comfertable who may attend.

Any further local information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Dixon. By Order of the Executive Committee

W. H. VAN EPPS, President. Dixon, June 25, 1362.

THE UNIVERSAL



### Clothes Wringer.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wrings before the people. surpasses all others in
Strength of Frame!
Capacity for Pressure!
Power of Action: It surpasses all others in

#### WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition! WE WARRANT

EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR! We have the highest testimonials certifying to its great value, both in the saving of labor and materials, as well as its perfect adaptation to the use for which it is intended. These notices however, cannot be inserted here. We only ask that the public look at the facts—try our Wringer, and judge for themselves. We ask none to buy without giving it a thorough test, for which abundant opportunity will be given to all.

To men who have had experience as canvassers, or any who would like to engage in the sale of this truly valuable invention, liberal inducements will be offered and good territory given them (they paying nothing for the Patent Right) in which they shall have the exclusive sale. This Wringer is made by

CANVASSERS WANTED.

The Metropolitan Washing Machine Company,

Under the following patents.

The Improved Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator—
It saves friction of the clothes, and prevents
the rolls from wearing.

The new Patent Method for Fastening the Rolls to the Shaft
—Nover blacks the clothes.
Dickerman's Patent Clasping Frame, for fastening to the tub—
Cannot work loose from its place.

Lyman's Patent Adjustable Gauge, for different sized tubs—thick
or thin, straight, slanting, or circular.
GOODYSAN'S PATENT (of which they are the exclusive owners)
for the right to make, sell, and use Vulcanized India Rubber
Rolls or Covered Rolls for Washing, Wringing, or Starching
Machines.

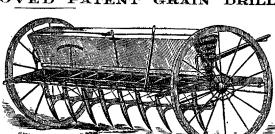
Any one making, selling, or using any Wilson's Allering

Rolls or Covered Rolls for Washing, Wringing, or Starching Machines.

Any one making, selling, or using any Wringer, (the user as well as the maker.) the rolls of which were not purchased of them, and a license obtained to sell and use the same, are intringing on their rights, and will at once be prosecuted according to law. After an expensive litigation in the UNITED STATES COURTS, the suits are terminated and injunctions issued against the infringers. The parties prosecuted have settled for past infringements and are now acting under licenses, which with their supply of India Rubber), they obtained from the with their supply of India Rubber, they obtained from the with the right to use it for other Wringers, (they paying a tariff on all sold,) but under the most careful restrictions as to terms and prices, both wholesale and retail

All licensed parties will have a certificate, showing their rights and authority. The public should beware of all canvasers for Wringers who cannot produce such certificate—they are boques.

Descriptive Circulars furnished by JULIUS IVES & CO., General Agents, 345 Broadway, New York. Sold by Special Canvassers throughout the land.



Drill with 9 teeth.
Drill with 11 teeth
Drill with 12 Drill with 9 teeth.
Drill with 11 teeth,
Drill with 13 teeth,
Drill with Guano Attachment, (9 teeth,).....
Drill with Guano Attachment, (9 teeth,)....
Drill with 6 or 7 teeth, for drilling between the
rows of standing corn, with one horse,
Tills last will drill within a inches of the corn.

SEYMOUR'S IMPROVED BROADCAST SOWING MACHINE manufactured and for sale as formerly, and price reduced to \$55.

The improved Distributor for both the above machines has ust been patented. Orders for the above machines solicited, and all communica-tions promptly attended to. Address P. & C. H. SEYMOUR, East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.

TNVENTIONS EXAMINED AND OPINIONS on Examinations of the Patent Office, \$5. Foreign Patents at low rates.

50.2t J. FRASER & CO., Patent Agents, Rochester, N. X.

COLUMBUS NURSERY.—WANTED—Experienced, energetic and responsible men, to sell Trees, &c.,
from our Nurseries Stock large and very fine. Assortment'
complete. Dealers supplied on liberal terns.
669-3t BATEHAM, HANFORD & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED—To assume agencies and to canvass for a Great National Work on the War for the Union: Endorsed by the PRESIDENT, CABINET, BANCROFT the Historian, and many Eminent Citizens. Active canvassers are making \$50 to \$75 per week. Address 650-2t E. F. HOVEY, 13 Spruce St., New York.

ARM FOR SALE — A desirable improved farm, of Four Hundred Acres, three miles east of the village of Four Hundred Acres, three miles east of the village of Hillsdale, Michigan bounded on its north side by the Michigan Southern Railroad, is offered for sale, at a low price, and with acredit extending to ten years, if desired, for a large proportion of the purchase money. Will be sold in one body or divided into smaller farms, and with or without the stock and farming tools and utensils thereon. Apply to the owner, at Hillsdale, Michigan.

#### FARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER.

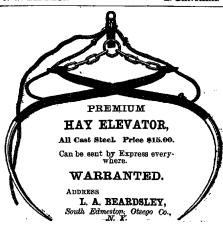
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Jackson, Michigan,

Have for sale some of the choicest Farming Lands in the State of Michigan, situate principally in the Counties of Jackson, Eaton, and Ingham. Said lands are mostly improved farms of from forty to one thousand acres, well located, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in the West, would do welk to call upon or inquire of said firm before purchasing elsewhere.

O. W. BENNETT.

E. BANCKER.



MONEY TO LOAN.—The Monror County Savings Institution has money to loan on improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties.

Bookster June 13, 1862.

L. PIERPONT, Secretary.
649-44cow.

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JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON is a name destined to live forever, as the author of that stirring National Lyric, "Hail Columbia." It was written during the summer of 1789, when there was a prospect of war with France, and our people were much divided by political party questions, growing out of the contest between that country and England. Its object was to aid in arousing an American spirit, which should lead all classes to regard the interests of our young Republic as above all price. In this object, it was very seccessful, becoming one of the "songs of the people," to which every American heart responded.

What a mighty power there is, after all, in a simple song or ballad. It has often more influence than a ponderous volume. This song of Horkinson's is an extremely simple one. There is no logic in it-no parade of fine words. But when it is sung, it excites in the breast of every patriot a glow of enthusiasm for our Republic, warmer, perhaps, than that of the eloquence of a PATRICK HENRY OF a WEBSTER.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON Was the son of FRANCIS HOPKINSON, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1770, and during his life, which terminated in 1843, he filled various public offices. He has served two terms as a member of Congress, and for many years was Judge of one of the District Courts of Pennsylvania.

HAIL COLUMBIA. HAIL COLUMBIA! happy land! Hail ye heroes! heaven-born band! Who fought and bled in freedom's cause Who fought and bled in freedom's cause, And when the storm of war was gone, Enjoyed the peace your valor won. Let Independence be our beast, Ever mindful what it cost

The Story-Teller.

THE CHILDREN'S CITIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHARLES AUCHESTER."

THERE was a certain king who had three sons, and who, loving them all alike, desired to leave

His kingdom consisted of three beautiful cities.

The king, feeling kimself very old and feeble

One day, not long after the will was made, the

king's fool was trying to make a boat of a leaf to

sail it upon the silver river. And the fool thought

the paper on which the will was written would

make a better hoat.—for he could not read what was

written: so he ran to the palace quickly, and know-

ing where it was laid, he got the will and made a

away it floated out of sight. And the worst of all

was, that the king took such a fright when the will

blew away that he could speak no more when the

lawvers came back with the golden ink. And he

never made another will, but died without telling

However, the king's sons, though they had little

bodies, because they were princes of the Kingdom

of Children, were very good little persons,-at least

they had not yet been naughty, and had never

quarreled,-so that the child-people loved them

almost as well as they loved each other. The child-

people were quite pleased that the princes should

rule over them; but they did not know how to

arrange, because there was no king's will, and by

rights the eldest ought to have the whole kingdom.

But the eldest, who name was Gentil, called his

"I am quite sure, though there is no will, that our

royal papa built the three cities that we might each

have one to reign over, and not one reign over all.

Therefore I will have you both, dear brothers, choose

a city to govern over, and I will govern over the

too, were pleased, for they loved all the three

princes. But there were not enough people in the

kingdom to fill more than one city quite full. Was

not this very odd? Gentil thought so; but, as he

could not make out the reason, he said to the child-

"I will count you, and divide you into three parts,

And his brothers danced for joy; and the people,

his sons what he wished them to do.

brothers to him and said:

city you do not choose."

people:

one above another.

as he desired.

the third the city of Pastime.

Ever grateful for the prize, Let its altars reach the skies Firm-united-let us be, Rallying round our liberty As a band of brothers join'd Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more; Defend your rights, defend your shore; Let no rude foe, with impious hand, Let ne rude foe, with impious hand, Invade the shrine where sacred lies Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize While offering peace sincere and just, In heaven we place a manly trust, That truth and justice will prevail, And every scheme of bondage fail. Firm-united, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame! Let Washington's great name
Ring through the world with loud applause, Ring through the world with loud applause, Let every clime to freedom dear Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill and God-like power He govern'd in the fearful hour Of horrid war; or guides with ease

The happier times of honest peace.

Firm-united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands Once more to serve his country stands-The rock on which the storm will best The rock on which the storm will beat: But arm'd in virtue, firm and true, His hopes are fix'd on heaven and you. When hope was sinking in dismay, And gloom obscured Columbia's day, His steady mind, from changes free, Resolv'd on death or victory. Firm-united-let us be, Rallying round our liberty; As a band of brothers join'd Peace and safety we shall find

kites flew up the blue sky, and there was laughter, laughter, in all the streets of Pastime.

And now for little Bondon, how is he getting on? He was a dear little fat fellow,- but, oh, so fond of sweets! as you may believe, from his choosing the city of Confection. And there were no books in Confection, and no toys; but the walls were built of gingerbread, and the houses were built of gingerbread, and the bridges of barley-sugar, that glittered in the sun. And rivers ran with wine through the streets, sweet wine, such as child-people love; and Christmas trees grew along the banks of the rivers, with candy, and almonds, and golden nuts on the branches; and in every house the tables were made of sweet brown chocolate, and there was great plum cakes on the tables, and little cakes, and all sorts of cakes. And when Bonbon began to reign, he did not think much about it, but began to eat directly, and called out, with his mouth full:

"Child-people, eat always! for in all the city of Confection there is nothing but cakes and sweets." And did not the child-people fall to and eat directly, and eat on, and eat always?

Now by this time what has happened to Gentil? for we left him in the city of Lessonland. All the first day he learned the lessons he had set himself, and the people learned theirs too, and they all came to Gentil in the evening to say them to the Prince. But by the time Gentil had heard all the lessons, he was very, very tired, - so tired that he tumbled asleep on the throne; and when the child-people saw their prince was asleep, they thought they might as well go to sleep too. And when Gentil awoke the next morning, behold! there were all his people asleep on the floor. And he looked at his watch and found it was very late, and he woke up the people, crying, with a very loud voice:

"It is very late, good people!" And the people jumped up and rubbed their eyes, and cried:

"We have been learning always, and we can no longer see to read,—the letters dance before our

And all the child-people groaned and cried very bitterly behind their books. Then Gentil said: "I will read to you, my people, and that will rest

your eyes." And he read them a delightful story about animals; but when he stopped to show them a picture of a lion, the people were all asleep. Then Gentil grew

angry, and cried in a loud voice: "Wake up, idle people, and listen!"

But when the people woke up, they were stupid, and sat like cats and sulked. So Gentil put the book away, and sent them home, giving them each a long task for their rudeness. The child-people went away; but, as they found only books out-ofdoors, and only books at home, they went to sleep without learning their tasks. And all the fifth day they slept. But on the sixth day Gentil went out to see what they were doing; and they began to throw their books about, and a book knocked Prince Gentil on the head, and hurt him so much that he was obliged to go to bed. And while he was in bed. the people began to fight, and to throw the books at one another.

Now, as for Joujou and his people, they began to play, and went on playing, and did nothing else but play. And, would you believe it?—they got tired too. The first day and the second day nobody thought he ever could be tired among the rockinghorses, and whips, and marbles, and kites, and dolls, and carriages. But the third day everybody wanted to ride at once, and the carriages were so full that they broke down, and the rocking-horses rocked over, and wounded some little men; and the little women snatched their dolls from one another, and the dolls were broken. And on the fourth day the Prince Joujou cut a hole in the very largest drum, and made the drummer angry; and the drummer threw a drumstick at Joujou, and Prince Jouiou told the drummer he should go to prison. Then the drummer got on the top of the painted wall and shot arrows at the Prince, which did not hurt him much, because they were toy-arrows, but which made Joujou very much afraid, for he did not wish his people to hate him.

ninepins? Or shall we have Punch and Judy in the court of the palace?"

jumped down from the wall. "Yes! yes! Punch and Judy! We are tired of marbles, and balls, and ninepins. But we sha'n't be tired of Punch and

So the people gathered together in the court of the palace, and saw Punch and Judy over and over again, all day long on the fifth day. And they had it so often that, when the sixth day came, they pulled down the stage, and broke Punch to pieces, and burned Judy, and screamed out that they were so hungry they did not know what to do. And the

"Let us eat Prince Joujou!"

"No! but we will go out of the city and invade the city of Confection, and fight them, if they won't give us anything to eat!"

Joujou, too, was dreadfully hungry. And they crossed the green valley to the city of Confection, and began to try and eat the gingerbread walls. But the gingerbread was hard, because the walls had been built in ancient days; and the people tried to get on the top of the walls, and when they had eaten a few holes in the gingerbread, they climbed up by them to the top. And there they saw a dreadful sight. All the people had eaten so much that they were ill, or else so fat that they could not move. And the people were lying about in the streets, and by the side of the rivers of sweet wine. but, oh, so sick that they could eat no more! And Prince Bonbon, who had got into the largest Christmas tree, had eaten all the candy upon it, and grown so fat that he could not move, but stuck up there among the branches. When the people of Pastime got upon the walls, however, the people of Confection were very angry; and one or two of those who could eat the most, and who still kept on eating while they were sick, threw apples and cakes at the people of Pastime, and shot Joujou with sugar-plums, which he picked up and ate, while his people were eating down the plum cakes and drinkng the wine till they were tipsy.

might get out of the city. A good many of them by the heavy books falling upon them; and Gentil

"If you want to go out, good people," he said, I will open the gates and go with you; but do not pull down the book walls."

And they obeyed Gentil, because they loved him, and Gentil led them out of the city. When they had crossed the first green valley, they found the city of Pastime empty - not a creature in it! - and broken toys in the streets. At sight of the toys, the poor book-people cried for joy, and wanted to stop and play. So Gentil left them in the city, and went on alone across the next green valley. But the city of Confection was crammed so full with sick childpeople belonging to Bonbon, and with Joujou's hungry ones, that Gentil could not get in at the gate. So he wandered about in the green valleys, very unhappy, until he came to his old father's palace. There he found the foel, sitting on the banks of the river.

"O, fool," said Gentil, "I wish I knew what my father meant us to do!"

And the fool tried to comfort Gentil; and they walked together by the river where the fool had made the boat of the will without knowing what it was. They walked a long way, Gentil crying and the fool trying to comfort him, when suddenly the fool saw the boat he had made lying among some green rushes. And the fool ran to fetch it, and brought it to show Gentil. And Gentil saw some writing on the boat, and knew it was his father's writing. Then Gentil was glad indeed; he unfolded the paper, and thereon he read these words,-for a good king's words are not washed away by water:

good king's words are not washed away by water:

"My will and pleasure is, that my dearly beloved sons, Prince Gentil, Prince Joujou, and Prince Bonbon, should all reign together over the three cities which I have built. But there are only enough child-people to fill one city; for I know that the child-people cannot live always in one city. Therefore let the three princes, with Gentil, the eldest, wearing the crown, lead all the child-people to the city of Lessonland in the morning, that the bright sun may shine upon their lessons and make them pleasant; and Gentil to set the tasks. And in the afternoon let the three princes, with Joujou wearing the crown, lead all the child-people to the city of Pastime, to play until the evening; and Joujou to lead the games. And in the evening let the three princes, with Bonbon wearing the crown, lead all the child-people to the city of Confection, to drink sweet wine and pluck fruit off the Christmas trees until time for bed; and little Bonbon to cut the cake. And at time for bed let the child-people go forth into the green valleys and sleep upon the beds of flowers; for in Child Country it is always spring." spring."

This was the king's will, found at last; and Gentil, whose great long lessons had made him wise, (though they had tired him, too,) thought the will the cleverest that was ever made. And he hastened to the city of Confection, and knocked at the gate till they opened it; and he found all the people sick by this time, and very pleased to see him, for they thought him very wise. And Gentil read the will in a loud voice, and the people clapped their hands and began to get better directly, and Bonbon called to them to lift him down out of the tree where he had stuck, and Joujou danced for joy.

So the king's will was obeyed. And in the morning the people learned their lessons, and afterward they played, and afterward they enjoyed their feasts. And at bed-time they slept upon the beds of flowers in the green valleys; for in Child Country it is always spring.—Atlantic Monthly.

# Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 24 letters. My 1, 6, 6, 19, 22 is a girl's name. My 2, 22, 6, 10, 4, 23 is a county in North Carolina. My 3, 22, 7, 6, 15, 23, 12 is a man's name.

My 4, 6, 12, 19, 15, 6, 1 is a county in Pennsylvania. My 5, 4, 9, 6, 24 is what we should not believe in. My 6, 10 is often a hard word to say in the right place. My 7, 23, 1, 6, 9, 22 is a county in Virginia.

My 8, 22, 23, 23, 7, 23 signifies fright. My 9, 23, 15, 6, 13 is a distinguished U. S. general. My 10, 23, 22, 17, 7, 6 is one of the United States. My 11, 7, 4, 23, 22 is a river in France.

My 12, 22, 22, 23 is a wild animal. "What do you want?" he cried to the drummer. My 13, 22, 15, 24, 4, 6, 17 is what some persons delight in.

My 16, 1, 8, 6, 15, 8, 18 is a county in Georgia. My 17, 23, 22, 22, 6, 22 was a general in the Revolution. My 18, 15, 6, 24, 4, 6, 17 is the capital of one of the United

My 19, 10, 6, 22 is a girl's name. My 20, 4, 10, 17, 15 is a county in New York. My 21, 23, 22, 6, 13, 7, 6 is a city in New Jersey My 22, 23, 4, 22 is a lake in America.

My 23, 7, 5, 22 is a beautiful flower. My 24, 22, 4, 6, 22 is a river in France My whole is a true saying. Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 19 letters. My 8, 2, 7, 12 is a city in Maine My 15, 16, 19, 18, 2, 4, 7 is a county in Georgia. My 11, 17, 8, 5 is a desert in Asia. My 18, 6, 15, 9, 3 is a river in Germany. My 7, 1, 13, 18, 2, 15, 12 is a bay in Great Britain. My 15, 17, 14, 2, 16, 2 is a mountain in South America

My 8, 10, 2, 14 is a river in one of the Territories. My whole is a distinguished writer of the present day. Hastings, Mich., 1862. Answer in two weeks

> POETICAL ENIGMA. A GENTLEMAN two daughters had.

And both were very fair, A purse of money, twas in gold, Retween them he did share. Their shares just eighty thousand make. When multiplied together; Their squares two thousand are. When added to each other. The elder says she'll give her hand To him who can declare What was the sum her father gave. And likewise each one's share. Answer in two weeks.

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

If, in heating a cannon ball, its diameter increases uni formly at the rate of one-tenth of an inch per second, at what rate is the solidity increasing the moment the diameter becomes ten inches?

Westfield Academy, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 649.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Whose findeth a wife

Answer to Charade: - Wind-lass. Answer to Algebraical Problem:-5 and 9 years of age.

findeth a good thing.

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[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] Moore's Rubal New-Yorker comes to us freighted with its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone, but to all who take an interest in the improvement of times. For years it has maintained an enviable position as a family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its prospects were never better than they are at the present time. We commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times.] [From the Iven LOW LOW JUNES.]

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure complia

beds of flowers.

and each part shall go to one city." For, before the king had built the cities, the childpeople had lived in the green valleys, and slept on

Pastime; and Bonbon, the youngest prince, chose the city of Confection; and the city of Lessonland was left for Prince Gentil, who took possession of it directly. And first let us see how the good Gentil got on in his city.

So Joujou, the second prince, chose the city of

The city of Lessonland was built of books, all books, and only books. The walls were books, set close like bricks, and the bridges over the rivers them to reign over his kingdom as brothers, and not (which were very blue,) were built of books in arches, and there were books to pave the roads and divided by valleys covered with flowers and full of paths, and the doors of the houses were books, with grass; but the cities lay so near each other that from the walls of each you could see the walls of Gentil was built of the largest books, all bound in play at marbles, or balls, or knock down the golden My 15, 6, 12, 22, 23, 5, 10, 6 is a distinguished United States scarlet, and green, and purple, and blue, and yelthe other two. The first city was called the city of low. And inside the palace all the loveliest pictures Lessonland, the second the city of Confection, and were hung upon the walls, and the handsomest mans: and in his library were all the lesson-books and all the story-books in the world. Directly Gentil began

sent for the lawyers to write his will for him, that to reign, he said to himself: his children might know how he wished them to "What are all these books for? They must mean behave after he was dead. So the lawyers came to that we are to learn, and to become very clever, in the palace and went into the king's bed room, where order to be good. I wish to be very clever, and to he lay in his golden bed, and the will was drawn up make my people so; so I must set them a good

example." And he called all his child-people together, who would do anything for the love of him, and he said: "If we mean to be of any use in the world, we must learn, learn, learn, and read, read, read, and

always be doing lessons." And they said they would, to please him; and they all gathered together in the palace councilboat of it, and set it sailing upon the river, and chamber, and Gentil set them tasks, the same as he set himself, and they all went home to learn them, while he learned his in the palace.

Now let us see how Joujon is getting on. He was a good prince, Joujou,-oh, so fond of fun! as you may believe, from his choosing the city of Pastime. Oh, that city of Pastime! how unlike the city of dear, dull Lessonland! The walls of the city of Pastime were beautiful toy-brick, painted all the colors of the rainbow; and the streets of the city were filled with carriages just big enough for child-people to drive in, and little gigs, and musiccarts, and post-chaises, that ran along by clock-work, and such rocking-horses! And there was not to be found a book in the whole city, but the houses were crammed with toys from the top to the bottom,tops, hoops, balls, battle-doors, bows and arrows, guns, peep-shows, drums and trumpets, marbles, ninepins, tumblers, kites, and hundreds upon hundreds more, for there you found every toy that ever was made in the world, besides thousands of large wax dolls, all in different court dresses. And

directly Joujou began to reign, he said to himself: "What are all these toys for? They must mean that we are to play always, that we may be always happy. I wish to be very happy, and that my people should be happy always. Won't I set them an example?"

And Joujou blew a penny trumpet, and got on the back of the largest rocking-horse and rocked with an his might, and cried: "Child-people, you are to play always, for in all

the city of Pastime you see nothing else but toys." The child-people did not wait long; some jumped on rocking-horses, some drove off in carriages, and some in gigs and music-carts. And organs were played, and bells rang, and shuttlecocks and was very sorry for the people.

"Yes! yes!" cried the people, and the drummer

Judy!"

drummer called out:

But the people loved him still; so they answered:

So out they went, with Joujou at their head; for

As soon as Gentil heard what a dreadful noise his people were making, he got up, though he still felt poorly, and went out into the streets. The people were fighting, alas! worse than ever; and they were trying to pull down the strong book walls, that they were wounded in the head, as well as Prince Gentil,