TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

ISINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 29.3

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 653.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY BURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding 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 interests it zealously advocates. As a Farilly Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with sppropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journel,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

AGRICULTURAL.

DROUTHS.

NEARLY every season our crops suffer more or less from drouth, and it is no strange thing for the yield of oats, hay, &c., to be lessened one-half from this cause, while in some cases almost an entire failure is reported. The importance of water in farming and gardening will be realized when we consider that plants obtain their food from the soil in a liquid, or at least in a humid condition. The best and richest manures may be applied to the soil. and yet if the ground is so dry that the particles are not dissolved, it affords plants but little nourishment, and they may starve in close contact with that which, under more favorable circumstances, would prove their best food. Those who have used guano frequently, know that in a dry season they observe but little effect from its application; and this is doubtless the reason why many who have tried this manure but once or twice have become discouraged, and are confident that under no circumstances will it be found profitable for agricultural purposes. Others who happened to try the experiment in wet seasons can make a more favorable report. But no person, we think, ever applied good Peruvian guano in a liquid form, without observing very favorable and speedy results, even in seasons when the same manure applied dry would have had but little effect. If we thus lose the effect of a manure so finely comminuted and as soluble as guano, on account of drouth, are used, often in a crude state, and not well prepared for immediate use by the plants. Of course, we do not say that these are lost, but the effect in the main is lost upon the crop for which they were especially designed.

We cannot, of course, cause the rain to fall to suit our convenience, and it is well for us that such things are placed beyond our control, as we have far more now to attend to than we do well or wisely What, then, it may be asked, can we do to prevent the ill effects of drouth; and, if the absence of the necessary amount of water from the soil is so great an evil, why do we endeavor to get it away from the

soil by underdrains? A large quantity of water is not required in the soil, and, indeed, is positively injurious to all our commonly cultivated plants; humidity is all that is needed. By carrying off excess of water at certain seasons, this condition is obtained with more uniformity. The soil that is soaked with water for a long period, or where water stands, becomes heavy and compact, unable to absorb, like a porous soil, the water that falls in showers during our warm weather, a great portion of which runs off without penetrating to the roots of plants. This is one reason why a drained soil is more uniform in its moisture than one undrained, and why crops in land thoroughly drained seldom if ever suffer from drouth. Again, the atmosphere contains moisture, as is seen by the dew, which is the water condensed from the atmosphere by the cold surface of plants. Another common illustration of the same principle is seen in the moisture collected on the outside of a pitcher filled with cold water. The air in summer is warmer than the soil, and therefore when it has a good opportunity to penetrate, leaves its moisture, to the great benefit of the soil in dry weather. The more porous and friable the soil is kept, and to the greater depth, the greater the amount of moisture absorbed. This is the reason why sandy loams suffer usually less from drouth than a stiff clay, although the clay is colder, and would, therefore, absorb more moisture, and is also more retentive, and under like circumstances, would suffer less. But our clay soils in a dry time, are found generally. baked hard, with the surface cracked, and almost impervious to both air and water. A year or two since, very late in the season, we observed a farmer passing through his corn with the cultivator, and as it was late in the season for this work, and no weeds visible to make the necessity of the operation apparent, we inquired the reason, when he informed us that the crop was beginning to suffer from drouth, and he always found that going through with the cultivator was as good as a shower.

Near the surface the soil is dryer than further down, the moisture being evaporated by the heat of the sun; and for this reason, plants with roots near the surface suffer more than those with roots extending down into the soil a considerable distance. While our small crops are drying up, the fruit and fruit trees do not suffer for water. If the soil is kept friable, water will constantly arise to the surface, just as it will arise and moisten a whole sponge, when the lower part only is placed in water. If the soil is hard, this operation will be very much retarded. Every one will observe the difference between holding the lower part of a sponge and a piece of wood in water. In both cases the water will arise some distance, but in the latter case much more slowly.

From the above hints, which we designed as merely suggestive, and to induce observation and reflection on the points in question, it will be observed that, although we cannot control the clouds and rains, we can do very much to prevent the disastrous effects which so often result from drouth.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

Puerperal (Milk) Fever in Cows.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I am a subscriber, and read with great interest the inquiries therein on different subjects and the several answers to the same, and have concluded to venture an inquiry on a subject that interests a very large portion of the farming class in this section of the country. subject of the inquiry is this: Do you, or any readers of the RURAL, know of any remedy that will cure the milk fever in cows; and also what is the best mode of treatment of such DOWS?-HENRY RANDALL, Wassaic, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In the issue of the Rural for August 24th, 1861, we gave an answer to an inquiry similar to the above, and are not aware that we can add to the prescriptions there published. Besides, we have heard of the success following the use of the remedies there recommended, and re-publish the same for the benefit of our Dutchess Co. friend and others:

In fever of this nature the digestive organs first fail in the performance of their peculiar functions, and the secondary or low stage of fever supervenes The rumen ceases to discharge its food, and its retention soon causes fermentation, the paunch and intestines become inflated with fetid gas, and the belly swells rapidly. Next, the nervous system is attacked, and the cow begins to stagger. The weakness is principally observable in the hind quarters. The duration of this second stage of puerperal fever is uncertain; but although it is usually of longer period than the first, the time in which hope may be indulged is short.

In the old practice bleeding would be first brought into requisition, the amount to be abstracted dewhat must be the result where ordinary manures | pending upon the nature of the pulse, to determine which accurate observation is needful. Next, in order of time, but first in importance, is physic. The bowels must be opened or the animal will inevitably perish; but the fever having been subdued by judicious bleeding, and the bowels afterward being excited to action, recovery is measurably assured. The medicine should be active,—we cannot triffe with impunity. A scruple of the farina of the Croton nut and a pound of Epsom salts forms a medium dose. If the animal is large, increase the salts. Doses of half a pound ought to be given until purgation has commenced, adding the usual quantity of aromatic medicine; for the constitution of the animal's stomach must not be overlooked. If twentyfour hours pass without purging, give strong stimulants in order to contract the stomach and induce it to expel its contents. Two drachms each of ginger, gentian and carraway powder, with half a pint of old ale, may be advantageously given with each dose of physic. Warm water with Epsom salts in it, or warm water and soap, will form the best injection, and should be thrown up frequently and in large quantities. If constipation obstinately continues, the use of considerable quantities of warm water, to soften and dissolve the hard mass of undigested food remaining in the rumen, will permit the medicine to come more directly in contact with the coats of the stomach.

> In addition to the medical treatment, we must not forget the comfort of the patient. She should be moved and turned morning and night, to prevent soreness and excoriation. Warm water and gruel should be frequently offered, and if refused, let her be drenched moderately with thick gruel. Mashes may be given with a little hay, but while giving moderate nourishment, the nature of the malady must be borne in mind, lest the fires of fever once again burn fiercely. Having opened the bowels and subdued the fever, all after care necessary is judicious treatment, which can only be regulated by the condition of the patient. As a general thing, little is needed but attention and the exercise of thoughtfulness as regards the diet.

> Dr. Dadd's method of treatment for Milk Fever we extract from the American Cattle Doctor, as follows: "Aperients are exceedingly important in the early stages, for they liberate any offending matter that may have accumulated in the different compartments of the stomach or intestines, and deplete the system with more certainty and less danger than blood-letting.
>
> Aperient for Puerperal Fever.—Rochelle salts. 4

ounces; manna, 2 ounces; extract of butternut, half received and consumed at the House, at market an ounce; dissolve in boiling water, 3 quarts. To be given at a dose.

By the aid of one or more of the following drinks, the aperient will generally operate! - Give a bountiful supply of hyssop tea, sweetened with honey. Keep the surface warm. Suppose the secretion of milk to be arrested; then apply warm fomentations to the udder. Suppose the bowels to be torpid; then use injections of soap suds and salt. Suppose the animal to be in poor condition; then give the following: Powdered balmony or gentian, 1 ounce: golden seal, 1 ounce; flour gruel, 1 gallon. To be given in quart doses, every four hours.

Suppose the bowels to be distended with gas; then give the following: Powdered caraways, 1 ounce; assafœtida, 1 teaspoonful; boiling water, 2 quarts. To be given at a dose.

Any of the above preparations may be repeated, as circumstances seem to require. Yet it must be borne in mind that we are apt to do too much, and that the province of the good physician is 'to know when to do nothing."

As we have no description of the disease from our correspondent, we are unable to decide as to the nature of the malady. Might it not be inflammation of the uterus. This disease is quite frequent among cows after calving, if the cows are in high flesh, the weather hot, and they are becoming aged. One remedy, strongly recommended by an experienced dairyman, for this complaint, is a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, the yolks of two eggs and some water beaten together. Give every two hours, and apply cold water to the back and loins frequently, keeping the cow in the shade.

Grass for Bottom Land.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- I wish to git information through your paper as to what kind of grass seed would be best sown in a piece of bottom land, from which the underwood has been cut out. The land is rich and occasionally overflowed, but never more than a day or two. I have heard nuch about orchard grass, but am not acquainted with it for pasture. Will you, or some reader of the RURAL, give me nformation?-Peter Shumacher, Allen Co., O.

WE judge from the inquiry that while the underwood has been removed the larger trees have been allowed to remain, and these must cause some shade; also, that the grass is required for pasture and not for mowing. Under such circumstances we would not hesitate to advise the sowing of orchard grass, for it affords early and nutritious feed, much relished by cattle and sheep. It should be sown evenly, on ground well prepared, and then kept fed close, or it will form tussocks, but with regard to these points the evil may in a great measure be avoided. Still, it is better to sow with it other grasses, as timothy or red top, and with this admixture the very best of pasture may be obtained. When sown alone, about twenty-four pounds is the quantity required for an acre, but with the other half this amount will answerwhich weighs twelve pounds, being sufficient. Some of the best cattle-raisers of Kentucky think there is no hay made equal to an admixture of orchard grass and red clover, as both flower at the same time. After orchard grass has been grazed down close and the cattle turned off, it will be ready for re-grazing in about half the time required for most other grasses, and this makes it very popular where cultivated grasses are relied upon for feeding

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

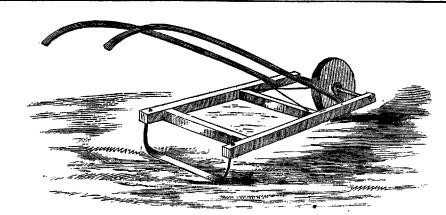
THE TREMONT FARM.

THE Tremont House of this city (Chicago,) is known to most Western travelers. It is famous where Chicago is famed. Its good name has been won by liberal management - by skillful and economical effort to supply liberally whatever will add to the comfort and enjoyment of its guests. Not the least of the accessories to this end is its farm, situated about nine miles south-west from the center of the city. A recent ride hither, with other members of "the Press gang." to eat strawberries and cream. enabled me to gather a few items of interest and value, I trust, to the RURAL reader.

This farm consists of fifty acres of ground, located on either side of a sand ridge, with south-western and north-western exposure. This ridge terminates on either side in a bottom land of alluvial soil. underlaid with a stiff clay. Most of this bottom land has been underdrained with the mole ditcher and brush and box drains. A portion of it has not, and the effect of too much water is apparent in the condition of the soil and the relative appearance of the crops. All of this bottom land is thrown up in narrow beds, thus securing the most complete bottom drainage. The whole management of this truck" farm is entrusted to Mr. Levi Emery, an intelligent and skillful Yankee gardener, who was bred to this work near the "Hub of Creation."

PROFITS OF THIS GARDEN FARM.

The fact that this farm is profitably managed needs no other indorsement than the fact that its cultivation is continued from year to year by such business men as its proprietors are. Between five and six thousand dollars' worth of produce was sold from this fifty acres last year. During the busy months of the year, ten to twelve hands are employed. An accurate account is kept with this farm by its proprietors, crediting it with all that is rates, and with the proceeds of the sales of the surplus. It is charged with all that goes on it in the



WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

shape of manure, seed, and labor. The profits can | picking, forty bushels had been marketed at one be little less than two thousand dollars per year. EARLY LETTUCE AND CUCUMBERS.

There are between three and four hundred sash. 34 by 64 feet, used in propagating early vegetables. One of the most profitable practices is that of growing early lettuce and cucumbers. The lettuce is started in mid-winter, and when of sufficient size is transplanted to prepared beds covered by the sash. The Tennis-ball lettuce is planted. Mr. EMERY calls it the best. Six dozen are planted under each sash. These are ready for an early market, and average fifty cents per dozen heads-last year sixty cents per dozen were realized. Look at the figures. Suppose Mr. Emery employs two hundred sash to cover-each, six dozen of-lettuce. They would cover twelve hundred dozen. At fifty cents per dozen, the sales would amount to six hundred dollars. But this is not all this glass produces. In February, cucumbers are planted in a very hot bed. As soon as the plants have started so as to show the seed-leaf, they are potted and the pots plunged in a fresh hot-bed. The pot is plunged so as to protect it, and the surface covered with mold. The bed must be kept hot, or the vines will damp off. The pots must be protected by plunging, or they will chill. It is necessary to pot them, or they will dry up quickly. These cucumbers are intended for the sash occupied by the lettuce. The first cutting of lettuce is taken from each alternate sash, and in its place is put a single cucumber plant. This is done the last of April, or first of May, and the cucumber crop follows rapidly. Each sash will produce an average of \$1.50 worth of cucumbers, which must be added to the sales of lettuce in order to get the income from two hundred sash. \$300 plus \$600 is

income of many eighty acre farms! CELERY.

Here are 45,000 plants pricked out. "Does celery pay?" I asked. "Yes, it just about pays," was the reply. "As generally cultivated in the West, it does not pay. I have a dodge that other cultivators have not got.'

What is that?

"We grow the short dwarf celery, which costs less to cultivate, because it does not require so much molding. We get about double price for it, and quite as great quantity from the same number of plants; for it has more stalks—ten to one. There is really more eating in it. It never grows pipy, like the long celery."

Where do you get the seed? "We grow it. It cannot be bought in Illinois. We don't sell it. We sometimes give it away to particular friends, but have none to sell. At Fairs we take the long celery to sell and the short variety to eat."

The tomatoes, on the vines, were half grown. They are planted five feet apart each way -so that with the plow and hoe large hills may be made for them. Mr. EMERY says the base of the stalks should not be covered, as is the practice with some gardeners. By so doing the most productive portion of the plant is rendered useless. This hill culture has its advantages. The vines lay over the round hillock, and are thus exposed to the sun, and ripen. The root pruning the plant receives from the plow, dwarfs the plant and increases the product. It does not spread and grow all vines, as when grown on a flat surface. About a half dozen different varieties are cultivated. Mr. E. says he regards the Perfected the best for eating, but strange to say it does not sell as well in market as the Early Round Bermuda,

CABBAGE. What is the best variety you know of?

"The Winningstadt cabbage is the best that grows. You may so set it down. It is not so early as the Ox Heart, but makes a better head and sells for more.

Here are grown Champion of England, Eugenia

and Green Imperial, for market. "I'll tell you, Mr. B., the Eugenia is the best pea that grows anywhere. You may set that down square — it is the largest, most productive, and best. Planted at the same time as the Daniel O'Rourke, (which is the best and most profitable early pea,) it comes in season immediately after it."

Talking of the Daniel O'Rourkes, I was shown an acre of them, from which, at the first and a single | He says it has only one fault; it grows too large. If

dollar and a half and two dollars per bushel. There were more than that quantity on the vines, nearly ready for a second picking. Now, pea culture costs no more than corn, or not as much. Will Western farmers make a note of it? Compare the proceeds with that of an acre of corn. Put the pencil test to it. Remember that this crop was not secured by extraordinary culture—only what would produce a good crop of corn is necessary to secure such a result.

A WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

I send you a sketch of a weeder which Mr. EMERY employs, and which he values very highly. And well he may, for it saves him, at least, the wages of three men. He asserts that by actual experiment, one man will do more weeding with it in the same time, and do it better, than four men with hoes. The implement costs about three dollars-not more, certainly, - and will save fifty dollars' worth of labor the present season.

The frame is eighteen inches long and twelve

inches wide. It is light - made of two or two and a half inch material. The wheel is ten inches in diameter, of inch and a half or two inch plank, with a tire of sheet iron. The knife in the rear is a bar of steel two inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, bent so as to lift the frame about five inches from the ground as it sits upon the surface. Each edge is sharp, in order that it may cut both ways the operator pushing it before him by means of the handles, cutting off the weeds, then drawing it back the same distance and lifting the knife at the same time, in order to insure a displacement of the weeds. The knife may be made of a width to suit any space between rows of vegetables. The form of the knife is such as that it may be run as close to the rows as \$900 from 4,400 square feet of glass — equal to the is desired, without endangering the roots of plants; for it cannot cut under. I have seen weeders of this character with the knife before the wheel. Mr. EMERY says he has used them, but does not think them so good as this. He says they are not so easily controlled by the operator.

Anybody can make the wood-work of this weeder who has tools. Ordinary plow handles that can be purchased for twenty-five cents will answer. The knife, the braces to the handles, and the tire of the wheel, is all the iron about it. I have devoted thus much space to its description and commendation, because there are many farmers who are turning their attention to root culture and to the culture of small fruit. And there are many others who would devote more acres to these crops, were labor available. Those who grow carrots, onions, turnips, parsnips, the sugar beet, or even strawberries, will find, for money invested in one of these implements, a sure return. There is no patent on it, that I know of, and any man with gumption can make one.

HOW TO PROTECT THE MELON VINES.

Here, on these prairies, where cold winds prevail in spring, the early plants, hot-bed grown, grow slowly: and often die out completely. The wind and sun combined dries the ground, and evaporation renders it cold. It has been found difficult to grow the early planted melons. They perished from "the above causes. The present year a new practice has been inaugurated. The rows of melons are planted eight feet apart. Alternating with them are rows of Daniel O'Rourke and Eugenia peas, which afford the needed protection. The temperature of the soil hetween these rows is found to be several degrees higher than on the unprotected soil. The plants are said to be at least a month further advanced than equally well grown plants were at the same season last year, on unprotected ground. I noticed that for protection from frost, boxes, eighteen by twenty inches square and eight inches deep, were provided. A grooved strip of board, nailed across the center of the top of the box, admitted seven by nine glass either side of it-rendering putty unnecessary, and enabling the gardener to easily and quickly give the plant air when necessary, without removing the box. He grows the Green Nutmeg Melon exclusively.

EARLY POTATOES.

The potatoes are planted in drills, three feet apart, and plants twelve inches apart in the row. Mr. EMERY regards the Early York and the White Neshannock the best early potatoes for market culture. The former he commended especially. He describes it as a round potato, white flesh, pink-eye.

planted thick this objection ceases. He recommends the Early York for planting on rather wet, heavy loam, and the Neshannocks for sandy soil. He says the Early York does not rot like other varieties, because it matures early.

WINTER SQUASHES.

Here, on the center of beds fifteen feet wide, are Boston Marrow Squash, plants fifteen feet apart each way. This experience has proved to be the right distance. This squash is preferred because it sells better than the Hubbard, and produces more pounds to the acre. It does not keep as well. There is nothing can beat the Hubbard as a keeper. The squash crop is found to be a profitable one.

BEANS.

The Butter bean, Lima and Valentine bean are cultivated. The latter is the only bean preferred above all others. The pod is solid, and it is excellent for pickling and stringing. It is very productive, hence profitable.

PROFIT OF STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Mr. EMERY asserts that there are few kinds of husbandry in which more money can be made than growing strawberries at \$1.25 per bushel. He says they are as easily and cheaply cultivated per acre as potatoes; and quite as many bushels can be grown per acre, with the same culture! Then the sale of plants is an important item. From an acre on which the total expenditure has not been more than fifteen dollars since planting, a year ago, hundreds of dollars' worth of plants have been sold, and a heavy crop of fruit loaded the vines when I visited them.

DRAINAGE.

This farm is a constant attestation of the value of drainage. Land that was worthless has been recovered and made the most valuable, by the use of the mole drainer. Where reeds and rushes grew, now grow acres of the finest vegetables and roots. By this drainage, - and it was done at a cost of only 121 cents per rod, - the land is not only redeemed, but its temperature is elevated, the season is prolonged, its productiveness greatly increased, the quantity of its products improved, and the certainty of a crop almost insured. This is what every man who drains his land learns to be the result of such drainage. And I have never yet met a man who had drained land, who did not assert its profit. The mole drains referred to have been in operation over two years. They are apparently as effective to-day as when first made. They are three feet below the surface, and water runs from them almost constantly, winter and summer.

THE SWINE.

Fed on the refuse which is daily transported hither from the Tremont, are a hundred hogs, more .or less, of all ages, which furnish the tables with Toote.rs, and bacon, and ham. The majority of these hogs are crosses of the Suffolk and the common prairie rouster — resulting in a large rangy breed of pigs, combining size with the fattening qualities of the Suffolk. They are what John Wentworth would call "Che ster Whites -- home made!" The large hog-house is in the shape of a cross, with an alley through the cen ter of each wing, terminating in an area beneath the dome-where the food is cooked in a cauldron, in whater-with a row of pens on either side, connecting by slide doors with yards outside in each angle of the barn. The arrangement of these pens, and this barn, is the most convenient I have ever seen for feeding and breeding hogs on a large scale. It is neatly whitewashed, and looks tidy and comfortable.

There were acres of vegetables we did not ivok over for want of time. The Sugar Beet is being cultivated as an experiment. Onions, parsnips, salsify, &c., &c., about which much of interest might have been gathered, were overlooked, in order that the hospitable intentions and attentions of the gardener and his wife might be properly appreciated.

BRIEF AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENCE,

"From Kansas.-We are in the midst of wheat harvest, and it is the heaviest crop that I ever saw grow. I think it will be some time ere the people of Kansas will be so near the starvation point as ears since; for there is an ance of everything except men and money, both of which are scarce. - D. M., Indianola, Kansas, 1862.

CROPS, &c., IN WASHINGTON Co.—We have been having glorious and protracted rains for two weeks. Grass and grain, and all kind of crops, have wonderfully revived. By mowing later than usual, we shall have an average crop of hay. You would do well to urge it upon the farmers to delay commencing having till the full benefit of the rain has been received. When hoeing is done, " On to haying" will be the cry of those who do everything by habit, rather than from reason and judgment. H. K. F., Cambridge, N. Y., 1862.

To DESTROY CANADA THISTLES .- The Editor of mowing Canada thistles when in full blossom, for two or three seasons in succession, will principally, if not entirely, subdue them. The Legislature of Vermont passed a law that every man, on whose land grew Canada thistles, should mow them on certain days, and for neglect was subject to a fine of five dollars. As every plant is not in blossom at the same time, it would appear reasonable that several mowings might be necessary.-Wm. Morse, Granville Summit, Bradford Co., Pa., 1862.

Though we have in former years recommended mowing Canada thistles when in blossom, the above information is seasonable, and will, perhaps, be new to many readers.

THE CROPS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.-I have just returned from a tour through Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties; have kept an observing eye on the condition of the crops in that usually flourishing section, and must say that they are altogether below par. There has been no rain between the 2d of May and 20th of June, and since then hardly enough to thoroughly wet the ground. The weather has been very cold until the past ten days, with an alternate north and west wind, and hardly any dew. This, together with a severe frost on the 15th of June, which cut the corn, potatoes, and beans close to the ground, and even withered the grain in exposed situations, has nearly put a quietus on the farmers' prospects for this season. It is also a very poor season for dairying, which is the main stay of this part of the State. The feed in pastures is so poor that animals can hardly support themselves. The meadows are extremely light and cannot possibly yield more than one-fourth the crop of former years, and unless what the farmers do have

a very small degree for the loss of the grain crop. I think the farmers in this section make a great mistake in not raising more roots, as they would, in such a season as this, make up for the deficiency in other crops. They must not be discouraged, however, but put forth renewed efforts to secure a good crop another year. — Observer, Boonville, N. Y., July 5, 1862.

THAT FIRE-WOOD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The opinion of H. T. B. is about right regarding fire-wood, I think, and I hope it will be the means of making a lasting change in many families. Shall men always expect to find their wives as pleasant, and smiling as sweetly, when they cannot make the wood burn as at other times? Especially not when husband and help are coming in to dinner, and everything at a stand-still, because of the round and crooked green straw cutter, and boil them in water, to extract the or soggy wood. Gentlemen, (for such you would be,) provide good dry wood, and see what a change you have made,—a happy home, indeed! Perhaps you never thought it makes a material difference whether you look to quality or quantity. One little instance I recall to mind, showing a carelessness, too often indulged in, that ought to be avoided. I heard a friend say to her husband, "Please put some wood in the stove, so that I need not leave my sewing." He did it very cheerfully, and shortly after left the house. The room grew cold, the fire refused to burn. Looking into the stove, she found two round green sticks closing the draft. So much for green wood.

Cheer up, patience-tried sisters; I hope the "good time" will soon come when we need no more complain of bad wood. We do not always mean to find fault with the men, but we would like to have them reform in this respect, and so blend and improve the lives given us for the good of others. M. E. S. Kalamazoo, Mich., 1862.

The Bee-Reeper.

Swarming Time.

In England, according to Wildman, bees swarm in May and June, and occasionally not until July. The time in France, M. La Gienees says, is from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, in favorable seasons; and in late springs, from the middle of June to the middle of July; in Italy, according to Contardi, at the end of April and beginning of May; and in Sicily, as early as the middle of March.

In the Greek Archipelago two swarming periods occur; one in the spring and the other in the summer. The former corresponds with the blossoming of the sage plant, and the latter with that of the thyme; and the size of the swarms depends on the amount of honey yielded by these plants in their

In Switzerland, bees can seldom begin to gather pollen before the first of March, and swarming takes place in May and June, as the spring is more or less forward. Swarms coming there after the first of July are rarely worth hiving as independent colonies, as they have neither time nor opportunity to gather sufficient stores for the winter.

The approach of swarming time is always indicated by the appearance of drones, though that is no sure evidence that swarming will follow, as the weather may subsequently prove unpropitious. Drones usually issue about six weeks after the bees of the colony begin to gather pollen; and they precede swarming (where it does take place) from one to three weeks.

In southern countries, swarms are generally much larger than in northern. Della Rocca states that on the Greek Island of Syra, they not unfrequently weigh ten or twelve pounds. In the central portions of France, their average weight is about four pounds. When swarming, bees carry with them an outfit of honey in the proportion of one to four of the weight of the swarm; or, rather, of a swarm of fifteen pounds, the bees weigh twelve pounds and the honey appropriated by them weighs three. Bees gorged with honey weigh about five thousand to the pound.

It is customary in the island of Syra, after a swarm has issued, to feed the parent stock, on the following evening, half a pound of honey diluted with some wine or brandy. This is supposed to stimulate the industry of the bees and promote the fertility of the young queen after fecundation. Della Rocca says that one of his stocks thus fed on each occasion, yielded three swarms, and was fully as populous on the first of August as it had been when the swarm first issued. In the following year, also, it produced a strong swarm earlier than any of his stocks which had not been so fed,-Bee Journal.

Age of Bees.

MANY people say bees only live six months; now I have two hives, to each of which I introduced the Rural may, if he please, give information that a Ligurian queen, by fumigating them in July, 1860. In October, I bought a swarm that had been already fumigated, to take the honey: I fumigated it to take the queen away, and then added to it one of my Ligurian queens to strengthen her. Now, this is the 16th of September, and there is not only a large number of English bees in the Ligurian swarms, but also a great number in the old stocks, the Ligurians having swarmed - one twice, and the other (that from which I took the Ligurian queen to add to an English stock) three times. Now there is a large quantity of bees alive that must be more than a year old; and not only are they that age, but many of them have been fumigated twice. As I am not clever enough with bees to take the queen away without fumigation, I generally use it, and have found, when carefully done, very little loss, and after a day or so the bees seem to have quite recovered.—London Field.

Bee Government.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Great Creator and Wise Law-giver has instituted a government for the bees; yet the swarm requires no leader, nor the colony a sovereign. The administration is not committed to any one individual. To each member of the community, whether worker, drone, or queen, is assigned a specific duty, task, or function; and the disposition and desire to labor in its vocation is implanted into each, so that in their several spheres all cooperate for the general good - the welfare of the commonwealth. The queen - the mother bee - is, indeed, of the first and highest importance to the colony; but she is not 11s sovereign, nor in any aspect its guide, leader, or governor. Impelled by the instincts of her nature, she performs her duties in the family, like every other bee, in accordance to spare commands an unusually high price, it will with her faculties and to the extent of her ability. prove an extremely disastrous season for them. It Nevertheless, she occupies, on the whole, a subor- so far trusted as to accumulate hay in the field. If -H. S. RUTHRAUFF. Seneca Fails. N. F.

is not much of a fruit country, but what there is, is dinate station. The supreme power resides in the the raking and cocking of the grass should proceed looking quite well, and may possibly compensate in | masses. Decision and action emanate from them as a body. Their will determines; their wishes rule. Though ordinarily they tenderly nourish and cherish, protect and defend the queens, drones, and brood; yet when the prosperity or preservation of the colony demands it, they imprison, mutilate, expel, or destroy either. From their arbitrament there is no appeal; their decree is absolute and subject to no reversal; and their power can not be resisted.—Baldenstein.

Bee Food.

Dr. Alefield suggests that in districts where couch grass abounds as a troublesome weed, it might, with little trouble, be got rid of, and at the same time made useful to bee-keepers. Let the ground be plowed in dry weather, the roots of the grass harrowed out, gathered, washed in running water, dried and preserved till the following spring. Then cut them up small, or chaff them, in a common saccharine matter with which these roots abound. Drain off the liquid and boil it down to the consistence of sirup, and use the inspissated decoction to feed bees at the approach of spring. He conceived this would be the cheapest mode of procuring bee food when couch grass infests the soil, and that it would furnish supplies well adapted to carry bees sately through intervals of the season in summer when pasturage is scarce.

No second swarm issues from a colony unless teeting or teeting and quahking are previously heard. Teeting alone is heard when a queen has emerged from her cell, while the royal embryos are not yet mature; whereas both teeting and quahking will be heard when one queen has emerged, while the others, though fully fledged, remain in their cells in apprehension of impending danger.

BEE CULTURE can only be regarded as truly "the poetry of rural economy" when it is prosecuted not merely as a source of pecuniary profit, but also as a perennial fountain of intellectual enjoyment.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Remedy for Lice on Fowls.

N. SARGENT, of Washington, D. C., thus writes to the Country Gentleman:

"A Reader," page 352, inquires what will kill hen lice. I can tell him. Scatter sassafras bark, in small pieces, about the nests, and get sassafras poles for the hens to roost upon. The bark of this wood is fatal to this troublesome vermin. Drop one of them upon a piece of it, and it will die almost as soon as if it had been dropped upon hot iron. My chicken house was overrun with lice. I tried the above remedy and have seen none since. My neighbor was similarly afflicted, and similarly

To Stop Bleeding on Man or Beast.

ASA KEMPER, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours, or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, was easily removed from the wound, which very soon healed.

Quinsy in Hogs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American Stock Journal writes thus concerning a disease somewhat prevalent among swine at the West:

In your last issue, you publish an account of a disease prevailing among hogs in Iowa and Illinois. called Quinsy. From the description given of the disease, it is what we call the sore throat. The best remedy is to open the pores or holes on the inside of the fore legs, by rubbing them with something rough, or take the point of a pocket-knife blade and open the hole, then rub them so as to roughen the skin; grease well with lard. The above will generally cure them, but, if the case is a bad one, after you have rubbed as above directed, put a large seaton above the knee, on each leg. I have tried experiments on several cases and it has never failed.

The cause of the Quinsy is corn-feeding. A hog fed on oats will not be troubled with the disease mentioned in your Journal. Small quantities of gunpowder given to hogs frequently, will, I believe, prevent it. But my advice to all persons breeding hogs, is, never to feed old sows which are breeding stock, or pigs, any corn, as corn will kill a large hog when fed too much. Hogs in this section of country always thrive better and grow larger, when fed on oats than when fed on corn.

Hay and Hay-Making.

In the N. Y. Evening Post we find the following from a Bloomington, Ind., correspondent:

The Proper Mode of Curing the Grasses .- Haymaking, with too many farmers, is like manure making -it is turned out too much to the weather. This is especially the case with clover hay. How often is it that five acres or ten acres of clover are cut down before the forks on the horse-rakes are set to work to gather it into winrows and cocks. I have seen it lie two days in the swath, exposed to dews, the leaves blackened, and the stems hard and brit-

tle, instead of soft and pliant. The making must proceed with the cutting. Clover should be allowed to wilt in the swathnothing more. If the weather is hot, and the ground dry, it will do so in two hours; if the weather is cool and the ground wet, it may be unraked for half a day. When wilted and raked or forked into winrows, it should be put up in small cocks as speedily as possible; in the evening, when cut in the morning, and early the following day, if not cut until the afternoon. As clover hay is very easily injured by rain, it should not be left out longer than is absolutely necessary to let it heat in the cock, that it may there undergo its sweating, rather than when in bulk in the mow. This it will do in the course of from thirty-six to forty-eight hours after being put into the cocks. When it is heated, it may be hauled in, being scattered as much as convenient while being loaded, so that it may cool and dry. But if the weather threatens rain, it should be secured by a topping of timothy grass, or hauled in before it is well heated. The weather must be watched. But no matter what the indications of the weather are, as soon as the clover is well heated, in with it-into the barn or in the stack, for the weather is not to be

with the cutting, so should the hauling. Secure as you go, is the undeviating rule of clover hay making. Thus made, clover hay should have a yellowish green color, with a bright stem, soft and pliant. When the leaves are turned black, and the stems hard and brittle, the hay is spoiled.

Timothy Hay.—When timothy grass is cut down soon after the blossoms have fallen, it has much sap in it - more or less according to the condition of the ground and of the atmosphere. At this stage it is more difficult to cure than clover, because its stems have joints, and they are of more compact organization. If cut with a scythe and the grass is heavy, the swaths should be turned over after the upper side is between the wilted and dried state. When so turned and cured, all ought to be put in winrows as rapidly as possible, and put into cocks, where the curing is to be completed. If the hay is entirely cured before it is raked into winrows, it is too much bleached with dews, and is too hard. It should have a greenish yellow color, bright and soft and pliant stems and leaves. To make it such, it must not be exposed too long to the sun's rays. If the grass is not cut until the seed is ripe, and the ground and air are dry, the swath need not be turned, but may be raked into winrows. If out with the mower, the raking should be commenced sooner. In all cases and conditions of the grass, the final curing should be done in cocks. The sweating it then undergoes softens it, and when thus cured, both cattle and horses will eat it up clean, but it the stems are hard, too much of the butts will be wasted.

Timothy hay may be made in very large cocks, but the most convenient size is one that a single horse can easily draw to the stacking place in the field. To make them larger requires too much pitching in the winrow. Care should be taken not to roll the hay in piles, and thus place it o the cocks, for they are apt either to fall down from winds, or to take water in case of rain. The hay should be collected in bunches by lifting it up and laying it on the cocks so as to be spread out flat. These flat layers may be put into the stack without disturbing them, or on the wagon, and the stack more solidly

Philosophy of Curing Hay.

As to the proper time for cutting hay, and the philosophy of curing, the following from the Ohio Farmer is sensible and to the point:

"Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;' so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers, who relied upon herb tea instead of 'potecary medicine,' gathered their herbs when in blossom and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom, and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of 'heating in the mow,' put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of hay, out of it; and the addition of showers render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine. is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however, good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains more woody fiber and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fiber; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

Inquiries and Answers.

SCOTCE HARROWS.—I wish some of the readers of the RURAL would give the dimensions of a Scotch harrow?—A SUBSCRIBER, Walworth, N. Y., 1862.

the winter, when hay is \$6 per tun, corn 50 cents per bushel, and wool brings this season's prices?—A SUBSCRIBER, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1862.

Of course it will.

PLASTER ON CLOVER.—Will a crop of young clover be benefited most by sowing plaster upon it as soon as the crop of wheat is removed, or not until next spring? Or would it pay to sow it both in the fall and spring? I would like the views of farmers on the subject.—D. S., Salem, Ohio.

"Young America" Corn Sheller.-Will the Rural, o some of its readers, inform me where a corn sheller entitled the "Young America" is manufactured, or can be obtained, and much oblige—A Subscriber, Erie, Pa., 1862.

We suppose the article desired can be obtained at any o the Ag. Implement stores, either here or in Buffalo. Where

SUCKERING CANE.—Will you, or some kind correspondent of the RURAL, let me know through your columns whether I had better let the suckers of my cane grow, or had I better take them off? Any one who knows experimentally, and will inform me, will confer a favor on—Jacob M. Baker, Albion, Noble Co., Ind., 1862.

It is claimed by some who have grown Sorghum that the emoval of the suckers hastens the maturity of the cane. Those who have cultivated the crop successfully will please respond through our columns.

SWEENEY.—About the first of the present month my horse fell from a bank and injured his shoulder. It was three or four days before I discovered any ill effects from the fall, when he appeared to favor his shoulder. It has since fallen in, and has the appearance of a very bad sweeney. Will the RURAL, or some of its numerous correspondents, advise in relation to the above case, and oblige—An OLD SUBSCRIBER, Wayne, Michigan, June 24, 1862.

If you are satisfied that the difficulty is sweeney, the follow ng prescription has twenty years' successful experience in its ise as a recommendation:—Oil of spike, one ounce; oil origan ım, two ounces; tar, one ounce; crude oil, amber, two ounces spirits turpentine, two ounces; pulverized cantharides, one half ounce. Mix, and shake well before using. Two tablespoonfuls to the shoulder, well rubbed in, is enough per day. We append three recipes furnished by our correspondents:

I noticed an inquiry in the RURAL for a cure for sweeney. Here is one I have tried several times and found it to cure. Two ounces of spirits of turpentine; one ounce of oil of vitriol; one ounce of sugar of lead; one ounce of saltpeter; one pint of linseed oil. Mix together, and bathe the part affected.—J. GALENTINE, Rush, N. Y.

A person can cure sweeney without any trouble by bathing the shoulder affected, with liniment made of the following ingredients, viz.:-One-half pint of alcohol, into which put one ounce oil origanum, two ounces oil of spike; one of British oil; one of camphor gum. Shake well, and it is ready for use. Bathe two or three times a day. Apply lightly after three or four days, or it may remove the hair.—J. L. KENNEL Chili, N. Y.

Noticing a request in your paper that some of your numer ous readers would send a recipe for sweeney, here is a recipe that will cure without fail:-Take one ounce of origanum; half ounce of sweet oil; half ounce of hartshorn; one ounce alcohol. Mix well together, and rub it on three times a day.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, CROPS, &c. - The weather of the past week, like that of the preceding, has been very favorable — warm, with sufficient rain. Most crops are growing and maturing rapidly. Wheat is looking unusually fine, and promises a bountiful harvest. Corn is gaining rapidly, and there is more hope of a crop. Grass has grown and thickened apace, and will be much heavier, in many localities, than was anticipated two weeks ago. The crop will be increased by allowing it to stand as long as safety will permit. Our crop reports from the surrounding country are all favorable, and we congratulate farmers upon their prospects.

— We have received from several different localities in Western New York wheat heads covered with an insect which many fear is a new enemy to the wheat plant. The insect is a species of plant louse, and we doubt whether it will cause any material injury to the crop. It is the Grain Aphis illus trated and described in our last number.

THE SEASON IN THE WEST — Chicago, July 12, 1862.— The weather during the past week has been splendid; and crops and weeds pushed forward quite as fast as could be desired Reports from all quarters are favorable; and the "great scare" of a few weeks since is found to have less foundation than STANTON'S fright about the same time. Gold is worth 12 and 13 per cent. premium for currency. It has declined a little within a day or two. The effect of the present money pressure is to diminish confidence in U. S. ourrency. But let the people sustain and back their own money. It is loyal and patriotic to do so. And let alone all other currency.—C. D. B.

Address at the N. Y. State Fair.—A note from the Acting Secretary announces that Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKINAEDGE, D. D., LL. D., of Kentucky, has accepted the invitation of the N. Y. State Ag. Society to deliver the Annual Address at the Fair in this city. The selection of Dr. B. is eminently appropriate, for he has long been prominent as a farmer and breeder, near Lexington—in the heart of the garden region of Kentucky. Dr. B. is not only a celebrated orator, writer, theologian, and educator, but has endeared himself to the people, and secured the love of his loyal countrymen, by earnest and patriotic efforts in behalf of the Union Cause during the inception and progress of the rebellion which is seeking to sunder and destroy the Nation. A man with such a career and record as Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is entitled to distinguished honor, and on the occasion referred to tens of thousands of intelligent and loyal New-Yorkers will no doubt give him a cordial greeting-thanking him for his long, welldirected, and successful efforts to promote the mental, moral, and physical improvement of his countrymen, and bidding him God-speed in future patriotic and philanthropic endeavors

THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER. - A note just received from Indianola, Iowa, says:—"Please send me a specimen number of the Wool Grower and Stock Register, with bills, prospectus, &c., so I may get a few here to send for it with me." Another recent letter orders certain volumes of the same journal. In reply to these and similar requests of late, we would again state that the W. G. and S. R. is no longer published as such — that it was merged in the RURAL NEW-YORKER some years ago, and that we cannot supply complete sets of the work. As we remarked in a former volume, "though tolerably well sustained, the W. G. and 8. R. was discontinued because many of its subscribers preferred the Rural, on sight and examination. Perhaps we made a mistake in sending specimens of the RURAL to its readers, but if so, it is too late to repent, and we are satisfied with the result. The W. G. and S. R. is not the only monthly that has had to succumb to the more varied, interesting, and progres

SUPERIOR DRAINING TILE.—We are indebted to Mr. GEO. E. Pomerov for very superior specimens of draining tile, made by Tiffanv's Improved Tile Machine, (illustrated and described in the RURAL of May 17,) at the yard of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company. The pipes are straight and smooth-altogether the most perfect we have seen made of clay. We had hoped to see this machine in operation ere this, but other engagements have prevented. It will be seen by reference to an article in our Special Notice column that the TIFFANY Tile Machines are to be manufactured extensively by Messrs. KIDD & Co., of this city, and that the Brick and Tile Co. highly commend the machine recently tested here. We trust inventors of machinery and manufacturers of tile will keep improving and competing until the price of tile crockery shall be so reasonable that no decent farmer can have any excuse for longer delaying its use wherever needed.

DEATH OF MR. HORACE SCUDDER .- On the 11th inst., at noon, in the town of Brighton, HORACE SCUDDER departed this life, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Soudder was the first white child born within the limits of Monroe county, and consequently the oldest white native. He was an active and prominent member of the Senior Pioneer Association, and attended every one of the meetings until the last. Either upon the farm where he was born, or within three miles of it Mr. S. passed his entire earthly pilgrimage. He was ill about two months, and some time before his death became aware that is end was nigh. He remarked to a friend the day before b decease that he was "like an old wagon, all out of repair and he did not know where to commence to mend." He calmly gave directions about the disposition of his earthly affairs, and prepared for the approaching change. The night before the final change occurred was one of sleeplessness, but with the morning he fell into slumber, from which he never

THE ILLINOIS STATE REAPER TRIAL .- President Van Epps nforms me that the trial will commence as early as the 28th of July, at Dixon, and perhaps as early as the 22d inst. It is desired to commence at the earliest moment in which the grain is ready, in order that grass may be in condition for the trial of mowers. As soon as the precise date can be determined, telegrams will be sent to all competitors, and the public notified through the daily and weekly press, in ample time to attend the trial. It promises to be very interesting. C. D. B.

- A telegram from President VAN EPPS (dated a day later than the above was mailed,) informs us that the proposed Trial will commence on the 22d inst., and we have so amended he advertisement, to which we refer parties interested.

A GOOD CLIP.—One of our Perinton farmers, Mr. CHRISTO PHER WINNE, has been showing us some of his handiwork in the wool-growing line. From 132 fine-wooled wethers, he has sheared 944 pounds of wool, an average of 7 5-33 pounds. per head. That his wool was well cleansed, we submit in evidence the fact that the highest market rates were offered for the same. Mr. WINNE would be pleased to hear of a flock which has done better. His sheep have been well sheltered and grained during winter, and he is firm in the belief that good treatment pays.

A Union Ag. Society in Wisconsin. — We have a small Agricultural and Horticultural Society combined. It has been organized about three years. Have fifteen members, and a library of nearly fifty volumes. Fruit culture is beginning receive considerable attention here, - more during the last year than in several preceding ones. Whether we are entitled to be classed with regular societies or not, we leave for you to judge. The name of ours is Freedom Union Agricultural Association. I send you a list of the names of the officers, which you can dispose of as you think proper. We hope for some accession to our numbers at our annual meeting in August next. Officers: - President - SYLVESTER WOLCOTT] Secretary-Edwin Nye. Treasurer-George Knowles. Librarian-L. S. Auger.-W., Appleton, Wis., 1862.

CATTARAUGUS Co. Ag. Society.-The next Annual Fair of his Society will be held in the village of Olean, on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of September, 1862. Olean is an enterprising business place, on the line of the N. Y. and Eric Railroad, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The arrangements are being made by the Society and the citizens of Olean for the largest Fair ever held in the county.-H. S. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT AURORA, ERIE Co.-At a meeting f the Board of Managers of the Aurora Union Fair Asso tion, held on the 5th day of July inst., it was resolved to hold of opedeldoc; one tablespoon of laudamam; one pint of the third Annual Fair and Cattle Show on their grounds, in Aurora, on the 24th and 25th days of September next.-JOSEPH B. DICK, Secretary.



HORTICULTURAL.

AN INFALLIBLE INSECT DESTROYER.

ALMOST every day we receive inquiries for some easy method of destroying insects—some process by which they can be routed at one blow, and without labor, care or expense. As a general rule, we have no such information to give, no easy road to success-vigilance is the price that must be paid by every one who succeeds in growing fine fruits and flowers. The last number of the Gardener's Monthly, however, contains an excellent article. giving an infallible remedy for the destruction of insects that destroy our fruits and flowers and mar the beauty of the shade trees, which we copy for the benefit of all earnest inquirers after truth:

"Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do with them pasty worms on the shade trees at the sidewalk and the bugs on the roses; we shall have to cut down the trees, and give up growing flowers altogether." Thus, half inquiringly, half in despair, Mrs. Smith appealed to her better half, who was engaged over his evening paper, calculating the chances of a rise in stocks at the next morning's board, as the result of the last "glorious news" of a complete victory of the government forces over the rebels. "Don't know much about them things," he growled; "write to the editor of the Gardener's Monthly."

But the indefatigable Mrs. Smith, despondent when humored, but importunate when crossed, was not to be put off this time; and with a "Now do come out and see how the horrid things have ruined me," she led the meek Mr. Smith out as a sheep to the shearing, to behold the desolation the insidious scavengers of nature had brought upon her garden. She could not have hit on a more propitious moment for that excursion. Another man, on such an errand, led by such a leader, would have at once brushed up his earlier studies in chemistry and the natural sciences, in the hope of suggesting a judgment on the momentous case he was led out to try; but he, wrapped in his figures and his calculations. was in the most practical mood possible, and ready to give to any subject brought before him the benefit of his matter of fact ideas.

And first, they went to the "trees in front," where all over the bare shoots the caterpillars were holding a glorious carnival-genging on leaflet, and hanging from limb as if in conscious security, having already withstood the most powerful attacks of the most popular nostrums that the tact and talent of Mrs. Smith could bring to bear against them. "What shall we do?" now again demanded Mrs. S. feeling instinctively that from their united action some good idea was about to flow. "Don't see much difficulty," doggedly remarked her spouse; "there can't be more than six hundred on the tree altogether." "Only six hundred! and what of their number; see the damage they do us-not a leaf-." "Wait a moment; I was going to remark that there are not six hundred altogether. I am sure I could pick off three hundred an hour; and any smart man you can employ, in a few hours would rid your trees of these vermin, at once and forever."

That idea did not fall on stony ground, but on rich soil, where it took root, and the next day sprouted quite into action. By the third day after, the tree was cleaned of caterpillars, and by the end of the week, each rose bug had gone to that bourne from whence no rose bug returned that year or the

"Mr. Smith," said his good lady to him one day the next year, while beaming with the pleasure her insect-cleared garden afforded her, "why don't you apply your arithmetic to the curculio in your fruit patch?" "Can't catch him like you could your caterpillars," says he. But Mrs. S. had learned something by this time. Her success had encouraged her, and she had studied Rathvon's insects in the Gardener's Monthly, and was ready with an answer. "You could not catch the moths that originated the caterpillars, but the caterpillars, their larvæ, did not escape your unerring figures," she archly replied, "and if you cannot catch the curculio, cannot you destroy its larvæ also?"

Mr. S. took the hint. It was May; the cherries were turning color; the plums were well set; the aches, apples and pears gave promise of an abundant crop, only for the mark of the little beast en their waxy fronts, which told a suspicious tale. His mind was made up; before night John got his orders, and before another sun had set, every cherry, peach and plum-every fruit, good, bad and indifferent, that could afford a nidus for the curculio, and probably had - was carefully gathered and that year, and we suppose no insect eggs left to rear another crop. But whether it was worthy of the sacrifice, it is not for our pen to tell; all we know is, that the little Smiths were set to reading of Æsop's fables the last winter's nights, and that one was particularly underscored for their attention which relates how a certain man, on his death-bed, set his lazy sons trenching up the ten acre lot in order to find gold, which they only found in the increased productiveness of the deep tilled land after all; and the moral we draw from the whole story is that a little more labor and perseverance on the part of horticulturists, would render the numerous insect-destroying nostrums as valueless as love-powders are usually found to be.

INSECT ON CHERRY TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Inclosed I send you a leaf from one of my cherry trees, covered with an insect that is proving very injurious to the cherry tree in this section. Whether this specimen will reach you in any decent order or not, I cannot tell; but if it does, can you tell what it is, or what will prevent its ravages? Evidently they cannot be reached with whale oil soap or any other such preparation, as they are securely sheltered in the crisped leaf. I notice that the ants seem to be very busy going up and down to and from the leaves, but whether they have anything to do with the insect or not, I cannot tell. The insect attacks the young sprouts and their leaves, and they soon show signs of decay, and I notice that the fruit ripens prematurely, and is bitter and unwholesome. I have not seen a description of them in the RURAL, or if it has been, then I did not pay attention to it, from the fact that I was not troubled with them; but I should like to hear from you about them. The rose bugs are also very destructive in this section, and fears are entertained that they will seriously damage the apple crop, which has so far looked very promising. I pick off all I can from my grape vines and Lawton blackberry bushes, carrying with me a dish of strong whale oil soap, into which I throw them and let them remain for an hour or two. I prefer it to

easier carried. When is the best time to cut out the old wood from climbing roses, such as the Baltimore Belle-soon after they get through blooming, or in the fall, just before cold weather, or the next distance, they appear black. spring?

Mansfield Center, Ct., 1862.

REMARKS.—The insects received with the above, were plant lice, or Aphis. They suck the juices from the tender shoots, and in this way destroy the trees, when numerous. They exude a sweet fluid, sometimes called honey-dew, and on this the ants feed. They follow the Aphis wherever they go, and are as careful of them as a shenherd of his sheen. driving away all enemies, and often in times of danger carrying them away to places of safety. This we have witnessed a score of times the present season. Strong tobacco water will kill them, but the soap and tobacco water, together, seems to be best. It will be some trouble, but the tops of the branches even of large trees can be dipped in a pail of this fluid. Procure the proper conveniences for ascending and getting around the trees, and go to work at

Roses may be pruned at either time mentioned; indeed, those who watch the growth of their rose plants and do a little pinching and cutting occasionally, will not have much use for the knife, and will have no general pruning time.

OUR CHERRY CROP.

ALTHOUGH the dry weather of Spring injured very materially the early varieties, and made the prospects at one time look quite dubious, under the showery weather with which we have been favored the few past weeks, the cherry crop has matured quite satisfactorily, and for many years this fruit has not been as abundant or of as fine a quality. It cannot be denied that our climate is less favorable to the cherry than formerly, and many varieties suffer, doubtless from severe and unfavorable winters. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should ascertain the sorts least liable to injury, and those entirely exempt, for the guidance of planters. Having given a little attention to this subject the present season, we will give the results of our observation in a future number, and will thank our readers for information in regard to the varieties best suited to their localities.

THE NEMOPHILAS.

THE Nemophilas are among the most pretty and delicate of our low growing or dwarf annuals. They are mostly natives of America, though a few varieties have neen originated by the florists of Europe. They all love the shade, and will not usually flourish in our hot suns; but when protected a little by trees or on the north side of a building. fence, or screen of any kind, nothing can be more pretty and delicate. Even the foliage is remarkable for its neat appearance.



NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS.

One of the varieties longest known is N. insignis, it having been discovered by DougLAS in California, in 1832. The flower is of the most delicate light blue that can be imagined, this color gradually becoming lighter toward the center, which is nearly white. For many years we have never missed this committed to the flames. There was no fruit left | delicate annual from our collection, and its bright flowers have suggested the thought that perhaps we might do our readers a service by calling their attention to two or three of the most prized members of this interesting family. Our engraving shows a branch with flowers.



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.

N. maculata is the largest and most showy of the Nemophilas. It was also discovered in California by Mr. HARTWEG, during his mission in search of new plants for the London Horticultural Society. It is of procumbent habit, like insignis, and the whole plant is clothed with short hairs, as shown in the engraving. The flowers grow from the axils singly, on stalks longer than the leaves, and are of the size of the engraving, whitish in their ground color, and each lobe of the corolla marked with a deep violet blotch, which gives the flower a peculiarly showy appearance. This variety, though flourishing best it a little protected from the noonday sun, is not so tender in this respect as N. insighot water, as it does not need renewing, and is nis. It is in every way worthy of culture.

N. atomaria is very much like N. insignis, except in the color of the flower, which is white, dotted with small purple spots, so dark that, at a little



NEMOPHILA ATOMARIA OCULATA.

N. atomaria oculata is a new variety somewhat like N. insignis, the outer edges of the petals being light blue, growing gradually lighter towards the large, dark, purple eye, which gives the flower a very marked appearance.

Morticultural Notes.

TOBACCO AND ASHES FOR INSECTS .- In the RURAL of June 21. I find a question asked, and partially answered, concerning the gooseberry and current worm, and the way to exterminat them. The saw fly lays its eggs on the underside of the leaf, along the stem, where they remain until hatched into the worms. Another insect I find on the currant leaf, which makes the leaf curl, the same as the leaf of the snowbal tree. My experience with the above has proved effectual, as follows: I purchased twenty-five pounds of tobacco stems at the tobacco manufactory, at the cost of one penny per pound. put in a barrel filled with water, let stand twenty-four hours, then took a pailful, and with a broom switched the juice on the gooseberry bushes, which were literally covered with the worms. After getting them wet with the juice, then sprinkled with dry, unleached ashes, on the bushes and on the ground underneath. This has proved to me satisfactory, as well as in the case of a little black fly on a small cherry tree. It has exterminated them in every instance. I may be asked if the preparation will not injure the bushes. Instead of doing an injury to the bushes, it is good and healthy for them. The leaves were eaten all off my gooseberry bushes two weeks since, and now they have a healthy and thrifty appearance with new leaves on them. - G. W. HOTCHKIN, Albion, N. Y. June 28, 1862.

HORTICULTURAL AGENCY IN NEW YORK .- By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that C. B. MILLER Esq., the very attentive Secretary of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, to whom we are indebted for notes of proceedings and other favors, has established a new Horticultural Agency in New York, which will no doubt prove a great con venience to purchasers of trees, plants, and flowers, in that city, as well as to those in the country who may wish orders

Mr. M. has opened a large store, at 634 Broadway, as ar exhibition room, where he designs to have samples of all the fruits and flowers in their season, and take orders for the trees and plants that produce them, acting as agent for the leading nurserymen and florists of the country. Attached to the store is also a fine green-house, where choice plants in flower will be kept, thus affording purchasers a rare opportunity to make their selections understandingly. Mr. MILLER will also keep on hand the best horticultural books, plates, tools, and everything required by the gardener and horticulturist. We commend this enterprise to the favorable consideration of

GRAFTING .- It has been my fortune, from time to time, to sceive from friends choice grafts of various fruits, as tokens of good will and friendship. Having grafted them in their appropriate kinds, I have often been doomed to disappointment, after watching with anxiety for weeks for them to grow. This present season, in like manner, the dry weather coming on, and realizing that mere faith without works never brought forth any blessing, I wet the grafts daily that were near the ground, for two or three weeks, with rain water warmed in the sun, and now I have the satisfaction of having them grow finely, notwithstanding the drouth, and the fact that they were cut so late that the buds were already started when grafted. It is with pleasure that I dot down this and other matters of experience for the benefit of our RURAL friends,the consciousness of their good will and appreciation of my aims for the general welfare, rewards me for all my pains.— S. N. Holmes, Syracuse, N. F., 1862.

Too Large and too Many .- In our notice of strawberries last week, we gave the size of smallest sr de Gand, presented us by Ellwanger & Barry, as five inches in diameter, instead of circumference. The fifty berries mentioned filled two quarts, or rather two common strawberry boxes, holding something less than a quart each, instead of one. After spending an hour or two among the strawberry beds, it is not strange that our ideas of size and quantity wer

BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The following are the officers of this Society for the present year President - H. P. PENNIMAN. Secretary - Isaac C. Mott. Treasurer - John Meacham. Executive Committee - J. A. Robinson, D. B. Burnham, Jer. Brown, Dr. M. W. Tomlinson Rev. D. Harrington. An exhibition for fruits and flowers will be held about the middle of September.

Inquiries and Auswers.

RENEWING CUREANTS.—Although an editor of a country paper devoted to politics, &c., I have a small garden in which I delight to work for recreation and amusement My currant bushes (black, white, and red.) are overgrown, and encumber too much ground. Now I would like to know the best month to re-arrange them, as I want to change the size of the beds. &c. I also want to know whether it will do to set out cuttings of currants, gooseberries, and raspberries in the fall, or whether the spring is the best time.—J. W., Jr., Sandwich, C. W., 1862.

Where current bushes have become large by suckering from the roots, they may be divided, making a new plant of each branch, with a piece of the root attached. Before planting remove all the buds that would be under the soil after plant ing. In this way, new plants are obtained quicker than by cuttings. This work may be done either in the fall, or very early in the spring, though the autumn is best. Cuttings may be put out in the fall, and the only objection is the heaving and displacement by frost. Where the soil is well drained there will be no trouble on this account. As our land becomes better drained, fall planting will become more

INJURY FROM ANTS.—Will you, or some of your readers, please to inform us what will keep the ants from running up trees? They go up our cherry trees and lay some kind of an egg on the under side of the leaf, and they hatch out, and eat the leaf, and kill the trees. We have tried everything that we can think of. We have put chalk around the body of the trees and they have tried everything that we can think of. We have put chalk around the body with the property of the trees and they have the think of the property of the trees and they have they have tree trees and they have tree trees. of the trees, and they run over that. Will you please give some remedy as soon as you can, as they are kulling the trees?

—A SUBSCRIBER, Centerville, 1862.

The ants do not lay eggs on the leaves of the tree. Your rees are doubtless injured by the aphis, and the ants go up the tree to obtain the honey furnished them by these insects. Pretty strong tobacco water and soap suds will kill the aphis, which may be found sucking the juices of the tender branches. You may have some other insect that eats the leaves.

APHIS ON ROSES.—Please inform me through the RURAL how to destroy lice on roses? By so doing you will confer an exceedingly great favor upon one of your readers.—C. W., Three mile Lake, Paw Paw, Mich., 1862.

Tobacco water and soft soap applied faithfully will destroy the insects. Tobacco smoke will accomplish the same end. First cover the bushes with a barrel or cloth, to confine the smoke. Afterward sprinkle the bush with clean water.

Pomestic Gronomy.

ABOUT ROOT BEER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Will you, or some of the RURAL'S readers, give us recipes for making root beer, and oblige—M., Franklin, Mo., 1862.

WE give our Missouri friend the following modes, as heretofore published in the RURAL. If any of our correspondents are possessed of better recipes, they will send them forward:

Mix together a small amount of sweet fern, sarsaparilla, wintergreen, sassafras, Prince's pine, and spice wood. Boil them with two or three ounces of hops, and two or three raw potatoes pared and sliced in three or four gallons of water. After boiling five or six hours, strain off the liquor, and add to it common molasses in the proportion of one quart to three gallons of the beer. If it is too thick, dilute it with water. A half a pound of browned bread, added to the liquor, will increase

For roots, get burdock, sarsaparilla, dandelion, horse-radish, and if you can, wintergreen, with leaves and berries. Clean them, but don't wash more than is necessary; boil in good soft water with hops, and black cherry bark enough to make it pretty bitter. Soak a couple of yeast cakes in water, and stir in flour so that you will have half a pint before rising,—one pint after it rises. Strain the liquor from the roots when well boiled, and when milk-warm add the yeast and molasses to suit the taste. Stir well and cover.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.-Stalk and crop as many as you require of ripe, red, rough gooseberries; put them into the preserving pan, and as they warm, stir and bruise them to bring out the juice. Let them boil for ten minutes, then add sugar in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound to every pound of fruit, and place it on the fire again; let it boil slowly, and continue boiling for two hours longer, stirring it all the time to prevent its burning. When it thickens, and is jelly-like on a plate when cold, it is done enough. Put it into pots, and allow it to remain a day before it is covered.

A PERMANENT BLACK.-In reply to the inquiry of one of the RURAL's correspondents, who wished to know how to color varn a permanent black. I send my recipe:-Boil black walnut shucks in rain water until you have a strong dye. Strain into an iron kettle. Keep the dye warm. Put in your varn, stir and air it occasionally, and let it remain in the dye until it is of a dark brown color. Wash and riuse until the yarn does not color the water. Then dry and color in a strong indigo blue dye. Woolen goods so colored will neither fade nor crock.-C. W., Northern Ohio, 1862.

To Preserve Purple Plums.—Make a sirup of clean brown sugar; clarify it; when perfectly clear and boiling hot, pour it over the plums, having picked out all unsound ones and stems; let them remain in the sirup two days, then drain it off, make it boiling hot, skim it, and pour it over again; let them remain another day or two, then put them in a preserving kettle over the fire, and simmer gently until the sirup is reduced, and thick or rich. One pound of sugar for each pound of plums.

Advertisements.

BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight conts! (in silver.) Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents! (in silver, of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address to F. M. BOWEN, Box 220. Boston, Mass.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—\$110 PER YEAR.—Best buildings, best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. Have you a daughter to educate, or a son to prepare for college, or for business? Send for new Catalogue explaining rates and advantages. 456 for 14 weeks! Fall term, August 21st, 1862.

Address Rev JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

BATTLE SCENES FIFTY of the most severe BATTLE SCENES AND INCIDENTS of the War now ready, (size 18x30 inches,) highly colored, on fine card paper; 4 for 25 cents, or 25 for \$1, post-paid. To Agents and the trade no better opportunity was ever offered Address

HENRY B. ANSON, 652-4t

Print Publisher, &c., 49 State St., Boston, Mass.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES.—I have now on hand and

LEXCHANGE FOR HORSES.—I have now on hand and offer for sale at manufacturers' cash prices, in exchange for good sound. Horses,

4 Ketchum's Mowers, (wood frame.)

4 Wood and Manny Combined Reapers and Mowers.

3 New York Combined Reapers with Self-Raker Attachment. All the above machines are in perfect order, and warranted to work well. I want good horses, worth from \$100 to \$150. Will pay cash for difference in value, if horses are worth more than the machines selected.

J. RAPALJE, Genesse Agricultural Warehouse,

652-2t

17 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

READY

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.

VIIL—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, Biography and Travels. 4. Miscellaneous. 5. New Publications.

The National Quarterly comes in for March with a Spring-like freshness 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 acc, which is not only appropriate at a moment when Celta descendants are deserving well of the Republic, but valuable at any time, as a piece of scholarly historical research.—N. T. Dauly 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 reliab 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 swadry impudent translations of French novels. The
critical department is unusually full and careful, especially upon educational books. * Its critical estimates of moral
and literary merits and demerits are honest, clear; almost always trustworthy, often scute and original.—N. Y. Independent.
It contains several articles of great merit and interest; force It contains several articles of great merit and interest; fore-most among which we would place a learned and chivalrone "Vindication of the Celts," a biographical notice of Dr. Arnold, of Yanby, and a powerful protest against the too prevalent mit take, 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.

"TNVENTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS."-A New Book just published. Send 2 stamps (6 cts.) fo a specimen cepy. Agents wanted everywhere. Address 652-13t HARRIS BRO. S, Box 302, Boston, Mass.

HELP for the Women! A Great and Novel Invention.

The only Combined Butter-Worker, Washer, Weigher and Satter extant is Richardson's Parkan, now offered to Butter-Makers and Manufacturers of Implements. For illustration and description see second page of this paper.

This machine has been tested in the most thorough manner by a number of dairymen in Chautanqua county, and received their highest commendation. For Circular containing full particulars, address the undersigned, who are prepared to sell Rights of Territory.

RICHARDSON & KEELER, Sherman, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

F'RUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. WE offer for sale, for the Autumn of 1862, the largest stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

west of Rochester. Our stock consists of 200,000 4 year old Apple Trees, 28 \$\overline{2}\) 100; \$60 \$\overline{2}\) 1,000. 75,000 2 to 3 year old Standard Pear Trees, \$25\$\overline{2}\) 100; \$250 \$\overline{2}\) 1000 100,000 1 year old Standard Pear Trees, \$25\$\overline{2}\) 100, \$250 \$\overline{2}\) 1000 0 do do \$60 do \$

 ${f R}$ ochester agricultural works

PITTS & BRAYLEY, Proprietors, 68 SOUTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PITTS' THRESHING MACHINE,

AND DOUBLE PINION HOPSE POWERS.

Also, the improved All-Iron Planet Power, Empire Feed Cutters, (4 knives, various sizes, for hand or power.) Rechester Cutting Box, Hyde & Wright's Patent Horse-Hoe, or Cultivator 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 belt, which entirely prevents any of the Grain from 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 fullest 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.

GRAND FIELD TRIAL 0 F

REAPING, HEADING, BINDING, AND MOWING MACKINES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Executive Board of the Illinois State Ag'l Society, WILL BE HELD AT DIXON, LEE CO., ILLINOIS.

F COMMENCING JULY 22d, 1862. E

PREMIUMS OFFERED. The following liberal awards will be made to the competing For the best Combined Reaper and Mower.....Dip. and \$75.00

For the best Reaper. Dip. and \$50.00
For the best Mower Dip. and \$50.00
For the best One-Horse Mower Dip. and \$20.00

An entry fee of fifty per cent. upon the cash premiums offers

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 awards

will be publicly announced. The details of the requirements for the trials and scale of points will be such as have been sanctioned by experience in similar trials in the United States, and the Executive Com-

mittee 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 there 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 FARE TICKETS. The Illinois Central and Dixon Air Line Railroads, centering

at Dixon, will grant HALF FARE Tickets over their whole lines 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

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

all comfortable who may attend.

W. H. VAN EPPS, President. Dixon, June 25, 1862.

A MONTH AND EXPENSES PAID.—
WANTED—The address of BOOK CANVASSERS throughout the United States, to travel for the above wages. ughout the United States, of the Country of the Cou

MORE AGENTS WANTED."—To solicit orders for the Little Giant Sewing Machine, only \$15. Hemmer, Gauge, Screw-driver and extra Needles. Will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or allow commissions. For particulars address with stamp, T. S. PAGE, 561-4t Toledo, Ohio, General Agent United States.

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STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description.

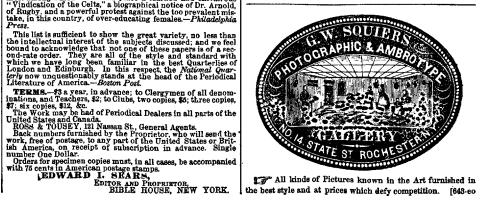
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FARMS FOR SALE. BENNETT & BANCKER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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 well to call upon or inquire of said firm before purchasing elsewhere.

O. W. BENNETT.



Padies' Department.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "TIRED TO DEATH." BY JENNY A. STONE.

How these words of a bitter thought are flung Like mockery from the careless tongue; Wearled and worn with a daily care, Little we know what the soul can bear, Little we know of the bitter strife The heart must feel ere 'tis tired of life.

Laying the cross of their pilgrimage down And reaching up for the starry crown, Over the broad earth's quiet breast Hearts that were weary are laid to rest. How well they may sleep, let the stillness show, Under the green grass and under the snow.

When we are "tired to death." we shall rest With a hillock of earth upon each breast; We shall not heed when they shut out the light,-Slumber is always the sweetest at night,-But the soul that was weary and could not die Shall seek for its rest in the boundless sky. Grand Rapids, Mich., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE COMMON DELUSION.

TEA was over and the dishes washed! I drew a deep sigh of relief as I sat down by the open window to watch the sun's decline and have a quiet little time to think in, all by myself.

Broad belts, orange-colored, black, and crimson, circled the western horizon, giving to that part of the heavens the appearance (ah, my unromantic pen!) of a huge Balmoral skirt. Presently came in sight countless cloud-barges, with gay-hued banners unfurled, and tiny golden ships, with purple sails outspread, speeding their way through that wonderful, fairy-like sea of amber and blue; while, a little to the south, a dim, silvery crescent gave token that when night and darkness mantled the earth, the modest new moon would "be up and doing."

Any quantity of peaceful-looking cows were chewing the "cud of sweet and bitter fancies" (or, was it grass?) in yonder "green pastures," and the emerald fields to the right were dotted with whitefleeced, solemn-faced sheep, and cunning little gamboling lambs. Afar off, a saucy quail was making the evening air vocal with his energetic inquiries for "Bob White," while a dear little robin chanted his vesper hymn on a tree near my window.

A sweet country scene, and I watched it a long time with my head laid on the window sill and a feeling of quiet content at my heart. Then, being naturally an industrious young (!) woman, I began to do up my thinking. There were fond, loving thoughts and a half-breathed prayer for the dear absent members of the home-circle; a host of kind thoughts about all my friends in general and my friend SERENE SANDERS in particular; and I fell to wondering why the latter individual was so long in answering my last letter. It was a shame!

But, while wondering and thinking, the minutes had slipped away and so had the sun; the ships had arrived at their destined havens in safety, it was to be hoped; the sensible West had laid aside her gaudy Balmoral and donned the "sober livery" of "twilight gray;" and robin and quail had both sought their nests. It was growing chilly, so I drew in my head, and drew down the shades; lit the lamp; and just then in came Georgius Rex with a letter for me in a well-known handwriting. You know Georgius, don't you? No? Well, he is a distant relative of mine-a brother, in fact-and quite a "proper youth and tall." I call him King GEORGE, because, at times, his dignity is such that, to use an elegant expression, you can't touch him with a "ten-foot pole."

N. B.—He's a dear, good boy, though!

Yes, the letter was from SERENE, as I knew the moment I glanced at it, and contained such a startling piece of news! I did not faint away-it's against my principles to do that on any occasion whatever - although I was excessively shocked. SERENE had actually gone and engaged herself to a divine young man-i. e., a minister-and was to be married to him some time or other; that was what was the matter!

And, only to think-SERENE and I, when schoolgirls—not so very long ago, either—had solemnly bound ourselves to a life of single-blessedness; we were to live together in just the dearest little cottage in the world, with roses and things running over it alone by ourselves, with our music and books: to be forever innocent of shirt-buttons, pantaloons and babies, and were going to have such a nice time generally! And now SERENE must upset all these delicious arrangements, because, forsooth, some masculine had asked her hand and she had not sense enough to say No. It was too bad!

My conscience, which is extremely tender, would not allow me to say my prayers and go to bed without first writing to SERENE and giving her a piece of my mind, as she seemed to have lost hers entirely. My epistle, when finished, read something like this—in fact, precisely like this:

"So, my deluded Serene, you shouldered your pen at last, did you, and wrote to your Barbara after neglecting her so long! O, Serene!

"But, when a young woman has been and gone and set her affections upon one of the opposite sex, then farewell forever to female friends! Now, that's known to be a fact; history proves it, and so does a lot of other things—too numerous to mention—as the advertisements say—so, there's no use in wasting ink in trying to dispute it. But, who would have thought it? O, Serene!!

"Where, faithless girl, are all the solemn vows you made but two years ago, to live and die a free and independent old maid? Have you forgothen the cottage by the sea, the roses, the music, our favorite authors and poems we were to read together? O. Serene!!!

"And a minister's wife, too, of all things! Have you weighed the matter seriously, my dear? Have you really thought what it is to make flannel pettiyou rearly among to make the standard permanence to a for all the romantic, I mean, rheumatic, old women in the parish?—to take the lead in the Female Prayer-meetings, and to have your last new bonnet and your behavior generally picked to pieces at the Sewing Societies? O Serene, I ache for you.

"When he will be making you help him with his "When he will be making you help him with his sermons, because you compose so nicely; besides a great many other things that will fall to your lot that won't be nice at all. And you will grow old so fast, too; I guess I have seen ministers' wives! O, think it all over; arouse yourself from this delusion into which you have fallen; renounce the parsonage, and stick to our dear little cot by the sea; let the minister 'skedaddle' (excuse me, dear, for making use of such a term, but it is the most expressive one I can think of!) and cleave to your old friend Barbara. Ministers should not get married; what business have they to love young women? Doesn't the Bible say, 'Set not your affections upon things on the earth,' etc.' and Sr. Paul, that great example for clergymen, never was married. So, if your divine makes any objections, just state all this example for clergymen, never was married. So, if your divine makes any objections, just state all this to him, that's a good girl.

"And now, hoping this letter may bring you to a sense of your situation, and that you will still remain my Serene, I must say good night.
"Ever your Barbara."

But, I don't believe it will have a bit of influence with Serene, do you, reader? Love is blind, and lovers are obstinate. No doubt she will show the letter to her HENRI, and they, deluded souls! will both laugh over it and the old-maid-writer thereof. I have but one consolation—I've done my duty, and if Serene still insists upon getting married, I shall live in the cottage alone. I anxiously await her reply, and some time, courteous RURAL reader, I will tell you what she says.

BARBARA G. MOORE. Old Maid's Retreat, July, 1862.

TO MOTHERS.

THE first book read, and the last book laid aside by every child, is the conduct of its mother.

1. First give yourself, then your child, to God. It is but giving him his own. Not to do it, is robbing

2. Always prefer virtue to wealth—the honor that comes from God to the honor that comes from men. Do this for yourself. Do it for your child.

3. Let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into childishness yourself.

4. Give no heedless commands, but when you command, require prompt obedience.

5. Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect. 6. Cultivate sympathy with your child in all law-

ful joys and sorrows. 7. Be sure that you never correct a child until you

know it deserves correction. Hear its story first and 8. Never allow your child to whine or fret, or to

bear grudges. 9. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity,

magnanimity, patriotism, and self-denial. 10. The knowledge and fear of the Lord are the

beginning of wisdom. 11. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness; but do not inspire it with self-conceit.

12. Pray with and for your child, often and heartily.

13. Encourage all attempts at self-improvement. 14. Never deceive nor break a promise to a child.

15. Reprove not a child severely in the presence of strangers.

16. Remember that life is a vapor, and that you and your child may be called out of time into eternity any day.—American Baptist.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in his interesting work on America, thus contrasts the appearance of the operatives in Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, England:

"That which most surprises an English visitor, on going through the mills at Lowell, is the personal appearance of the men and women who work at them. As there are twice as many women as there are men, it is to them that the attention is chiefly called. They are not only better dressed, cleaner, and better mounted in every respect than the girls employed at manufactories in England, but they are so infinitely superior as to make a stranger immediately perceive that some very strong cause must have created the difference. We all know that class of young women whom we generally see serving behind counters in the shops of our great cities. They are neat, well-dressed, careful, especially about their hair, composed in their manner, and sometimes a little supercilious in the propriety of their demeanor. It is exactly the same class of young women that one sees in the factories at Lowell. They are not sallow, nor dirty, nor ragged, nor rough. They have about them no signs of want or of low culture. One would, of course, be disposed to say that the superior condition of the workers must have been occasioned by superior wages; and this, to a certain extent, has been the cause. Women's wages, including all that they receive at the Lowell factories, average about 14s. a week, which is, I take it, fully a third more than women can earn in Manchester, or did earn before the loss of the American cotton began to tell upon them. But if wages at Manchester were raised to the Lowell standard, the Manchester women would not be clothed, fed, cared for and educated like the Lowell women."

AMERICAN GENTILITY.

In European countries the aim at anything like gentility implies the keeping of one or more domestics to perform household labors; but in our free States, every family aims at gentility, while not one in five keeps a domestic. The aim is not a foolish one, though follies may accompany it; for the average ambition of our people includes a certain amount of refined cultivation; it is only that the process is exhausting. Every woman must have a best parlor with hair-cloth furniture and a photograph book; she must have a piano, or some cheaper substitute; her little girls must have embroidered skirts and much mathematical knowledge; her husband must have two, or even three, hot meals every day of his life; and yet her house must be in perfect order early in the afternoon, and she prepared to go out and pay calls, with a black silk dress and a card case. In the evening she will go to concert or a lecture, and then, at the end of all, she will possibly sit up after midnight with her sewing machine, doing extra shop work to pay for little Ella's music essons. All this, every "capable" New England woman will do or die. She does it, and dies; and then we are astonished that her vital energy gives out sooner than that of an Irish woman in a shanty, with no ambition on earth but to support her young Patricks with adequate potatoes.—T. W. Higginson.

Sorrows of Children.-The transient nature of the sorrows of children has been often remarked on by writers; but by none so beautifully as in the following lines by Sir Walter Scott:

" The tear down childhood's cheek that flows, Is like the dew drop on the rose; When next the summer breeze comes by And waves the bush, the flower is dry.'

EDUCATE your children to activity, to enterprise, to fearlessness in what is right, and to cowardice in what is wrong. Educate them to make for themselves the noblest purposes of life, and then follow them out. Educate them to despise suffering that stands in the way of the accomplishment of many aims, and count it as a little thing. Make them free by lifting them up into the storms of life, and not by covering them down with soft and downy plush.

Choice Miscellang.

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

BY SHIRLEY CLAIR.

HE sat apart, his thoughts afar, His proud head bent upon his hands Nor heeding not the noisy group, The motley throng of many lands. Haggard and wan, with dreary air, His sad eyes peering through the gloom. As though he sought in that dim light Some herald of his coming doom

A captive! Slow the hours drag by, Lengthening to months of sickening pain, Till time seemed but a dreary blank And life a dream all dark and vain. In vain? Ah should he ne'er be free, Nor feel again a freeman's joy? If not, the pale lips sadly moan, "O, God, protect my orphaned boy.

"My boy, my boy, O; could I clasp Thy young form to my aching breast, Thy kisses warm could ease the pain And woo this prisoned form to rest. In dreams I see thy gladsome smile, And hear thy sweet voice soft and clear; But, ah, I wake 'mong gloomy walls, And weep to find thou art not near.

"Long'st thou for me, my blue-eyed boy, As o'er the flowers thy foot-steps roam, While I, a captive, sad and worn, Pine for a word of thee and home?"
His head still bowed upon his hand, His comrade's form he did not see, Till, like a dove, with snowy wing, A *letter* fluttered to his knee.

A letter! Bright the sad eyes beam. Quick, eager fingers break the seal; A sunny smile plays round his lips, While down his cheek two round drops steal He reads; a captive still, yet half-forgot; He reads, and dreams of future joy, Those cheering words from far away That tell him of his blue-eyed boy.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 1862.

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

HOME! What name more familiar or welcome to every ear, than the name of home? What a crowd of fond associations come rushing upon the mind as it falls from some careless lip and is left vibrating upon the ear like the sweet strains of some far-off but well-known melody, awaking all the finer feelings of the heart, and lulling its discordant passions into a sweet and dreamlike repose. Truly, there is no other word in our language that can awaken such happy thoughts as this simple monosyllable; there are joys surrounding it that all cares and turmoils of life cannot destroy.

No spot on earth can be more dear to us than our childhood's home. It matters not whether Time, in his ever-changing course, has scattered the happy group that once gathered around its hearth, or placed many weary miles between us and it. Aided good aim and making nearly half that number of by imagination, we cross mountain and desert, forest rebels "throw up their hands." Such is his report. and lake, and once more stand beneath its peaceful roof. Again do we join the joyous group gathered there, and grow happy in its association. The kind neighbors and friends; the old school-house, with its group of merry children; the little stream that flowed gently by; the clump of stately pines that made such sweet music in the passing breeze, all are subjects that memory loves to dwell upon.

And in after years, when childhood has merged into youth, and youth into manhood, when the ties that bound us to our childhood's home have been severed far and wide, when the group that used to welcome us there have been scattered-some to the tomb, and some out upon the great sea of life-we still dream of a home; not, perhaps, the one of our childhood, for Hope points in the future to a cottage, with its clambering vines and its warm hearts, and we almost imagine we are participating in its joys. And who is there that does not love and reverence the name of home? Much as bards of old have said in its praise, much as modern poets have sung of its worth, still the name is ever new, and may justly be remembered with the few that were never born to slumber in the human breast, or lose their value by being oft repeated.

The lonely traveler, wandering far from the home of his youth amid some trackless forest, will often turn in imagination to the scenes left behind him; and how his heart beats with fond emotion, as he thinks, "I shall yet behold, in living reality, the home of my youth, around which cling my heart's affections." The sea-tossed mariner, "rocked in the cradle of the deep," will often turn to the quiet scenes of home, and amid the lightning's flash and thunder's peal, will listen (in imagination) to the tender and ever soothing voice of his young wife, and be cheered by the constant prattle of those who gathered near him around the winter blaze.

The prisoner, banished far from his native land, shut from the light of day, will forget for awhile the cold straw couch, the iron grate and massive walls which bind him to his lonely cell, and will linger in thought around the home where plenty smiles, loved forms mingle, sweet voices greet the ear, and smiling glances meet a quick return. The aged sire, whose head is bleached by the frosts of fourscore years, will lift his prattling grandson to his knees, and entertain, as with magic power, while he relates the joy of home; perhaps he will wander with his dog across the flowery mead, (near by his youthful home), or with loaded gun upon his shoulder, saunter forth to play the gamester's part, and rob some feathered warbler of its sportive life; or, ever and anon, by moonlight, he will hasten to his merry mates, where they, in sportive glee, will while the happy hours away, and by the pale moon's flickering ray, will tell joy gone and joy to come. But here the aged sire will pause, and sighing deeply, will reply, these are scenes and joys of an early, happy home. The wild and frantic maniac, sporting with some fairy child, is startled at the name of home, and for a while will pause, as if again endowed with reason, and in laughing accents will repeat-home. Why are those tears stealing down the cheeks of that young and lovely girl as she mingles in the social circle? Ah, she is an orphan; she, too, once had a happy home, but its loved ones are now sleeping in yonder church-yard. The gentle mother that watched over her in infancy, and sung that low, sweet song which none but a mother can sing, who in girlhood taught her of her SAVIOR, and tuned her youthful voice to sing praises to His name, has passed from earth to the mansions of joy above, and is mingling her song with those of the angels. Poor one! she is now left to tread

Ah, the fondly remembered recollections of home are endearing to every one. It is not always in the gorgeous palaces of pomp that we can find a home in the true acceptation of the term. Discontent, jealousy and hatred find their way, too often, into these princely dwellings. Our social interests depend upon the fountain; and as is the character of one, so will be the destiny of the other.

A home to go to, is one of the greatest comforts of this world's gifts. The gentle scenes of home ever live; the pleasant fancies of the fire ever glow with the same smiles; friends may go and come, hearts grow cold, but a pleasant home, "Home, sweet home," where childhood lived and loved its reveries, never-never dies.

"Man, through all ages of revolving time-Unchanging man, in every varying clime-Deems his own land of every land the pride, Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside; His home the spot of earth supremely blest-A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest." La Grange, N. Y., 1862. DELTA

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR OWN OLD HERO.

I PRESUME every hamlet has its own particular hero, who has left his business, his friends, and his home for the war, to fight for the safety of what he has left, and the maintenance of our excellent Government. We have several young heroes, but one old hero deserves particular notice, and forms the subject of this little sketch.

Many years ago he left the East and came to the West. He says when he first came here it seemed like a sacred place,-no sounds were heard but of the murmuring winds, the song of birds, or the sway of grass. "I followed my oxen day after day as one entranced with the stillness, the beauty, and sublimity of what surrounded me." He has labored for thirty years in this vicinity, and many of the improvements in society, moral and social, and of the country, in roads and buildings, are of his own planning and execution. He built the first gristmill in the south half of Lee county. It was while at work on this building that he fell with the staging thirty feet or more, alighting right side up, but upon only one foot, which struck an oaken plank, and it is said, went through. Whether this be true or not, one leg has since been shorter than the other, so as to cause him to limp perceptibly. He is a man of uncommon muscular powers, and can yet walk with a sprightliness few can equal, carrying his heavy body at a rapid gait, and with an endurance unusual to his years.

When the war commenced, and the first call for volunteers was made, he began to show his mettleto feel the fires of youth anew. When the second call was made he colored his whiskers, rejuvenated his exterior, and volunteered. Many wise ones said he would not be accepted, but he was, and with his limp plainer than for several weeks before his enlistment, paraded our streets in uniform.

Finally, he was mustered into service, and, according to his oft-expressed desire, met the enemy at Pittsburg Landing. He says, "during that bat-tle I kept cool, and fired forty-four rounds, taking When the news of the battle came and I inquired for our hero, John Dexter, I was told he came back to his quarters limping. Who, during this or any other war, has left his comfortable home in his old age to fight the battles of his country more manfully than our own old hero? W. H. GARDNER.

Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., 1862.

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR OPINIONS?

THE other day we overheard a pompous and very self-satisfied-looking gentleman exclaim, in a rather loud tone of voice, to a weak negative appearing individual: "I am no weathercock, sir! What I believe once I believe always. I never change my opinion. When you see me once, you see me always." We set that pompous gentleman down as one born out of due season. He belongs to the age of the Ptolemies, and should have been mummified three thousand years ago. According to his own floating on the still evening air, the voice of Jesus confession he knows no more to-day than he did saying to thee, "Follow me?" Will ye not listen to when he was a boy. There are several more of this kind of belated gentlemen among us, who have never learned anything since they left the primary school. They are always right and everybody else is wrong. They are snags in the river of life, and will neither move on themselves nor permit, if they can help it, anybody else to move on.

Dr. Johnson once said: "When a man changes his opinion he only acknowledges that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday." We humbly bow to the great man's decision. He who on Tuesday believes on all subjects precisely as he did on Monday, has lost a day. The sun may have stood still in Joshua's time, but it doesn't do anything of the sort in our day. Everything moves onward and upward. Change, change, change, is the programme of the times.

If Watt and Fulton had been unchangeable, we might never have known the luxury of river and ocean steamers. If Huskisson and Stephenson had not been "weathercocks," we might still be traveling in stage-coaches. If Daguerre had learned only what he was first taught, we might yet have been charged thirty or fifty dollars for an ordinary miniature. If Col. Hoe had never changed his opinions, we might still have been working on the old obsolete printing presses, at the rate of five hundred impressions - instead of, as now, twentyfive thousand — an hour.

We therefore advocate all changes - whether of faith or practice—that improve upon those that have gone before, and promise to increase the happiness, enlighten the minds and elevate the morals of the human race.—Household Journal.

A MAN's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart — his next to escape the censure of the world. If the last interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public. A man is more sure of his conduct when the verdict which he passes upon his own behavior is thus warranted and confirmed by the opinion of all that know him .- Addison.

ERROR.- The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundation of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All great errors arise from small beginnings. They rapidly increase to large the thorny paths of life, a lonely, homeless wanderer. I ones to desolate society.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.1 A SHADOW LIKE AN ANGEL

BY JAMES A. M'MASTER.

"A shadow like an Angel with bright hair." WHEN autumn once with matchless skill Had tinged the leafy trees with gold, And down the distant western hill The sun his chariot wheels had rolled.

And Sabbath evening, all serene, Her influence o'er the stillness cast, Swiftly across the lovely scene A shadow like an angel passed. And music, like the gentle sound Of wavelets on the shelly shore. Came floating tunefully around Where silence reigned alone before. I saw the singer gliding by,-

I need not say that she was fair,-

She seemed a daughter of the sky,-

A shadow like an angel with bright hair, Then swifter flowed the silver stream, And brighter glowed the golden trees, And warmer grew the sun's soft beam, And balmier blew the fragrant breeze: And even when the peaceful night Had spread her curtain through the air, There passed along, in visions bright, A shadow like an angel with bright hair.

Down through the portals of the east, Laden with joy, the morning came, And when the sun approached the west, Twas love adorned his purple flame; And still the days and nights go by On wings of gold, and life is fair. I know there is, beneath the sky,
A shadow like an angel with bright hair. Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] JESUS, OUR ALL-SUFFICIENT FRIEND.

JESUS; there is a peculiar charm in that name. Breathe it softly in the ear of the dying saint, and the purple lips that respond not at the mention of any earthly friend, quickly part, and echo back-JESUS. Oh, how the dim eye brightens with holy joy, the pale countenance glows with seraphic beauty, as the trembling voice feebly murmurs, "I know Jesus; He is my friend."

Is it not a sweet, a blessed assurance to feel to know that we have one true friend, to whom we may all our joy and grief unfold, who ever lends a listening ear to our feeblest cry, whose great heart of love is ever ready to sympathize with our every woe, and, bending kindly down from His shining throne, encircles us with arms of love, and gently whispers, "Be of good cheer."

Our most cherished earthly friends often prove false and betray our sacred trust, but Jesus will never leave nor forsake us.

> "Weak though we are, He still is near To lead, console, defend; In all our sorrow, all our fear, Our all-sufficient friend."

Who would not follow such a friend, though we night have often to pass through dark and fearful places, on whose gloomy shades the sunlight never smiles, nor bird nor flower greets our longing eyes. The dark places through which we pass are perhaps the only way that leads to the green fields that border on the "still waters," in whose sparkling tide is reflected the sunlight of God's unceasing love.

Afflicted ones, when the waves of sorrow are rolling over thy bowed head, bearing thee deeper down at every angry surge into the chilling flood, where there is no eye to pity nor arm to save, JESUS, stretcheth forth His hand, grasping thine, and sweetly whispers, "Follow me." Oh, thrust Him not from thee in that hour of trial, for He will lead thee safely through the rayless depths, and firmly plant thy feet on the shining heights to which the surging waters may not rise.

Ye that wander through the tangled wilds of sin, vainly seeking happiness-a plant that thrives not there—hear ye not, like strains of gushing melody the blessed invitation, accept so true a guide-one who leadeth those that put their trust in Him, with great joy, out from the deadly ways of sin, into the pleasant path that leadeth up to the Beautiful City, where peace and joy reign supreme?

Oh, is it not a soul-cheering thought that, when our weary feet falter on the verge of the "misty vale," and, our dearest earthly friends weeping, stay behind, leaving us to tread alone the darksome way, JESUS will illumine with heavenly light the lonely passage, and lead us in great peace from this world of darkness, to the morning land whose cloudless day hath no evening hours?

Oxford, N. Y., 1862.

CHECKERED PROVIDENCES.

God doth checker his providences white and black, as the pillar of cloud has its light side and dark. Look on the light side of thy estate, Suppose thou art cast in a law suit - there is the dark side; yet thou hast some land left-there is the light side. Thou hast sickness in thy body — there is the dark side; but grace in thy soul — there is the light side. Thou hast a child taken away-there is the dark side; thy husband lives - there is the light side. God's providences in this life are various, represented by those speckled horses among the myrtle trees, which were red and white. (Zech. 1, 8.) Mercies and afflictions are interwoven; God doth speckle his work. "O," saith one, "I want such a comfort;" but weigh all thy mercies in the balance, and that will make thee content. If a man did want a finger, would he be so discontented for the loss of that as not to be thankful for all the other parts of his body? Look on the light side of your condition, and then all your discontent will be easily dispersed. Do not pore upon your losses, but ponder upon your mercies. What! wouldst thou have no cross at all? Why should one man think to have all good things, when he himself is good but in part? Wouldst thou have no evil about thee, who hast so much evil in thee? Thou art not fully sanctified in this life, how then thinkest thou to be fully satisfied?—Thomas Watson.

GOSPEL ministers should not be too hasty and eager to wipe off any aspersion that is cast on them falsely for Christ's sake. Dirt on the character, if unjustly thrown, like dirt on the clothes, should be let alone for a while until it dries, and then it will rub off easily enough.

THE Bible is a window in this prison of hope, through which we look into eternity.

Kural Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



" FLAC of the stars whose light First cheered the nation's gloomy night, And bade the world no more to sigh, Oh, can thy children gaze Upon their sapphire blaze, Nor kindle at the rays Which bid the brave of old to die? Hail, banner beautiful and grand Float then forever o'er our land."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 19, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Battles on the Peninsula.

THE week's fighting began on Wednesday, with a slight skirmish. On Thursday it opened more vigorously. The attack was made upon our center near Mechanicsville, in which the rebels attempted to break the center, but were repulsed by Griffin's brigade. The left of our column was also attacked, but the gallantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves kept the enemy at bay, and the artillery poured such incessant discharges of grape and cannister, as to compel the rebels at 9:30 P. M. to fall back, while we held our original ground. On the following day, (Friday,) a great battle was

fought at Gaines Hill, to the right of the Chickahominy. It began at 3 A. M., - the rebels having been strongly re-enforced during the night, numbering probably 75,000 men, opposed to whom were only 20,000 federals,- and at day-break, Gen. Porter issued orders for our forces to fall back. At 1 P.M. the action became indeed terrible. By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac has been engaged was now progressing. Sixty heavy guns plied their work of destruction against the rebels, and as many more on their side sent death to our brave boys. Twice the enemy attempted to break our column, and although the troops were retreating, yet each time was the foe driven back. At 3 o'clock the enemy brought up re-enforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force exceeded ours by 50,000. The third charge was made at 5 P. M.,-the rebels descending Gaines Hill six columns deep in compact order. The artillery opened, and an immense amount of canister and grape was thrown into this moving mass of rebeldom, and hundreds were seen to bite the dust. But the artillery failed to check the advancing host -onward it came with the power and might of an avalanche. Gen. Butterfield, with uplifted hat, passed from one to the other end of his brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling upon them to fight like soldiers, and, if need be, die like soldiers. Every man stood at his post, and volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured in a tremendous fire, thinning our troops to an alarming extent. Our exhausted and despairing men began to fall back to the Chickahominy. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter-

These were some of our losses in this action: The Fifth New York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300. The Forty-fourth New York went in with about 400 and returned with 250. The Sixteenth Michigan lost about 300 men. The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered tertibly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line. Gen. Butterfield's brigade was cut up fearfully. Easton's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces was lost; Allen's Massachusetts battery lost four: Weeden's Rhode Island battery, three: Edward's Pennsylvania battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two; and Kern's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.

The next day, (Saturday,) our forces retired across the river, and were again attacked. Gen. Smith, however, succeeded in repulsing the enemy with great loss. The battle raged along the front of our entire army, but at no point were the rebels able to effect the purposes in view. Hooker, Richardson and Meagher, successively drove them back. They left at least 1,000 dead and wounded on that portion of the field at which they were repulsed by Meagher, who captured two of their guns. Our artillery wagons and commissariat trains were now started for the James river, which point, subsequent intelligence informs us, they had reached without

On Sunday, at 2 A. M., McClellan left Savage's Station, and crossed White Oak Swamp. General Hooker's division broke camp in the entrenchments at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's brigades proceeded to the outposts to relieve Col. Carr's brigade. At 5 o'clock A. M. the three brigades fell back to the second line of redoubts, where they formed a line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's division, and remained until 8 o'clock P. M. On discovering that General Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the Eighty-eighth New York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood. None were killed in Hooker's division. In this battle, Gen. Anderson, rebel, was mortally wounded.

On Monday, Gens. Sedgwick, Keys, and Porter, with their divisions, crossed White Oak Swamp for the James river, which point they reached at Turkey Island, ten miles above City Point. Corduroy roads, bridges, &c., were built for the passage of our troops, and the retreat was conducted in admirable order. Not a gun or wagon was lost, and 2,500 fat | down in the guns.

A B A R

cattle were successfully driven along with our forces. Gen. McClellan rode ahead, and as our troops crossed the marshy grounds and swamps, and saw before them the beautiful plateau bordering on the James river, they gave vent to their joy in prolonged and hearty cheers. At 2 P. M. Ayers' battery, guarding the bridge in the White Oak Swamp. was attacked, and on Charles City Cross Roads a second fight was going on. The wagons of the army train were drawn up before the troops to serve as temporary breast-works, and a severe struggle ensued. The gunboats Galena and Aroostook, by means of signals, were able to fire over the heads of our forces, and with their fifty-four pounders to send death and destruction to the rebels. While the battle was raging, Gen. McClellan dispatched Prince de Joinville and Duc de Charters, by the Jacob Bell, to Fortress Monroe with dispatches for the Government. After two hours' hard fighting, the rebels, being unable to stand the fire of the gunboats withdrew, and our troops slept for the night on the banks of the James river. The loss of the enemy in this day's fight is said to have been terrible. In this engagement Heintzleman captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, 1,600, including three Colonels—Pendleton of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Lamar of Georgia, and McGown of South Carolina. Gens. Kearney, Hooker, Richardson, Sedgwick, Smith, and McCall participated. The reserve under McCall suffered severely. Gens. McCall and Reynolds were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing on Tuesday night. The Richmond Examiner, in its report, concedes a great victory for the Federals. It admits the loss of 8,000 men in one of their divisions out of 14,000 who went into the battle, and says that the fight was the most destructive of life on their side of any battle or series of battles vet fought.

On Monday night Gen. McClellan began throwing up entrenchments, and prosecuted the work as rapidly as possible. Re-enforcements now began to

The most desperate fight attending the withdrawal of Gen. McClellan from the entrenchments, and the opening of communication with the James River, took place on Tuesday, July 1, at Charles City Court-House. In this battle the whole of Couch's division was engaged. It commenced about 64 o'clock in the morning, by a cannonade between an immense body of the enemy which had come down from Richmond the night before, and the troops of Gen. Couch, which had advanced their position in that direction to command the roads. This is the key to the present position of the army.

Many of the regiments engaged had been badly reduced by the previous battles. For instance, the United States Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. Shaler, had only 300 men; the First Long Island, Lieut.-Col. Cross, had about 350; the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Vallee, 306; the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, Col. Williams, took in 370, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Neil, had about 400 men. These comprised the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, of Couch's division. When they left Washington they numbered over 4,000, and after the battle of Seven Pines only 2.998.

At about 7 A. M. the First Chasseurs, Lieut.-Col. Shaler, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Col. Vallee, were advanced to support Gen. Howe. At 9 A. M., Griffin's battery was brought into position on the left, and Gen. Howe was ordered to occupy the center. His troops were mostly from New York State, comprising the Sixty-second, Fifty-fifth and others.

The shelling continued all this time from the enemy, and we were obliged to manœuvre wholly under fire. At 11 o'clock the enemy was seen in large force advancing in an oblique direction, at the same time making a feint on our right, but all the time deploying in large bodies with a view to turn our left flank. At about 12:30 the engagement became general, the enemy shelling our re-enforcements by a continued cross-fire. At 2 o'clock, Gen. Couch announced to the troops upon the left that a stand of colors had been taken from the rebels by a charge of the Thirty-sixth New York, which greatly inspirited our men, and they cheered lustily. In 15 skelter, and confusion among the infantry would minutes after that Griffin's battery captured the have taken place had not the officers leveled their colors of a rebel battery - a splendid battle flag posed to them. Gen. Couch rode up and exclaimed that Griffin's battery had covered themselves with imperishable honors. Column after column of the Confederates dashed forward to capture the battery. but they were piled in heaps of dead in front of the guns. The enemy pressed up frequently to within one hundred yards, and meeting the deadly discharge of grape and canister, staggered and fell back. They fell like wheat before the reaper's sickle. The enemy here must have lost from three to four thousand men.

The caissons of Griffin's battery now becoming exhausted of ammunition, they gave way to a battery of Kearney's division, which kept up the same murderous fire on the enemy's ranks. Meantime the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and the New York Chasseurs were ordered to the front. At this juncture the enemy made a desperate charge to capture the new battery, and the attempt was met by the whole of Abercrombie's brigade, led by Gen. Abercrombie himself, who drove them back beyond their lines into the woods, where a destructive fire was opened upon them. Several batteries were brought into play, comprising some twelve guns. Meantime, Abercrombie's and Howe's brigade remained in line of battle, delivering volley after volley of musketry among the staggering ranks of the enemy. They were so numerous at this point that as soon as one regiment gave way, another, fresh and furious, vould take its place as if nothing had happened.

Night came on, obliging the infantry to cease, but the artillery kept up the same continuous fire as at the beginning, and our wearied and exhausted soldiers retired under the same galling fire which greeted them in the morning. They fell back, led by Gens. Couch and Abercrombie, who were omnipresent on the field throughout the day. Notwithstanding the severe character of the contest, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the loss of the Union forces, owing to the masterly manner in which the troops were handled, was not large.

During the thickest of the fight, while Col. Vallee's regiment was lying in front of the enemy in the form of the letter L, an Irish regiment came up on the double quick, and the Colonel addressing Vallee, asked, "Who commands this regiment?" "I do," said the Colonel. "I want to go through here," said the commander of the advancing regiment. It was now quite dark. "Roll over, boys, and let them through," said Col. Vallee; and through they went with a yell and a jump, and dashed upon the rebels in the most impetuous manner. This was very timely succor, for many of the guns had become foul from long use, and the balls would not go

Important Statement of a Refugee

DR. D. G. OLIVER, formerly of Grant county, Wis., recently of Holly Springs, Miss., who was impressed into the rebel service at the beginning of the war, and since the battle of Bull Run has been acting as Assistant Surgeon in the rebel army, reached Washington on the 6th inst. He had persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, but was compelled to do so on the 1st. He was detailed in charge of twentyfive ambulances filled with wounded to go to Lynchburg. Being possessed of the countersign, he determined to take advantage of the existing confusion to get away. He bribed a negro in Richmond to swap clothes with him, and after passing the pickets by means of the countersign, he tramped to Fredericksburg, and got into the lines of the Union army at that point. He has had a good opportunity to observe the condition of affairs in rebeldom. He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers

who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy. Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the past two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully 250,000. They admit a loss of 25,000 to 30,000 in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what are termed half rations, by which are meant only the substantials, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's rations. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florids, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whisky is pretty well exhausted. Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed, was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out 300,000 additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished, the rebel game would be ended. They have exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, and that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up.

Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army as stopped at Charleston and about 35,000 of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land. They admit that the recent movement of Gen. McClellan was a masterly stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. It is his impression that no further attack will be made upon him where he is. The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are exceedingly scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with only cold water and bandages. The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well in Richmond on Tuesday night. Jeff. Davis went to Raleigh to see his family.

Thurlow Weed on Foreign Intervention.

THURLOW WEED has written to the New York Aldermen, respectfully declining their offer of a public demonstration in his honor. We quote the tollowing from his letter:

"While England, France, Belgium, and Germany begin to experience serious inconvenience and embarrassment from their short supply of cotton. I do not apprehend, immediately, that these Governpistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that of crimson, having a black cross—the battery op- ments will intervene, though with the two former the subject has been considered. It is proper to say that France is even more impatient than England; not, however, from unfriendliness, but because the Emperor assumes, in the absence of employment, to supply his people with food.

> "But we have nothing to fear from Europe, if we are successful in the prosecution of the war. Fort Donelson, Nashville, Winchester, New Orleans, and Memphis are our strongest arguments against intervention with Governments that determine all questions by military measurement.

> "There are, however, but too well founded reasons for apprehending future embroilment with England. Nor can I doubt the propriety of dwelling briefly, but earnestly, upon a danger fraught with consequences so vital to the welfare of both nations. The Trent affair, through happily because rightfully settled, has left an arrow with poisoned barb festering in our flesh and irritating our nerves. The impression that England, willing to take us at disadvantage, availed herself of the erring judgment or impulsive zeal of a naval commander, to wage war upon us, has obtained throughout the country. That England expected war and intended war, making, with unparalleled alacrity and in gigantic proportions, preparations for war, is admitted to be true. But with opportunities favorable to a correct understanding of the views of the English Government, and of the feelings that swayed the English mind, I am bound, in truth and fairness, to say, that that Government and people sincerely believed that we desired a rupture with them; that we sought occasions to taunt and snub them; and, egregiously unfounded as the supposition was, that the present Secretary of State was the representative of this hostile sentiment. In justification of these impressions, it was said that, by "bullying," we obtained advantages in the settlement of the North-Eastern and Vancouver Boundary questions; that we abruptly dismissed their Minister, Mr. Crampton, and their Consul, Mr. Barclay; that our sympathies, in their war with Russia, were with their enemy; that we had often threatened to wrest Canada from them; and, finally, that Secretary Seward had avowed hostile intentions toward England.

> "Some of these grounds of complaint were, as we know, well taken, and all were believed to be so. "We all felt that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, by England and France. was an over-hasty and unconscious act. But in submitting the proposition to the French Emperor, the English Crown Lawyers enforced it by arguments which, from that stand-point, were forcible. Both

themselves from the responsibility of treating such vessels as pirates. In this they erred; for, without the impunity thus extended to them, not even the Nashville or Sumter would ever have ventured

"But, notwithstanding these adverse influences and the existence, in certain high quarters, of views not friendly to the success of our form of Government, the Union has many ardent, well-wishing friends in England, and can have many more, if we act justly ourselves, and labor to correct grossly erroneous impressions. The paths of peace are the only paths of pleasantness for England and America. In view of the dangers which I do not exaggerate - dangers growing out of mutual misapprehension of each other's real sentiments-it behooves the Government, the press and the people of both countries, by enlightened counsels, large toleration, and wise forbearance, to soothe rather than stimulate existing irritations. Nor, in forming our estimate of the degree and value of English sympathy during our domestic troubles, is the fact that her Queen and House of Commons modified harsh dispatches and resisted unfriendly legislation without significance.

Major-General Hunter on Arming the Blacks.

As part and parcel of the history of the present rebellion, we give the following correspondence between Secretary Stanton and Major-General Hunter. It was called for by one of our Representatives who was desirous of obtaining information thereupon. The Major-General seems to wage a paper warfare quite as successfully as that of a more deadly character, and the reading of his reply, in the House on the 2d inst., caused much merriment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1862. SIR:-On reference to the answer of this Depart ment of the 14th ult., to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization of a regiment of volunteers by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, for the defense of the Union, composed of black men, jugitive slaves, it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching various matters indicated in the

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, EDWIN M. STANTON.
To Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Rep-

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13th, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer a certain resolution introduced in the House of Representatives June 9th, 1862, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky—their substance being

Mr. Wicking, of Renderay—ther succession being to inquire, First, Whether I had organized or was organizing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this Department; Second, Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organiza-

tion; and, Third. Whether I had been furnished by order of the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter conveying inquiries at a late hour Saturday night, I urged forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday.) This haste prevented me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for; but in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the wide-spread interest which must have been awakened by Wickliffe's resolution. I prefer sending even ened by Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period neces-sary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this Department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels, everywhere flying before the appearance of the National Flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves; so far indeed are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners that they are now one and all working late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remakable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugitive and tratorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brig. General T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me, by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defense of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction at the charge of the contract the charge of the contract of the charge of the contract of the charge of the charg circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of persons to be employed, or nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets—the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on plantations to welcome us, aid us, supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves, as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts or rifle pits, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive master law, deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy had not this time of treeson wholly without remedy had not this time of treason given the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply, that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, equipments, arms, &c., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary and mili-tary, and the exigencies of the Department, being my only, but, in my judgment, sufficient justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for sup-plying these persons with shovels, spades, and pick-axes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars, when using them as lighter men, but these are not points indicated in Wickliffe's resolu-

To me it seemed that liberty to employ implied also liberty to supply them with necessary tools, and acting upon this faith, I have clothed, and equipped, and armed, the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave, thoroughly acclimated regiments, should, by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and marvellous nave made it, has been a complete and marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of soldiers. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had the charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will omcers who have had the charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to similar regiments so long and successfully used in the West India Islands:

In conclusion, I would say, that it is my hope, which, from that stand-point, were forcible. Both there appearing no possibility of other re-enforce-by this vessel is comprised of shipments made by the campaign in wealthy Southerners, who may be desirous of saving or could fit out vessels of war, and wished to relieve the Peninsula, to have organized, and by the end of what property they have from confiscation.

next fall, to be able to present to the Government from 40,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor, Sir, &c., D. Hunter, Maj.-Gen. Com.

Georgia on the "Rampage."

GEORGIA, it is well known, was one of the States which reluctantly drifted into the secession whirlpool, and its Governor, Brown, has at all times since the formation of the so-called Confederacy, maintained States rights doctrines and kicked against the domination of either the Jeff. Davis fireeaters or the South Carolina lunatics, at times to such an extent as to cast grave doubts upon his loyalty to the Confederate Government. Some time ago. the Governor took ground against the conscription act of the rebel Congress, and gave the rebel Government to understand that he proposed to repudiate it. Mr. Davis has written a long letter to Gov. B., arguing the constitutionality and necessity of the act, but manifesting a tone and temper which shows that he has no disposition to quarrel just now with the Georgia Executive. The letter, however, has no weight with Gov. Brown, and he replies:

has no weight with Gov. Brown, and he replies:

Looking to the magnitude of the right involved, and the disastrous consequences which, I fear, must follow what I consider a bold and dangerous usurpation by Congress of the reserved rights of the States, and a rapid stride toward military despotism, I very much regret that I have not, in the preparation of this reply, the advice and assistance of a number equal to your Cabinet, of the many "eminent citizens" who, you admit, entertain with me the opinion that the conscription act is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederacy. Without this assistance, however, I must proceed individually to express to you some views in addition to those contained in my former letters, and to reply to such points made by you in the argument as seem to my mind to have the most plausibility in sustaining your conclusiou. your conclusiou.

After this sharp introduction, Gov. Brown proceeds to sustain his position, and concludes:

ceeds to sustain his position, and concludes:

Viewing the Conscription Act, in this particular, as not only unconstitutional, but as striking a blow at the very existence of the State, by disbanding the portion of her militia left within her limits, when much the larger part of her "arms-bearing people" are absent in other States in the military service of the Confederacy, leaving their families and other helpless women and children subject to a massacre by negro insurrection, for want of an organized force to suppress it, I felt it an imperative duty which I owed to the people of this State, to inform you in a former letter that I could not permit the disorganization to take place, nor the State officers to be compelled to leave their respective commands and enter the Confederate service as conscripts. Were it not a fact well known to the country that you have in service tens of thousands of men without arms, and with no immediate prospect of getting arms, and with no immediate prospect of getting arms, who must remain for months consumers of our scanty supplies of provisions, without ability to render service, while their labor would be most valuable in their farms and workshops, there might be the semblance of a plea of necessity for forcing the State officers to leave their commands with the homes of their people unprotected, and go into camps of instruction, under Confederate officers often more ignorant than themselves. I must, therefore, adhere to my position, and maintain the integrity of the State Government in its Executive Legislative. the State Government in its Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Military Departments, as long as I can command sufficient force to prevent it from being

command sufficient force to prevent it from being disbanded and its people reduced to a state of provincial dependence upon the central power.

If I have used strong language in any part of this letter, I beg you to attribute it only to my zeal in the advocacy of principles, and a cause which I consider no less than the cause of constitutional liberty, imperilled by the erroneous views and practices of those placed upon the watch-tower as its constant guardians.

FROM the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial we gather the following hints as to what movements may be expected from our Western Army during the summer months:

The experience of the Southern summer the army has had so far in this latitude, is not at all conclusive to the minds of many, competent to judge, that further campaigning hereafter would be absolutely impossible in Mississippi and Alabama. For some weeks, at least, the army might be made to operate by taking advantage of the nights, that so far have been exceedingly cool, for movements, and of the shade of the woods for encampments. But, on the other hand, the retreat of the enemy into the interior for nearly a hundred miles—the uncertainty whether he would not again fall back for an equal distance, either South or East from his present position, if we should attempt to follow him—the slowness of movements that would necessarily arise from the great distance over which supplies have to be hauled the thereby increased farness of the army from its base of operations—the probability that the swamps of Central Mississippi would really prostrate the energies of the troops by disease—render it unquestionable, that, all things considered, in determining to bring the campaign to a close, and place his army in summer cantonments, Gen. Halleck did the best thing he could do.

While it would be difficult to point out the advantages of a continuance of the campaign until, say the middle of July, those of holding the army where it is now are obvious. In the first place, this point, as well as most of the country along the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads, now occupied by our troops, is perfectly healthy. Again, the rest will not only lessen the reduction of the present numerical strength by disease, but also esult in adding to it, by filling up the sadly thinned ranks with the tens of thousands that have been stricken down and sent North to be cured, and will be enabled to join their regiments during the summer. Furthermore, in the interval of repose, a perfect system of railroad communication with the North, over the lines in Western as well as Middle Tennessee, will be established, and thereby a splendid new base of operations created along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the advantages of which alone will amply compensate for the loss of time, as well as render the further subjugation of the Cotton States a matter of comparative ease. With a stronger army than he now has at his command, with rolling stock and other means of immediately putting the different railroads at once to use, as the army will advance toward the Gulf, Gen. Halleck will accomplish, in the cool weather of the fall, in days what would now require weeks.

Items and Incidents.

RICH SOUTHERNERS SENDING THEIR PROPERTY TO EUROPE.-A letter from Liverpool, in the London Daily News, gives this information:

At a late hour last evening (June 18th,) the steam-At a late nour last evening (June 18th.) the Steamship E. Hawkins arrived in the Mersey from Havana, &c. This vessel brings in specie \$433,000, and 1,627 bales of cotton on freight. The Hawkins, we understand, although hailing from Havana, comes from Metamoras, a port on the Rio Grande del Norte. It is generally believed here that the species brought with this vessel is comparised of chiments and the AS ME DIVENT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

FREEDOM IN MISSOURI. - Col. Gratz Brown has written an interesting letter, stating as the result of recent investigation, that Missouri, which in 1860 contained 104,000 slaves, now has little if any more than 50,000, In eleven counties where Price and McCulloch so long held sway, only 361 are now left, out of 2,784 in 1860. The counties along the Kansas border, which in 1860 had 11,129, now have scarcely a hundred remaining.

GEN. BUTLER has surprised people in New Orleans by providing for the cleanliness of the city. He has directed the employment of scavengers at the rate of 50 cents per diam - and more if they are worth it - and the Picyune approves it. Meanwhile Gen. Shepley is after the contractors, holding them to their sanitary work.

A CURIOUS SET OF WOUNDS. - A soldier of powerful, brawny frame, belonging to the 21st North Carolina, so badly cut up at the late battle of Winchester, is lying at the Seminary Hospital, in that town. He received a Minnie bullet in both thighs, from opposite directions. A bullet entered the arm near the elbow, and went crashing through thews and muscles up to the shoulder, and out at the clavicle. Another entered just above the small of the back. The surgeons endeavored in vain to find it. Several days afterwards it passed from the bowels. The ball is preserved by Dr. Chapel, and is but little flattened. The question is how did that ball get into the intestinal canals, and pass thence without causing death? All the army surgeons say there is no parallel case on record. The man eats heartilv. has excellent digestion, and has been living four weeks, and has every prospect of getting well of his wounds. His skin has a healthy appearance, his eye is clear, and he talks cheerfully.

VICKSBURG AND VICINITY .- Vicksburg, a city and port of entry, the capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi river, four hundred miles above New Orleans, and forty-four and a half west from Jackson, the capital of the State, with which it is connected by the Southern Mississippi railway. The situation is elevated, the ground uneven, and the city is not compactly built. It contains, besides the county buildings, four or five churches, and several academies for both sexes. Before the rebellion, two newspapers—the Sun (Democrat) and Whig (American)—were published here. Vicksburg is the most important commercial place on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and is an important mart for cotton, of which article about 100,000 bales were formerly annually exported. Steamboats then plied regularly between this place

| Bell Breckinridge | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Breckinridge | 580 |
| Douglas | 83 |
| - | |
| Majority for Bell | 153 |

SHARP.—The Charleston Courier calls Jeff Davis "the Moses of the rebellion." The Charleston Mercury retorts that it is a pity such a Moses was ever taken out of the bulrushes.

THE sutlers in North Carolina are doing a heavy business in hoop skirts. They sold \$1,500 worth of hoop skirts and calico to North Carolina women in one day. Strange to say, the goods were paid for in good gold, silver, and government notes, which must have been hidden in socks and cracked teapots all the while the common shinplasters have been going their rounds.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

THE Federal Ram Monarch, which reached Cairo July 5, brings full particulars of the bombardment and partial destruction of the city of Vicksburg. The particulars, as stated by Capt. Geo. E. Curry, who was a witness of the whole affair from Capt. Porter's flag ship Victoria, are as follows:

About daylight on Thursday, June 26, the signal for a general attack was given. The fire was mainly directed against the fort on the top of the bluff below the town, which mounted eight guns. The firing continued all day, the battery replying with more or less rapidity most of the time. As evening drew on, the firing ceased on both sides.

On Friday morning the attack was resumed and continued until the afternoon, when Capt. Porter about two hours, with what effect could not be definitely ascertained. The shells could be distinctly seen to burst above the town, but the nearer buildings concealed the exact effect from view. The batteries on shore replied lightly and irregularly during most of the time. About four o'clock the signal was given to cease firing, and the fleet drew off. About half an hour after the cessation of the bombardment, the water batteries suddenly opened upon the Federal mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. No damage was done to the mortars.

Soon after the firing ceased, the signal was given for all captains of divisions to report on board the flag ship. Here they received orders to open fire again with the entire number of mortars at eight o'clock that night. Accordingly at the appointed hour the entire fleet of mortars, twenty in number, commenced to hurl their fiery missiles upon the devoted town. The scene is described as grand and terrible in the extreme. The bellowing of the mortars was like a continued peal of thunder; the glare of the explosions illuminated the horizon like incessant flashes of lightning. The earth fairly shook with the repeated concussions. The huge shells seemed to hover above the doomed city as if pausing to select a place in which to plant their deadly missiles. For more than an hour this terrible scene continued, when the order was given to

On Saturday morning, the 28th, Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then lying about five miles below the city, got word to the mortars to open fire upon the batteries at four o'clock in the morning, and he would endeavor to run some of his vessels past the batteries. Accordingly the bombardment was recommenced at the hour named, and during its continuance Farragut succeeded in passing the entire rebel batteries with eight vessels, viz.:-three men-of-war, two sloops, and three gunboats.

During the passage, the batteries continued to pour a shower of shot and shell upon the passing vessels, but without inflicting any serious damage, and disabling none. The fire of the batteries was generally too high, and all the vessels had their rigging considerably cut. The Hartford, Com. Farragut's flag ship, was struck in the hull twice, one ball passing through her starboard bulwarks near the bow, about ten feet above her water line, the other about the same height near the stern. Otherwise she was but little damaged. All the vessels kept up a sharp fire during the entire passage. Two of these vessels immediately passed to the mouth of Yazoo River; the rest, when our informant left, were still at anchor above town.

The damage to the city in these different attacks must have been immense. Toppling houses, tumbling chimneys, cracking roofs, conflagrations bursting out on every hand, trees overthrown, and the ground torn up by bursting shells, present a scene which no pen can depict, and only the most vivid imagination can conceive. Such is the vengeance which has fallen upon the city which first, and before even her own State had seceded from the Union, attempted to assume control of the navigation of the Mississippi.

A large force of negroes are employed under orders from Major-General Butler in cutting a canal across the hend of the river on which Vicksburg is situated, which will change the channel of the river and leave Vicksburg an inland town, eleven miles from the river. The canal will be finished in a few days.

Captain Curry was informed by the people living along the river that the women and children had all been removed from the city previous to the final bombardment, and they are now dwelling along the line of the Jackson Railroad, many of them in holes dug in the sides of the hills. He represents the distress existing, not alone in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, but throughout the entire region, to be terrible. The disturbed state of the country prevented the planters from putting in their usual crops, and the amount of provisions taken for the use of the army has reduced the people almost to the verge of starvation.

Army of the Mississippi.

THE Navy Department has received dispatches dated U. S. steam-sloop Blackley, off Vicksburgh, June 22. The following is from Capt. Craven to Com. Farragut:

In obedience to the orders of the 13th, I left Baton ouge on the morning of that day, on my way up e river. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the marine guard and a party of seamen—in all about 100 men—in charge of Lieut Mowry, to Bazen Saro, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph approximates and cutting the wires, and with orders to inform the authorities of that town that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country and protecting its citizens, and at the same time to warn all, that if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed their town, by thieves and murderers, yelepit guerrillas, the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contributions, if not dealt with more severely. In the morning Lieut Mowry returned with his force to the sloop, having thoroughly accomplished his work, except securir the telegraph apparatus, which had been removed a few minutes before he landed. About half a mile Steamboats then plied regularly between this place and New Orleans. At the last Presidential election the vote stood thus.

Bell 816
Breckinridge 580
Breckinri The Mayor informed mown that but two or infections days previous to our arrival, the town had been visited by guerrillas; that they had committed outrages against law and order, and he had arrested a lieutenant of the party, but he was rescued by his comrades, and ran off to the woods. He represented these guerrillas as a lawless set of men, whom the reacher of the country and small towns had greater people of the country and small towns had greater dread of than the visits of our navy or army, and he hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts of a cut-throat band.

The Sunshine, from Vicksburgh, arrived at Cairo on the 8th. The bombardment continued, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

News from White river, Arkansas, is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief had yet reached Curtis. The whole country bordering on White river is reported in arms, except those flying from conscription, which is enforced in the most vigorous manner. Boats are frequently fired upon from shore.

The Grenada Appeal of the 3d says that large numbers of Confederate troops have gone from Tupullo to Water Valley, forty miles south of Holly Springs. Breckinridge's division has gone to Vicksburgh. Large numbers of Mississippi troops have gone to Richmond.

Nearly all the government stores had been removed from Grenada to a place occupied by 2,000 to 3,000 rebel troops, who have burned all the trestle work of the bridges between Memphis and Cold

Gen. Hindman has issued an appeal to the Arkansas people, and says that he intends to annoy the enemy in every possible way, and asks the people to do their part.

The Little Rock Gazette of the 28th ult., says the Federals evacuated Indian Bay and St. Charles and the whole lower White river, and are now gone

in the direction of Memphis. Gen. Curtis left Batesville and crossed Black river, and is supposed to be marching toward Cache Bridge, with a view to reaching the Mississippi river

via Crawley's Ridge. At New Hope, Nelson county, Ky., at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst., a party of the 35th Ohio regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moore, routed 450 rebel cavalry under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty-five minutes, the rebels were routed and fled. There were no Federal casualties. Later accounts say that the guerrillas burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located

Telegraphic communication is open to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which will prevent the reception of further particulars to-night. The Federal re-enforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon, could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but are in hot pursuit.

Rumors arrived at Louisville that Morgan's guerrillas, 1,700 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Dansville, stealing horses and destroying property. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the guerrillas. Effective means have been taken to prevent incursions.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 9th Michigan and the 3d Minnesota regiments, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., early on the 13th inst. There was desperate fighting till 3 P. M. The Michigan troops surrendered. The Minnesota was strongly entrenched, and cut the enemy badly with Hewett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter, when flags of truce were sent in by Forrest, demanding their surrender. Col. Lestre reported he could hold his position a week.

A later dispatch says:-The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not impossible. Col. Lestre is reported falling back on Nashville. Cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Boone arrived with several companies. A special dispatch to the Associated Press, says Murfreesboro is taken by the Confederates, mostly Texan rangers under Forrest, but shelled by our own battery.

Stone reports the 9th Michigan captured, but 3d Minnesota, with water battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig.-Gens. Dufford and Crittenden, up the James river, on the 10th, and when opposite office, of \$17,000,000.

of Indiana, were prisoners. Great excitement existed in Nashville, and an attack was expected. The Federals will make the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

A telegram from Corinth, dated July 12, says the rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations ever since their repulse at Boonville by Col. Snowden. The latter has fallen back near Romney. These movements are thought by some to be an advance guard to attack us. Others think it is a part of Bragg's force to re-enforce Chattanooga. The weather is very warm and water very scarce. The health of the soldiers is improving. Furloughs are returning at the rate of one hundred

Reports received at Louisville at midnight, state that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 P. M. It is said the State archives are being removed from the capital.

A telegram from Nashville this (Monday) A. M., is to the effect that about 8 o'clock A. M. of the 13th. a large force of cavalry drove in our pickets and assaulted Murfreesboro. The 9th Michigan, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. P. Crittenden, of Indiana, and Gen. Dufford. who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d brigade, were taken prisoners; also Lieut. Barry, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Emmin. Acting Assistant-Quartermaster. The 3d Minnesots, Col. Lestre, and Hewett's 1st Kentucky battery, made a callant defense. Their bravery was beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot, telegraph office, and other property. The town was being shelled by Hewitt's battery at the last report.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt on Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By a reliable account he has 1,000 cavalry, but nothing in the line of artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. H. J. F. Miller, commanding the port, Capt. D. DeGree, of Gen. Buell's staff, Col. Campbell, Provost-Marshal, Capt. Bingham, U. S. Q. M., and Capt. Broden, of Gen. Beaumont's staff. Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

THE feature in the Army of the Potomac for the week was the arrival of President Lincoln upon a visit. Unon the arrival of the President in the James river, off Harrison's Landing, he was visited by Gen. McClellan and staff, and soon after the whole party disembarked. Upon reaching the Landing, they mounted and proceeded to General McClellan's headquarters, and thence, without much delay, reviewed the whole army. The President rode to the extreme front. The welcome that greeted him, as described by those who witnessed it, was highly enthusiastic. He was not satisfied with riding in front, but dismounted and ascended the ramparts, in view of the rebel pickets.

The President is satisfied that affairs on the Peninsula are in better condition than has been represented. He gives credit to Gen. McClellan for having in no way exaggerated facts. He has seen for himself the necessity of re-enforcing the Army of the Potomac, and returns with the conviction that Gen. McClellan is in the proper position, that the army is devoted to him and full of confidence in his ability, and that all he requires should and shall be done without delay. The President expresses himself delighted with his visit.

An army letter to the Herald states that rebel prisoners say that long before the evacuation of Corinth, troops from Beauregard's army began to arrive at Richmond, and continued to arrive steadily until that event took place, by which time 50,000 had arrived; and that subsequent to the evacuation 25,000 more arrived from Corinth; and these 75,000 are the flower of Beauregard's army. The whole number of troops at Richmond amounts to fully 200,000.

Gen. Lee has the chief command, and Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Jackson were commanders of the corps under him. I infer from what their officers say, that the eight forts or earthworks on the north and east of Richmond are not of any great strength. They rely mainly for the defense of the city upon Fort Darling, the obstructions and batteries in the James river, and upon the fighting of their troops. They declare that it is an utter impossibility for the Union army to take Richmond either by land or water; by land on account of the number of troops, and by water on account of the defenses of the James river. Of the latter, Fort Darling is only one. Besides this fort three new batteries have also been erected, mounted with heavy guns, and casemated for the protection of the gunners. There are also two submerged iron batteries, each one containing five tons of powder, connected with the iron land batteries by wires, and so arranged as to explode at any desired moment. As regards the obstructions sunk and driven into the bed of the river, they are such that it will require so vast an amount of time and labor to remove, that it can never be done under the fire of their guns, and no vessel can pass while they re-

A letter, dated James river, July 7th, says the veteran forces of Burnside have formed a junction with the beleagured army of McClellan. Gen. Burnside had made all his preparations for an advance inland from Newbern, and on Tuesday last the command to advance was to have been given, but on that day dispatches were received which changed the complexion of things. They announced the results of the series of battles before Richmond, and urged Gen. Burnside that he should send a part of his force to Gen. McClellan. There was not an hour lost in answering the call. Orders hastily written were carried in hot haste, freight was discharged from some vessels, mails from others. the armament from others, and all coaled, watered and provisioned at once. On Wednesday all were aboard, and that morning at daylight the flag-boat Alice Price, with the General Commanding and his staff on board, steamed down the Neuse river, but another bearer of dispatches was met after the boat had gone a few miles, and a signal was given for the fleet to put back. A swift boat was immediately sent to Fortress Monroe, by way of the canal, to convey Capt. Briggs, Chief Quartermaster, with letters to the Commanding General. The answer being received, in due time anchors were again weighed, and led by the General himself, the fleet again sailed.

The steamer Daniel Webster, while on her way

Fort Powhattan, was fired into by the rebels. One ball passed completely through two of her state rooms. No one was hurt.

The rebels have entirely forsaken our army. Not a rebel soldier is left within front of it, nor are there any within several miles of it. It is the prevailing opinion here that the rebels will soon be heard from in some other quarter.

The correspondence between the War Department and Gen. McClellan was sent to the House on the 9th, in response to a resolution of inquiry. Gen. McClellan says, in the course of his explanations, "Those who have originated the false statements concerning the White House and Spring, are, in fact, as stated in my dispatch of the 7th inst., enemies of this army, and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon-General, and caused him to make official representations which, on examination, proved to be unfounded in fact, and which are disrespectful to his superior officers. They have necessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the Commander and the Medical Director of the army in the midst of the most arduous duties.

Issues of the Richmond Dispatch, of the 7th and 8th inst., were received by the American. The Dispatch admits that Gen. McClellan has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of Federal prisoners is stated at 4,600, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

An important manifesto, in the shape of a Procla mation from the President defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the war, is not improbable at an early day. Mr. Lincoln has been waited upon by several Senators and members of the House, and will be visited by a large delegation soon, should he be able to receive them. urging him to issue a Proclamation, requiring Generals commanding departments to accept the services of all persons coming within our lines.

The President, on the 12th inst., sent for the Slave State Members of Congress, and had an important interview with them, urging upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this plan was not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

Accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, give a cheering view of the condition of things in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire losses on our part in the recent battles will not exceed in killed, wounded, and missing, 11,000. Stragglers are continually returning. The loss of the enemy is exceedingly large. It is understood that previous to the late battles before Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged with the rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that General Dix has been instructed to consummate the same under a

The Treasury Note Bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committee and passed by the Senate, is a compromise between the two Houses. Thirty-five millions are to be issued in small notes, and the amount to be reserved for the purpose of securing the payment of temporary deposits, is to be \$50,-000,000, instead of \$75,000,000, as fixed by the Senate, leaving the issue for circulation \$100,000,000.

Mr. Colfax called the attention of Congress to the fact that the Post-Office Department had learned that an extensive business had been done in erasing, by chemicals or otherwise, marks on cancelled postage stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine of \$1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

It is understood an order is about to be issued reducing the time of enlistment of the 300,000 volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to enlist a large number of men who would not enlist for a longer period. Besides, the calculation is, the rebellion will be crushed in less than one flood. year. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, says this change is greatly desired.

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 20, 1862. Sin:-I am reliably informed that the sugar crop SIR:—I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogsheads of 1,100 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop there were in New Orleans, when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remain on the plantations say 223,000 hogsheads. It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are fity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market next fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun. These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign goods.

The importance of this subject and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means.

With great respect.

S. P. Chase.

With great respect, S. P. CHASE. Hon. Thad. Stevens, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.

The mission of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to New Orleans is with a view to settle all claims and to pass upon all laws and regulations referring to the relations between the foreigners and the civil authorities of New Orleans. It is even surmised that he will gradually absorb all the civil powers now entrusted in the hands of Gen. Butler, who will retain the military command of that place.

Evidences have reached the Government of a well planned rebel conspiracy, of an extended character, which was to have burst upon the country simultaneously with the battles of Richmond. The rebel leaders confidently relied on shaking off Gen. McClellan and annihilating his army by their immensely superior torce, and this success was to be immediately followed by a rising in Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and the advance of Jeff. Davis upon Washington in the midst of the confusion. The families of civil officials who are living in Kentucky, while their heads are in position in Richmond, were fully informed of the scheme, and in their boldness and impudence let it out. The facts were communicated to the War Department, and to Gen. Boyle of Kentucky, and preparations were made to defeat the movement; but the utter failure of the rebels to break the power of the Union army now threatening Richmond, made it impossible for them to put their plan in motion.

In the final report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, Commissioners on Ordnance Contracts, they state that they have effected a saving on contracts made prior to Secretary Stanton's taking his

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Finest Farming Lands—Illinois Central R. R. Co Improved Grain Thrasher and Separator—C. P. Gregg. The Universal Clothes Wringer—Julius Ives & Co. To Builders and Farmers—W. Otis. Foreign and American Horticultural Agent, &c—C. B. Miller. For Invalids—George Mosher. Dairy and Fruit Farms for Sale—Geo. A. Moore. Superior Strawberry Plants J. C. Thompson. Strayded or Stolen—Oliver Warner.

SPECIAL NOTICES. More about Draining Tile.
The Cure for Stammering — H. C. L. Mears.

The News Condenser.

- Edward C. West, Surrogate of New York, died Tuesday week.

- June 20 completed the 25th year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

- Green corn forms a part of the soldiers' rations in Memphis.

- The Barbadoes sugar crop, about 40,000 hhds., was all shipped by the 1st of June. - Confederate stock in Richmond ran up three per cent.

after the retreat of our army. - Twenty-five thousand tuns of cheese were sent from this

country to England last year. - Three hundred and ninety-four bales of cotton arrived

at Cincinnati on Tuesday week.

- During the last quarter, 64,285,250 postage stamps were sold, of the value of \$1,232,756.

- The marriage of Princess Alice took place on the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

- Up to the present time this year \$21,750,000 in specie have left the United States for Europe

- Henry Luther, a shoemaker of Boston, claims to be a

lineal descendant of Martin Luther. - In one week, the birth of 1,782 children - 900 boys and

882 girls-was registered in London.

- All differences between Garibaldi and the Italian Government have been satisfactorily settled.

- The policy of employing blacks in military operations is rapidly gaining favor in Washington.

- One thousand bales of cotton, captured in the Gulf, were sold in Brooklyn last week at 32 cents.

- The Richmond Examiner of the 4th says 4,281 Union prisoners had been brought to that city.

- During the present year, there have arrived at the port of New York, from California, \$12,255,070.

- Nickel cents that a while ago sold at three per cent. discount, now sell at one per cent. premium.

- Madame Susini (late Miss Isabella Hinckley) died in New York, on Saturday week, of typhoid fever.

- The number of persons wholly out of employment in Manchester, Eng., is now reported at 7.337.

- Yorktown has not been evacuated by the Federal troops, but is being put in perfect order for defense.

- There are 105,544 members and probationers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. - Diphtheria prevails to a consieerable extent in Lyndon,

Peacham, and other towns of Caledonia Co., Vt. - Reports from the hop-growing districts in this State are

quite favorable respecting the prospects of a crop. - A large lot of concealed Government arms were found

in palatial residences in Baltimore, on the 6th inst. - The harvest season in Maryland has commenced, and the farmers are busily engaged in cutting their wheat.

- The citizens of Owego offer to nurse one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, without cost to the Government.

- The Provost Marshal of Memphis has decided that lager bier is intoxicating, and must not be sold to our troops

- A single sutler in the vicinity of White House had proprty to the amount of \$10,000 destroyed on the 28th nit.

- Report has it that Gen. Bragg has 40,000 to 50,000 rebels

at Tupello, Miss.; that they were short of provisions, &c. - The health of ex-President Van Buren does not improve,

and very slight hopes are entertained now of his recovery. - Congress has appropriated \$40,000 for putting an addi-

tional story upon the War and Navy Department buildings.

- The county of Placer, California, owes but \$450, while she has in her treasury, to the credit of the county, \$29,089.

- Mr. W. H. Russell, of the London Times, is working up his notes of American experience, for publication in book

- Four thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken from one claim in the Nova Scotia gold region in one day, a short time

- About two hundred boats, used in the navigation of the Lehigh and connecting canals, were destroyed by the recent

- In 1812, pins were worth a dollar a paper, and poer at paper.

- C. C. Lathrop has resigned the appointment as Collector of New Orleans, to which he was, some weeks ago, commis-- A number of sailers belonging to the redoubtable Warrior

represent her as a most uncomfortable vessel at sea in bad weather. - The shoe business in Massachusetts is reviving. In Lynn, Marblehead, Haverhill, and a hundred other towns, work is

- The fruit crop of Nova Scotia promises a most abundant yield. It is thought there will not be a short supply in any

- The Littleton (N. H.) Journal says there is a fair tide of ountain travel for the season, and business in that town is flourishing.

- It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand bales of cotton, of good staple, will be sent to market from Illinois the present year. - The Richmond papers complain of the want of hospital

oom, and demand that the theaters and churches should be taken as hospitals. - All the patent medicines in Alabama belonging to Northrn doctors have been sold at auction for the benefit of the

Dixie Confederacy. - Thirty men-twenty carpenters and ten wood choppersleft Owego on Monday week to work upon the railroads and

bridges of Virginia. - The proprietors of an oil refinery in Eric Co., Penn., are now using naphtha, or benzine, as a substitute for coal in

heating their furnaces. - The wheat crop of Alabama, Georgia, and Southern Tennessee, is a bad failure, while the corn crop is everywhere admitted to be far behind.

- There appears to be a very large emigration to the Mormon country this season. As many as 6,000 wagons started a ew days ago to cross the plains.

- Advices from Naples speak of a fresh eruntion of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain is throwing out lava toward Pompeii, and ashes on the Portici side.

- The wife of the late Col. Ellet died in Philadelphia on the 29th ult., of auxiety and grief, induced by the death of her husband, a few days previously. - The young lady graduates of the high and normal schools

at Boston, have contributed \$1000 in cash, and about \$300 in vork for the relief of our soldiers. - It is estimated that 100,000 men of the Federal army are loafing about the towns where they enlisted. This calculation

does not include the sick or wounded. - The London Exhibition has attracted to that city a band of the New York thieves, who are perpetrating their robberies in the banks with considerable success.

- In Utah, the Indians are growing more troublesome, stealing cattle, killing emigrants, and breaking up the Overland Telegraph and Mail establishment.

— The peripatetic Government of Arkansas has gone to Hot Springs. When previously heard from, it was on a flat-boat, being paddled up the river to Fort Smith.

Publisher's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

As a new Half Volume of the RURAL commenced 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.

MORE ABOUT DRAINING TILES.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

THE subject of tile-making is very properly interesting the public a great deal in these days, for it has come to be understood that many, probably a majority of, farms must be well underdrained to be really productive. The demand for tiles has become extensive, and manufacturers are seeking to produce them cheaply and improve the quality. The subject is one about which too much cannot be said for the good of the country and its agricultural interests. Some days since a notice was made of a machine for making

tiles, invented by Mr. TIFFANY, of Michigan, and set up for exhibition by Mr. POMEROY, at the yards of the Rochester Brick and Tile Co. The machine worked admirably, and produced beautiful tiles. Some that were made by this machine have been baked, and are now exhibited. They are straight, very smooth, both inside and out, and are fine specimens of pottery. It is claimed for this machine that it will make smooth, straight tiles, and that a very small per centage is lost in manufacturing. This appears to be so far realized that the Rochester Brick and Tile Co. have adopted this new machine, and have ordered one to be made on a very large scale at Kidd's Works, which will be in operation in a few weeks. The proprietors of the extensive tile works at Albany have also adopted the Tiffany machine, and have taken the small one used here to that city to use until they can obtain a larger one. Mr. Pomenov has contracted with Messrs. Kidd & Co. for a large number of machines, to be produced as rapidly as possible to fill orders.

The following testimonial to the value of the Tiffany machine needs no other introduction: ROCHESTER, July 7, 1862.

GEO. E. POMEROY:—We have, to our satisfaction, tried ceipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: burning of the tile from the same, and recommend it as the best machine, and as making the only perfect tile we have ever seen made.

The tile being perfectly smooth, will conduct water more rapidly, with less liability of becoming obstructed, and they are also much stronger, making a great saving in breakage over tile made by any other machine. We hope the large machine will soon be completed and in operation in our Tile Yard.

Refer to us for the qualities of TIFFANY'S Tile Machine. W Orrs, Sup't Rochester Brick and Tile Co.

THE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

PAMPHLETS (new edition) describing Bates Appliances, the NEW SCIENTIFIC and only known means for the permanen CURE of Stammering, can be obtained, free of expense, by H. C. L. MEARS,

No. 82 Broadway, New York. 653-2t

Postoffice Box 1923.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

FLOUR.—There is no change in Flour for the week. Corr Meal has advanced 6 cents on the 100 pounds.

GRAIN-Corn has fallen off 2 cents per bushel. We do not change quotations for Barley, although it would be difficult to procure the prices quoted. Brewers are not buying at present.

POTATORS are very scarce and bring 62% to 75 cts readily.
WOOL.—Prices have not changed since our last issue and but little doing. Farmers exhibit a disposition to hold the clip for

HAY — We quote both the old and new crops this week. The

rates may be obtained by reference to table. Rochester Wholesale Prices

| Rochester wastesnie Prices. | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Flour and Grain. | Eggs, dezen 11@12c | |
| Flour, winter wheat, \$5,25(0)6.25 | Honey, box 12@14c | |
| Flour, spring do, 4.50@5.00 | Candles, box 9@9%c | |
| Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00 | Candles, extra 11@11c | |
| Meal, Indian 1.06@1.12 | Fruit and Roots. | |
| Wheat Genesee 97c@1.20 | Apples, bushel 50@87c | |
| Best white Canada 1 25@1.28 | Do. dried \$2 lb 4@4%c | |
| Corn, old 45@48c. | Peaches, do 14@16c | |
| Corn, new 45@48c. | Cherries, do 14@16c | |
| Rye, 60 the 40 bush 55@60c. | Plums, do 10/2012c | |
| Oats, by weight, 40@40c. | Potatoes 63/2/75c | |
| Barley 55@65c. Buckwheat 00@00c. | Hides and Skins. | |
| Beans 1.50@2.00 | Slaughter 4½@5c | |
| | Calf 7@8c | |
| Ments. | Sheep Pelts \$0.12@2.00 | |
| Pork, mess\$10.50@11.00 | Lamb Pelts 25c@75c | |
| Pork, 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 Mutton, carcass 4@5c. | Timothy 2.00@2.25 | |
| Mutton, carcass 4@5c. Hams, smoked 6@7c. | Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00 | |
| Shoulders 4@5c. | Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 | |
| Chickens 8@9c. | Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 | |
| Turkeys 9@10c. | Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50 | |
| Geese 40@50c. | Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 | |
| Ducks 19 pair 38@44c. | Coal, Char 7@8c | |
| Dairy, &c. | Salt, bbl\$1.38@1.45 | |
| Butter, roll 101/@11c. | Hay, old. tun 10.00@14.0 | |
| Butter, firkin 9@11c | Hay, new tun 6.00@10.00 | |
| Cheese 6@7c. | Wool. ₩ lb 40@48c | |
| Lard, tried 8@8c. | Whitefish, half bbl. 3.50@3.50 | |
| Tallow, rough 5(05)/c. | Codfish, quintal, 4.50(3.5.00 | |
| Tallow, tried 7@7 c. | Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50 | |
| T | • | |

THE PROVISION MARKETS

ter is selling at 9@14c for Ohio, and 10@17c for State. Cheese steady and firm; common to good at 3@8%c. ASHES—Continue steady; pots at \$6,81%@5,87%; pearls at \$6.

ABHES—Continue steady; pots at \$0.81/4(@0.67%); pears at \$0.81/4(@0.67

Fancy Genesee. 5.0005,76
Extra Genesee and city brands. 6.0005,76
GRAIN—Only a moderate supply of Wheat offering and a prices above the views of buyers. Corn is without important change, and the market is moderately active; sales Western wived at 48c for fair lots. In Barley and Rye nothing transpired late quiet but steady; sales Chicago on Saturday evening at 33; on sales tagits.) sales to-day. FEED—A quiet market; no sales of moment were reported.

no sajes to-day.

FRED—A quiet market; no sales of moment were reported.

BUFFALO, JULY 14—FLOUR—The market rules quiet with only moderate buviness doing; sales choice Illinois and Wisconsin baker's at \$4,500,452%; double extra Chio and Indiana at \$500,22°; double extra Wisconsin at \$4,75 04,87%; \$4,62% for extra and \$5 for low grades double extra Michigan; \$4,22° for Canada spring; choice Illinois baker's at \$4,75 04,87%; \$4,62% for extra and \$500,000 for grades double extra Michigan; \$4,22° for Canada spring; choice Illinois baker's at \$4,75; double extra Indiana at \$5,000 for grades double extra Michigan; \$4,20° for Canada spring; choice Illinois baker's at \$4,75; double extra Indiana at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$1,00°, red winter Ohio at \$1,00°, choing of grades at \$

Dried and smoked Beef, 9@10c. Whitefish—New in half barrels, \$3@3,25. Trout the same.

TORONTO, JULY 9.—GRAID.—During the week there was not much activity in the market. The supply of fall wheat was but poor, prices ranging from 90c, (which was paid where inferior samples were offered), to \$1,07. Spring wheat has been in worse supply than fall wheat; \$3@90c was the average price paid. There was none offered to-day. Barley—There was scarcely any barley offered this week; one or two loads, however, sold at \$0@90c per bushel. Oats have also been in poor supply all the week. They are in demand at 50c. Some few loads were sold during the week at \$8@50c \$\times\$ bushel, which we give as the nominal prices for to-day. Peas—Very few peas were offered during the week at \$8@50c \$\times\$ bushel, which we give as the nominal prices for to-day. Peas—Very few peas were offered during the week. There was none on the market to-day. One or two loads sold at 55c, which buyers are still willing to give. Butter, Fresh \$\times\$ bushel \$100,1224 Chickens, \$\times\$ pair. 26@35 Ducks, \$\times\$ pair. 26@35 Ducks, \$\times\$ pair. 26@35 Ducks, \$\times\$ pair. 26@35 Potatoss, \$\times\$ bushel \$6@30 Hay \$\times\$ tun \$1.00@45.00 \$-\$Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTL

| | BEAF VAILUE. | 4 | | |
|---|--|-------|-------------------|------------|
| | First quality. #2 cwt. Ordinary quality. | 37,5 | 0(a)8,1 | 50 |
| | Ordinary quality. | 7.0 | ന്ത7. | 50 |
| | Common quality, | A A | 0@7. | 10 |
| | Inferior quality, | 8,0 | 0(a)6. | έŇ |
| | Truestor drama, | 0,0 | uwu, | 3 0 |
| | COWS AND GALVES. | | | |
| | First quality,\$ | 45,00 | (Q50, | 00 |
| | Ordinary quality, | 40.00 | (i)45. | 10 |
| | Common quality | 20 00 | 335 | no. |
| | Common quality, | 25,00 | 300 | ñ |
| | Interior duantal, | ω,υυ | wao, | ,,, |
| | VEAL CALVES. | | | |
| | First quality, | | (MK) | |
| | Ordinary quality, | 41 | (B) | • |
| | Common anality | 7/ | ×. | , |
| | Common quality, Inferior quality, | * | (4)47 | t |
| | interior quanty, | 3 | (d)4 | c |
| | SEEEP AND LAMBS. | | | |
| | Prime quality, | de K | Mag. | MA. |
| | Ordinary, | 40,0 | <u>, w</u> | |
| | Ordinary, | 4.1 | oao, | υ |
| | Common, | 3,7 | | |
| | Inferior, | 3.0 | 0(ã)3. | 50 |
| | | | | |
| | SWINE | | | |
| | Corn-fed, do, light | 27 | @\$1 ₄ | će. |
| | do light | . === | (3) | |
| | Still-fed, | 91 | /‱- | ~ |
| | DMIT-164, | 474 | (@o | C |
| A | LHANY, JULY 14-BEEVES - The falling off | in th | e re | einte |
| w | railroad, as compared with last week, is con | aide | webl | hat |
| 1 | difference is very nearly made up by the num | reide | TAUR | , ou |
| | | | | |

the difference is very nearly made up by the number that were held out from last week's supply. The average quality is better than usual. There is no noticeable change in prices. Holders of good cattle show perhaps a little more firmness than last week, and a few sellers think that they have realized 100/16c \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 100 hs better, but on reference to the sales they made, and taking the improvement in quality into consideration, it is apparent that there is no actual advance in rates.

| • | This week. | Last week. | last year. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Cattle | 2.850 | 4.110 | 3.330 |
| Sheep | 2.135 | 2,389 | 3,694 |
| Hogs | | -, | -, |
| Prices-We make no a | Iterations in | our quotatio | ns except on |
| extras, none of which so | | | |
| | Thi | s week. | Last week. |
| Premium, | \$0. | 00.©0.00 \$ | 0.00@0.00 |
| Extra. | 4 | .50@4.65 | 4.50(0)4.70 |
| First quality. | 3. | 87@4.15 | 3.87@4.15 |
| Second quality | 3 | .36@3.60 | 3,35@3,60 |
| Third quality, | 2 | ,70@3,60 | 2,70@3,00 |
| SHEEP—The supply is r | ot more than | the demand | calls for and |
| prices have improved a | fraction. Pri | ces range fro | om 3%@3%c. |

prices have improved a fraction. Prices range from \$\frac{3}{6}\) 3\%. Most of the sales have been made at \$\frac{3}{6}\) 3\%. If it, and a few at \$\frac{3}{6}\). Hoss — Receipts light and demand lighter. The sales during the week were as follows:

sek were as follows:
120 stock, averaging 100 hs at \$3,50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 hs.
550 corn.fed, 276 hs at \$3,32 "
150 hs at \$3,25 "
Allas and Argus.

Allas and Argus.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 9.— At market, 380 Cattle. about 300 Beeves, and 80 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BREF — EXTR (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,50@6,75, first quality, \$6,00@0,00; second do, \$5,50@6,550, third do, \$4,00@0,00; ordinary, \$—@—
WORKING OXEN, \$P pair—None.
COWS AND CALVES, \$25, \$35,046.
STORES — Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$00@00; Three years old, \$20@21.
SHEEP AND LAMES — 1320 at market. Prices in lots, \$1,75@2,-00 each; extra, \$3,250,400, or \$20c \times 7b.
SPRING LAMES — \$2,00@4.00.
HIDES — \$606%c \$p\$ th. Tallow—6%c@5%c.
PELTS — 02@75c. Calf Skins—8@9c \$p\$ tb.
VEAL CALVES, from \$3,00@5,00

BRIGHTON, JULY 10.—At market, 1050 Beef Cattle, 190

BRIGHTON, JULY 10.—At market, 1050 Beef Cattle, 190 tores 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, 500 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,76@0.00; first quality, \$6,50@ tores, 1,300 Swine.

WORKING OXEN—\$100, \$120@145.

MILGE COWS—\$46.049; common, \$19@20

VEAL CALVES—\$3.00(25,00); Two years old, \$00@00; Three years old, \$20@00; Three years old, \$20@00;

STORES—Yearling, \$10,200; Two years old, \$100,200; Three years old, \$20,205.

HIDES—\$6,05%.c \$1 tb. Tallow—\$4,06%.c.
PELTS—\$0,50,00,75 each. Calf Skins—\$6,90c \$1 tb.
SHEEP AND LAMES—\$2,250,500; extra, \$4,00,36,00
SWINS—Stores, wholesale, 4 (0.5 c; retail, 605c. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 74,07%c.; retail, 7,08%c.

TORONTO, July 9.—Beef.—First-class sells at \$6.50; second class at \$4,50@5; third class at \$3.50@4,00 \$7 cwt. The demand for beef has partially died out, on account of the warm weather. Senser plenty at \$3.90@4 each. Lambs, \$1,50@2 each. Hidden serial at \$4.50. Califering steady at \$6 \$7 lb. Pelts at 16@16c. Lamb skins at 26c.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

| Saxony Fleece # fb | 50@52 |
|--|-----------|
| Saxony Fleece P h. American full-blood Merino | 50, 0, 52 |
| American half and three-fourths Merino | 49(a)50 |
| American Native and quarter Merino | 47.049 |
| Extra pulled | 50(0.52 |
| Extra pulled | 47@48 |
| No. 1 pulled | 35(a)37 |
| Lamb's pulled | 00(2:00 |
| Lamb's pulled California fine, unwashed | 32(0)35 |
| California common do | 16@18 |
| Pernyian washed | 30(0.32 |
| Valnaraiso washed | 15(0)15 |
| South American Merino unwashed | 25(a)26 |
| South American Mestiza unwashed | 24@25 |
| South American common washed | 14@16 |
| South American Entre Ries do | 18/20 |
| South American unwashed | 9@12 |
| South American unwashed South American Cordova washed | 24/026 |
| Cane Good Hope unwashed | 28(#:30 |
| East India washed | 18(a)25 |
| African unwashed | 16@20 |
| African washed | 30/034 |
| Mexican unwashed | 14@18 |
| Texas | |
| Smyrna unwashed | 18(0)22 |
| Smyrna washed | 30(a)32 |

| Saxony and Merino, fine, 50@83 Texas. .00@6 Full blood. .48@60 Smyrns, washed. .20@6 ½ and ½ blood. .46@48 Do. unwashed. .12@2 Common. .45@46 Syrian. .13@6 Pulled, extra. .52@55 Cape. .22[6] Do. superfine. .46@52 Crimes. .11@6 Do. No. 1. .35@45 Buenos Ayres. .15 a. Do. No. 2. .00@00 Peruvian, washed. .30@6 Western mixed. .40@46 Canada. .40@4 | vails. Holders are firm, and an is looked for. | advance in most kinds of woo |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| ½ and ½ blood, 46@48 Do. unwashed, 1202 Common, 45@46 Syrian, 1302 Pulled, extra, 520455 Cape, 2102 Do. superfue, 46@22 Crimea, 1100 Do. No. 1. 38045 Buenos Ayres, 1300 Do. No. 2. 000000 Peruvian, washed, 3808 | Saxony and Merino, fine, 50@43 | Texas,00@0 |
| Common. 456/946 Syrian. 1.3262 Pulled, extra. 52/055 Cape. 2.2(6) Do. superfine, 46/052 Crimes. 11/06 Do. No. I. 38/0945 Buenos Ayres. 13/0 Do. No. 2. 00/000 Peruvian. 38/03/6 | % and % blood46@48 | Do. unwashed |
| Do. No. 1, | Common45@46 | Syrian13@3 |
| Do No. 2 | Do. superfine | Urimea. |
| Western mixed, 40@46 Canada 40@4 | Do No. 2 | Peruvian, washed300 |
| | Western mixed,40@46 | Canada40@ |

ALBANY, July 10.—The arrivals in the street during the week have been small in the aggregate; some dealers having scoured the country and picked up most of the new clip. The purchases have been made at prices ranging from 40 to 47c, as in quality.—Journal.

guanty.—Journa.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The sales of lots packed by city dealers have as yet been small. Prices both here and at all places in the West and North-west a shade lower. The range at Deroit, and other places in Michigan, from 40 to 46c for fair to choice American fieece, with a downward tendency. Prices in Canada 566c lower, owing to the advance in exchange. Reports from Wisconsin and Ohio give lower and less active market. Dealers here are paying from 35636c.—Courrier.

OINCINNATI, July 9.—The demand is less active, and prices are easier, though they cannot be quoted lower. Common to extra sells at 40,050c.—Gazette

New Advertisements.

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

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKERtull twenty thousand more than that of any other similar jour-nal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen. Manufacturers. Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

TRAYED OR STOLEN—From the premises of OLIVER WARNER, of Paw-Paw, Michigan, a French Pony about 10 hands high; color, brown; the tip end of one ear cut off, mane heavy, having been cut off and now grown out six or seven inches. He was driven from Indiana about a year ago. Information of his whereabouts sent to the above address, will be satisfactorily rewarded.

AIRY AND FRUIT FARMS FOR SAIE. The Adams Dairy Farm, in the town of Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., containing 549 acres, with 73 cows, teams, farm utensils, &c., is offered for saie low, and on easy terms of payment. Fruit Farm of 30 27-100 acres, at south line of city of Buffalo, upon which there are two thousand Dwarf and Standard Pear, Apple, and Cherry Trees. Price low and terms easy. GEO. A. MOORE, Dealer in Hamburgh Cheese. Buffalo, July, 1862.

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. Triomphe de Gand, \$1.60; the Great Austin or Shaker, \$2; Wilson's \$1 per 100. Great reduction in price when one or more thousands are taken. J. C. THOMPSON, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. V.

FOR INVALIDS. The waters of these Springs contain sulphates of magnesia and soda, variously combined in the different springs, with other ingredients. In sulphareted hydrogen gas, they are said to be stronger—one spring in particular—than any other sulphur springs in the U.S. This gas is believed to be a main agent in removing disease. With the divine blessing, a judicious use of the Avon waters has annually cured many cases of rheumatism and dyspepsia. It sometimes cures the dropsy. It is often beneficial to feeble constitutions. It frequently relieves persons afflicted with cutaneous, scrotlous, or other ckronic complaints. Invalids at a distance desirous of information on the subject, or of procuring accommodations near the springs, in private families, or at the hotels, will find assistance cheerfully given by addressing GEO. MOSHER, Avon Springs, N.Y.

Mr. MOSHER weuld refer to GEO. H. NOWLEN, Proprietor of the Springs, Rev. F. C. Brown, Pastor of the Episcopal Church.

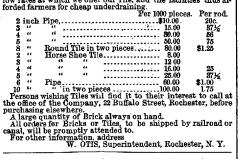
B. MILLER Foreign and American Horticultural Agent AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York. ALL kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c.; Iron, Wire and Rustic Work; French, English and American Bass; Patent Heaters; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS. Building Brick and Drain Tile.

Building Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of gither Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile. Pipe Tile of all sizes from two to six inches, and Horse Shoe from two to ten inches. The Tile manufactured by this Company are longer than that made by other manufacturers, being 16 inches in length, 1,000 pieces making 80 rods. They are also strong, hard-burned, and every way of superior quality. The following list of prices shows the low rates at which we offer our Tile, and the facilities thus afforded farmers for cheap underdraining.

Fer 1000 pieces. Per rod. 310.00. 20c.



THE UNIVERSAL



Clothes Wringer.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Reliable Wring-r before the people. It surpasses all others in

Strength of Frame!
Strength of Frame!
Capacity for Pressure!
Power of Action!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD! We Defy All Competition!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will finish work that "Self-adjusting" Machines and other cheap apologies for Wringers have left undone, and will easily press water from articles on which they have done their best? Is you DON'T BE-LIEVE IT. TRY IT.

We ask none to buy without a thorough test, for which abundant opportunity will be given to all.

TWE WARRANT EACH ONE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!

CANVASSERS WANTED.

To men who have had experience as canvassers, or any who would like to engage in the sale of this truly valuable investion, 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.

Descriptive Circulars furnished by JULIUS IVES & CO., General Agents, P. O. Box 2110, 346 Broadway, New York. Sold by Special Canvassers throughout the land. \$1,500 WANTED:

BUT WILL TAKE LESS

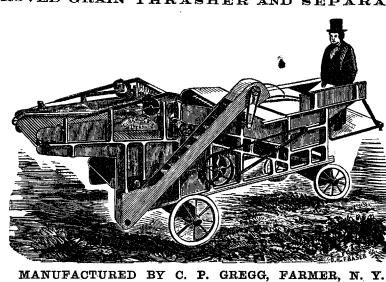
BUT WILL TAKE LESS, For a very desirable location, as a residence, situated at Kidder's Ferry, on the banks of Cayuga Lake. The buildings consist of a very commodious two story frame house, good barn and stable, and all necessary out-buildings, in good repair. The lot contains one acre, with a very large and choice variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, &c., &c. The above property can be bought on very reasonable terms. Persons wishing further information can address P. H. HNMAN, Farmer P. O., N. Y., or R. I. WESTERVELIT, Ridder's Ferry P. O., N. Y. Kidder's Ferry, June 14, 1862.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO. BANKERS,

55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

HOCHESTER, N. Y.
Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent.
Bonds, due August 19th, 1882, paid at their Banking Office, on
presentation presentation. Highest principles and relation of the presentation of the presentation

TMPROVED GRAIN THRASHER AND SEPARATOR,



These Celebrated Machines combine many New and Valuable Improvements to which Attention is Called.

First — The construction of the concave below the iron cylinder, so that it can be adjusted to any angle required, for different kinds of grain in any condition, thereby enabling the machine to thrash with greater rapidity than any other now in see, and at the same time doing its work well.

SECOND — The construction of the carriers, and other parts necessary for the separation of the grain from the straw, in which branch of its work it is also claimed to excel.

Thend — The peculiar arrangement of the fail, by which the wind from the fans can be thrown upon at y part of the large sieve or the rake, or the grain when failing from the rake to the sieve, which when properly used, is sure to prevent the waste of any grain from this.

FOURTH — The manner in which the machine is belted, being with the exception of the mill, all from one side. This overcomes much of the friction and causes the machine to run much easier and with less liability to any of its journals heating, than when belted from the opposite end of each shaft.

FIFTH — The pulleys, which are of iron or with iron arms, are keyed fast to the shaft, which prevents their getting loose like those made of wood.

SIXTH — The amount of work performed in proportion to the power required to run it, is greater than in other machines.

These Machines are manufactured of the very best of material, and by skillful, experienced workmen, who thoroughly understand their business. An earnest investigation of the facts and their business. An earnest investigation of the facts and the properly used, of PLOWS now in use, &c., &c. These Celebrated Machines combine many New and Valuable Improvements to which Attention is Called.

Equal to any in the World!!!

MAY BE PROCURED

At FROM \$8 to \$12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.

1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and upwards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon themost Favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS.

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1.722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of olimate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.
Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, (a distance of 116 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk.) lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD

THE ORDINARY YIELD

of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at a small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Ilinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and Dunleith, (a distance of 50 miles on the Branch and 147 miles by the Main Trunk), Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn. OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT.

And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pensylvonia, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of the United States. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Cloyr, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advan-tages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. Ali kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others

to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children, can turn their youthful labor to a most rotality account in the arounth and perfection of this relationship. profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron. Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great net-work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio.—As its name imports, the Reilroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS. From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now \$14,891.—
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tract contains an agreement to cultivate

CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS. DEPOTS, There are Ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Rail-way, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Villiages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working-men will-find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading 'State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns, and it is believed, that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

TANKE - STATE

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT-ON LONG CREDIT,

80 Acres at \$10,00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. 40 Acres at \$10 au Acre. annually upon the following terms: Cash Payment,.....\$24 00 Cash Payment,.....\$48 00 Payment in one year,..... 48 00 Payment in one year,..... 24 00 " two " 24 00 " two years,..... 48 00 " three " 24 00 " " three " 48 00 " four "118 00 " " four "236 00 44 " " five "224 00 66 " six "106 00 " " six "212 00 " seven "100 00

Address LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MARCHING SONG.

BY ALICE CARRY.

UNLOOP the tents from the tent-poles, Hands that are knotty and string! And yoke the teams to the gun-wains, And drag the guns along! And form into line, good fellows of mine, To right our country's wrong.

Let rebels beat into plow-shares Their swords, as we're marching on, Or we'll count them as altar-horns, the which Our victims shall bleed upon! Step quick into line, good fellows of mine. For the time of rest is gone.

By God's good grace our Eagle Shall keep his place in the sky; The world would swing a century back If he in the dust should lie, His great proud heart all cloven apart, And the film of death in his eye.

The precious blood of the fathers Maketh our flag so bright; Then bear it aloft with every star And every stripe in sight! And each gunner tread, with his hand on the head Of his gun, to the field of fight.

Careless of ribbons or roses To stick in our bosoms are we; Young Ishmaels, sprung from the bushes And nursed in the wild, we agree That never a band of spangles can stand For the manhood of men, soul-free.

Unloop, then, the tents from the tent-poles Take cross-beams, and side-props, and all; The wind is trampling before us, And piping like Abner to Saul; So step into line, good fellows of mine, In honor to stand, or fall.

The Story-Teller.

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

MANAGING A NEIGHBOR.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

LOCUST GROVE FARM was in a bad condition when JAMES WALTON first became proprietor. It comprised seventy-five acres of originally excellent soil, but was almost ruined by mismanagement. The place derived its name from the locust trees with which it abounded, and which had grown up here, there, and everywhere, without any pretense to regularity. These trees gave the farm a stark, neglected appearance in winter; but when in blossom, wrapped the whole place in their lavish adornments.

Mr. Walton was a practical man. He was remarkably intelligent, and accepted information, no matter how humble and triffing the source from which it was derived. So far as books were concerned, his well-stocked library betrayed his inclinations in that respect. They were of the most substantial character, with here and there a volume of standard poems, such as belong to a love of rural things. Magazines devoted to field, farm, garden, and stock-raising, lay upon his table; and these were not glanced over, but carefully read, and every new fact and idea ticketed for actual experiment at a proper time. He was a man well-to-do, a good conversationalist, and in no wise pedantic; in short, a real, glorious type of the farmer, who could lustily wield a flail, hold the plow lines like a prince, or deliver a sound, comprehensive address at a county fair.

He had purchased Locust Grove Farm because he liked the location of it; it was a romantic spot, and while his quick eye took in its defects, his judgment as quickly told how they could be removed and remedied. So for a few weeks after his arrival the saw and hammer were heard in every direction, and a strong force of men were at work.

The barn was torn down and rebuilt; the dwelling proper remodeled without and within; new fences put up; useless trees cut down and others planted with an eye to system; while by but a trifle of labor the approach to the farm was made alone to add fifty per cent. to the beauty of the same.

After Mr. Walton had been tolerably well settled, he dropped one evening into a store in the adjoining village. The merchant grasped him cordially by the hand, for they had been old acquaintances in a former locality.

"Well, Walton, how do you like your new neighbor?" asked the merchant, among other ques-

"Mr. ZELL do you mean?"

"Yes, 'Crinkey' ZELL, as they call him." "I have not seen anything of him as yet."

"He'll make you aware of his proximity before long, I warrant you," replied the merchant. "And in the most unmistakable manner. I tell you, WAL-TON, it will be the only thing you will have to regret in your purchase. Others before you have bought, rented, and left, on his account; they could not stand out against him. He is the most unsocia-

ble, quarrelsome, vindictive fellow, in these parts." "I do not think he is very sociable," said Mr. Walton. "He has not called on me yet-and I am a new comer, you know."

"Why, Walton," said the merchant, excitedly— "the Lord knows I never speak ill of any onebut this 'Crinkey' Zell is an exceptionable case. He is a mean, contemptible, ungrateful fellow. You

will find it to be so in good time." "I will buy him out," said Mr. WALTON. "He won't sell," replied the merchant. "That

plan has been tried by others. It is more than likely that you will be wanting to sell to him, or to anybody, within a year." "I guess not," said Mr. Walton, quietly. "I

think I can manage him. I know I can." "If you do, you will have done more than any

body else ever could do." "Time will show. Don't you think that I have

improved my farm considerably?" "Very much - very much, Mr. Walton. It

hardly looks like the same place."

"In the same manner will I improve 'Crinkey' Zell, as you call him. He will hardly be like the

"You will not make a secret of the process, eh?" asked the merchant, laughing.

"Not at all. I'll find the approach to his heart, analyze the soil of his disposition, and remove the old stumps and gnarled trees. I am sure that I can manage him."

"You are confident, Mr. Walton. But I wish

you good speed." Time passed on, and Mr. Walton, to use a comto injure his neighbor in every quarter, both in bear witness.

Below Bank

property and character. He had heard that Mr. Walton was going to "manage" him, but had mistaken the purport of the word. He was as vindictive towards Mr. Walton as if that gentleman had done him some irreparable, life-long injury; and proved himself worthy of all the unflattering appellatives the merchant had bestowed upon him. It was enough to make Mr. Walton give up in despair; but he bore with it all like the modern JoB that he was. He invariably had a pleasant smile and nod for ZELL when he met him, and repaid evil with good after the nicest of Christian-like measurement. At last this course of conduct began to tell-for Zell was human after all, and had his sunny spot about him somewhere.

"What did Mr. Walton send over for to-day?" asked Mrs. Zell of her husband, who had just come in from the barn, one hot day in July. She was standing in the doorway-a bustling little woman, plainly yet neatly attired, and evidently possessing considerable "will power." Intercourse with her gruff, sullen husband had not driven all the cheeriness out of her face.

"What did he want? Well-to see whether I would come over to-morrow and help him through

with the grain." "And are you going?"

"Of course not."

"But why not?"

"Catch me going over, that's all." "I think you might oblige him, John."

" You needn't bother yourself, any how."

"But I do bother myself about it," said the woman. "And I will bother myself about it. Your conduct towards Mr. Walton is beyond endurance,—and he is every inch a gentleman, and more, a Christian still. You need not frown so; I intend to speak out as I think. What a contrast his conduct presents to yours. In the spring, when our cattle got into his field, he quietly turned them out

and repaired the fence. Had you anything to do with their getting in? When his cattle got into our field what did he do? Why he came over to see you, paid the \$20 damages you were dishonorable enough to ask, and said nothing about the manner in which you had abused that fine, imported heifer. Did not his wife send over, almost every day, preserves and other delicacies when EDDIE was sick? Does not his boy do many an errand for me at the village, making sunshine with that fair face of his wherever he goes? How often..."

"That will do, wife. I am not going to help him." "You have a hard heart and a hard head, John ZELL. Kindness will not touch the one, nor the heaping coals of fire burn the other. You are getting more 'crinkey' than ever you were - and no wonder the neighbors call you what they do. I think it is a crying shame. And then that you should have no reason whatever for acting in the manner you do! That is the worst of it! The matter is worrying me, and it ought to worry you, JOHN ZELL. I do not profess to be a Christian woman, but I know what is right and what isn't. Mr. Walton has been unwell this week, hands are scarce, he has much to do, and you might as well help him on as not. There—that is just what I

into the house, while her husband returned to the Early the next morning, however, Zell was at

The good woman having "said her say," went

think about it."

work sharpening his scythe. "I am going to help Walton after all, wife," he said.

"So! and what has changed your mind? The manner in which I presented the matter yesterday?" "W-e-l-l, in part. I thought it all over. And another thing: you remember that I was to meet Jones at BEADE's store last night to pay the last installment on that upper tract. I had not the money and asked an extension of time. Jones was pettish and inexorable, and stood out for the original stipulations. I had either to pay the money then and there, or forfeit the title, and the previous payments along with it. The money I could not pay, because I hadn't it - and I had no friends of whom I could borrow. Just then Mr. Walton came in, became apprised of the facts, and advanced me the \$500, not even asking my note as security. Now that is why I am going over to help him."

"While I am pleased at your going, I despise the motive. It is so entirely selfish. It would -- "

"Now wife -- don't scold" -- said Zell, in a tone so unusual to him, so kind and forbearing, that she opened wide her eyes. "Don't scold just as I am about to do better. I intend to go over to Locust Grove Farm, see Mr. Walton, acknowledge my errors like a man, morally, and walk into his grain like a man, physically."

Mrs. Zell's brown eyes warmed up beautifully. She went and took the rough hands of her husband in her own.

"Spoken like a man, John. I like that. Why this sudden flood of good nature breaking over the barriers of-"

"That will do, wife. I guess it wouldn't turn a saw-mill. You may look for me at dusk."

The bustling little woman gazed after her husband as he walked across the fields with his cradle on his back. She sang at her work that day, and the old, house cat rubbed against her in appreciation of the singing -- something she had not heard in her lease of lives, and of the latter she had enjoyed the full number usually allotted to all well behaved

That week the folks passing along the road were astonished to see "Crinkey" ZELL cradling for James Walton. So were the town-people, a few evenings afterwards, to see Mr. Walton driving his span of grays through the streets, with Zell sitting cosily by his side.

"Walton said he would manage Zell," said the merchant, "and he has managed him - how, I cannot tell."

"Both rhyme and truth in what you say," echoed his friend.

"Crinkey" ZELL had indeed been "managed." He grew clever and sociable, made his home happy, gave freely to charitable institutions, connected himself with everything promising social and intellectual advancement, and made hosts of friends

Have you any "crinkey" neighbors? Try WALron's plan of managing them. Mount Joy, Pa., 1862.

POETRY FROM THE BIBLE .- Milton, Young, and Cowper-names dear to every one who has capacity to know genuine poetry, and to enjoy its ennobling influences—made the Hebrew bards their models, and to their supremacy among the lovers of the mon expression, found "Crinkey" Zell a "hard lyre, let the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, the "Night nut to crack." He spurned all advances; he tried | Thoughts" of Young, and the "Task" of Cowper

The Reviewer.

SKETCHES OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND DECLINE OF SECES-SION; with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels. By W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor of the Knoxville Whig. Philadelphia: G. W. Childs. Cincinnati: Apple-gate & Co.

This volume is now before the loyal portion of the Union, rehearing the history of Secession in Eastern Tennessee, and in fact, all that part of the country which concluded to sever the ties connecting it with the "North." No man can be a more hearty hater of the doctrines promulgated by Calhoun, and culminating under JEFFERSON DAVIS, than the Parson. The following brief extract from the preface is a lucid exposition of the platform upon which he stands: "I have prepared this work from the single stand-noint of

compromising devotion to the American Union as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction. My ancestors fought in its defense; and while their blood flows in my veins, I shall instinctively recoil from bartering away the glory of its past and the prophecy of its future for the stained record of that vile thing, begotton by fraud, crime, and bad ambition, christened a Southern Confederacy. I cannot exchange historic renown for disgrace, national honor for infamy, how plendid soever may be the bribe, or how violent soever may be the compulsion. This is my faith as an American citizen. Entertaining such views, the Parson threw his whole soul into the struggle, and with tongue and pen battled manfully for the "Old Flag." Every means that could be employed by the rebels to have him alter his course were brought into use, and when bribes and threats had both failed, his office (the Knoxville Whig) was taken from him, and himself consigned to the cell of a felon. Suffering deeply in person and estate, he avoided no responsibility, endured evil treatment, and daily contemplated the prospect of death upon the gallows in behalf of the sacred cause which he had espoused. The perusal of his relation of the action of secessionists in Eastern Tennessee, their wantonness, rapacity, brutality, and bloodthirstiness, curdles the blood, and throws a softening vail even over the terrible deeds of the Sepoys.

The volume is a plain, honest recital of the sufferings of Unionists, and the plundering, savage proclivities of Secessionists. Those who look for fine phrases, glossing over cruelty and sensuality, will not find them. The Parson says: Extreme fastidiousness of taste may, perhaps, shrink with over-sensitiveness from some of the language I have employed. But it was no time for dalliance with polished sentences or enticing words; for an imminent necessity—like the 'burden of the old Hebrew prophets-was upon us, and the cause of our LORD and Land could be best served by the sturdy rhetoric of defiance and the unanswerable logic of facts. The traitors merited a sword-thrust style, and deserved the strogest epithet have applied."

The typography of this book is excellent, as are all the other essentials to book-making. A life-like steel portrait of the author adorns (although the Parson admits his beauty to be of the "hard-favored" sort,) the volume, and several well executed wood engravings illustrate its pages. We acknowledge our indebtedness to both author and publisher for copies.

NORTH AMERICA. By ANTHONY TROLLOPS, author of "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," "The Struggles of Brown, Jones & Robinson," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "Orley Farm," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

"To write a book about the United States has been the ambition of my literary life," declares Anthony Trollope. the well known English novelist, in the "Introduction" to his volume on North America, and after its perusal we cannot withhold the judgment that he has acceptably performed the

Thirty years ago his mother published a book concerning our country, the habits and costumes of "the Yankees," and many can remember the ire which it created, and the denunciations with which it was received. The son remarks:-'That was essentially a woman's book. She saw with a woman's keen eye, and described, with a woman's light but graphic pen, the social defects and absurdities which our near relatives had adopted into their domestic life. * * * But she did not regard it as a part of her work to dilate on the nature and operation of those political arrangements which had produced the social absurdities which she saw, or to explain that, though such absurdities were the natural result of those arrangements in their newness, the defects would certainly pass away, while the political arrangements, if good, ould remain." Thirty years have gone, and our author visits

his Yankee Cousins to prove the truth or fallacy of his theories. The period chosen for the tour Mr. TROLLOFE deems unfortunate, because of the civil war, but he pens down that which he sees, not seeking for unapproachable wonders, or Munchausenish narratives. That he is honest in his views, cannot be doubted, and while he dissects our follies with a keen blade, where praise is due, it is freely given.

Concerning the author's style, comment is needless,-the nine volumes of his writings already before the American public are sufficient guarantee of his fitness. We have given several selections from North America, and more will follow as space permits.

We are sorry to see that our friends, the publishers, have ermitted quite a number of typograp good a book. The remarkable correctness of their publica tions may make us more stringent in this respect, for when we take up a volume with their imprint, we anticipate an exhibition of all that is worthy in the "Art of Arts."

STRELE & AVERY, of this city, have "North America" or

HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST: Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Swit-zerland, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, and Ireland. By W. P. FETRIDGE. New York: Harper & Brothers.

JUST such a work as this has been long needed, and its appearance will be fully appreciated the present year, when so many Americans and Canadians are journeying to Great Britain for the purpose of attending the great International Exhibition, and thence spending a few weeks on the Continent. Where and how to travel,-with what outfit, by what routes, at what cost, what may be seen, what enjoyed, and what suffered,—the curious reader may find very fully explained in this compact and convenient volume. A fine man of Europe and the East prefaces the book. STEELE & AVERY

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events 1860-61. Edited by Frank-Moore, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.-I. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdotes and Incidents. III. Documents, etc. New York: G. P. Dytraen.

THE nineteenth monthly part of this invaluable work has been received by D. M. DEWEY. It contains well executed steel portraits of Major-General POPE and Commodore Foote The narrative of events is brought down to February. We have heretofore highly commended it to our readers, and each succeeding number proves its completeness and reliability. It cannot but prove of immense value to the intelligent reader, as well as to the publicist and historian. Those here abouts wishing to subscribe can do so by applying to Mr.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOFADIA: A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. On the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. Illustrated with Maps and Numerous Wood Engravings. Published in Parts, price 15 cents each; to be comprised in six or seven volumes, similar in appearance to the volumes of "Chamber's Information for the People." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PART 49 of this valuable Dictionary of Useful Knowledge has been received. The work is now dealing with "F," and the closing article treats of the French Language and Literature. We have heretofore highly commended the Encyclo pædia, and the publishers seem determined to merit all the good words this publication has received. JAMES RATCLIFFE agent for Rochester and vicinity

New University Algebra: A Theoretical and Practical Treatise, containing many New and Original Methods and Applications. For Colleges and High Schools. By Horatio N. Robinson, LL. D., late Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and author of a Full Course of Mathematics. New York: Ivison, Phinney & Co.

THIS work is not a mere revision of the old University Algebra, but a new book. Such features of the original publication as gave it any claims to superiority, care has been taken to preserve, the aim of the author evidently being to make that which was pronounced good decidedly better. The

New University Algebra is submitted to the public as distinguished for fullness of matter; for scientific arrangement; for ample discussion and rigid demonstration; for clear statement and close definition; for rules brief and of easy application; for examples numerous, apt, and strictly practical; for the nicest adaptation to the purposes of teaching; for whatever care, skill, and science can accomplish; and we do not doubt that it will meet with the most favorable reception by both instructor and pupil. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE. By JOHN SAUNDERS, author of the "Shadow in the House," "Love's Martyrdom," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

HERE we have a "Factory" story,—a relation of the joys, prows, and toils of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners. The author, judging from his powers of delineation, is eminently qualified for the task of describing the lives of this class of operatives, both male and female, and is thoroughly conversant with their habits and conversation. The broad ancashire dialect abounds through the volume, and seems true to the life. The work is paper-covered, belongs to "Harper's Library of Select Novels," and the reader will find ts perusal very agreeable. For sale by STERLE & AVERY.

Wit and Kumor.

PRENTICEANA,

THE fact that the fish in the streams of the Mammoth Cave have no eyes, is explained by the hypothesis that the organ has become extinct from disuse through successive generations. We wonder whether, if this rebellion goes on, the next generation of rebels won't be born without stomachs.

A PRIZE of twenty thousand france has been offered in France for the best essay on the "Regeneration of Bone." The rebel Confederacy should try to get a recipe for the regeneration of bone and muscle.

A London medical journal states the case of a man who lived a whole year after his back-bone was broken. We mention this as an encouragement and consolation to the Southern Confederacy.

It is said that fear has been known to turn a man's hair from black to white in a single night. Buckner's flag at Fort Donelson underwent that change within a similar period of time.

It is said that in some parts of Mississippi the poor rebels have to subsist on bran. Let them be sure to get it fresh, and then every meal will be "bran new."

A SPEAKER at one of the anniversary meetings in Boston, in referring to his Satanic Majesty, styled him "the original Jefferson Davis."

THE rebels, fearing that the battle may be to the strong, console themselves with the thought that the race is to the swift. According to the best calculation we can make,

Memphis was last ditch No. 101. THE rebels drew Porter on to New Orleans, but

they didn't draw him mild. THE most suitable currency for skedaddlers—Shin

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters.

My 24, 23, 22, 21, 11, 25, 7, 26 is the name of a distinguished

My 18, 16, 17, 3, 2, 22 is what the Yankees are to Southern My 15, 10, 9, 13 is what we should improve My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 is what we should possess. My 14, 17, 23, 20, 21, 18 is what some school boys love to play.

My 11, 19, 20, 7 is a fish. My 12, 8, 15, 19, 26, 3 is what we should not do.

My 1, 2, 23, 22 is a number. My whole was uttered by a wise man, and may be found in the book of Proverbs. Ruby, St. Clair Co., Mich., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker CHARADE.

A. W. D.

All of different form and features; One of us you'll find in fat, And a second is in jet: But a third is set in tin. And a fourth a box is in; And the fifth, if you'll nursue

It will never fly from you. Villa Nova, Norfolk Co., C. W., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A QUESTION FOR SURVEYORS.

Suppose it be required to run a line, of which, some years nce, the bearing was N. 45°, E. 20 chains, and in running this line by the given bearing, the corner is found 20 links to

the left, what is the present bearing of the line? Watertown, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 651.

Answer to Acrostical Enigma:-All is not gold that glitter Answer to Geographical Enigma:—Harriet Beecher Stowe. Answer to Poetical Enigma:- The father gave them \$600 One share was \$200, the other \$400.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:-15, 70795 + inches.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Class, is MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORK-ER, the leading and largest circulated Agricultural, Business and Family Newspaper in America Business Men who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughou the leyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the business season is at hand. Now is the Time for all who wish to adver tise widely and profitably, to select the best medi the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c. n various parts of the country, can attest.

[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] [From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.]

MOORE'S RURAL 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 improvements of the 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 interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times.] IF om the New York Pany 1 nmex.]

MODEN'S RURLI NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of the city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moore charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

Advertisements.

IDER PRESS SCREWS—Five Feet Long, Four Inches Diameter.—These powerful Screws bring out a third more juice than Portable Presses. Send for a Circular Made by L. M. ARNOLD, Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Foundry.

MONEY TO LOAN.—The Monroe Monroe and adjoining counties.

J. E. PIERPONT, Secretary.

649-4teow

Mood, a woming 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 Highest Prizes throughout this country from the three last United States Fairs down to State and Country Fairs without number, also at the great French and English Exhibitions, where it has borne away the highest prizes ever offered for Harvesting Machines.

There were 5,000 of these, Mowers manufactured and sold by Mr. Woon last season, which is the best evidence that the heavy complicated Mowers are being succeeded by lighter, cheaper, and more practical machines. This machine 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.

Mower Combined.

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

The capacity of this Reaper, combined with its perfectly easy draft, fits it as well for the most extensive grain grower 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 a acres of grass per day, doing the work better that is usually done by hand rakers, and with less draft to the team. However cuts a fitty-four inch swath, and is warranted equal to any in the market. I continue, as heretofore, to manufacture the MANNY COMBINED MACHINE, with my lesset improvement, to which I attach the Self-Raker if desired.

Full descriptions of Machines will be found in pamphlet, which

to which I attach the Self-Raker if desired.

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

Price of Wood's Self-Raking Reaper, delivered on the cars at Hoosic Falls.

Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined.

Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined.

Self-Raking Reaper and Mower Combined.

Self-Raking Reaper attached.

Manny Combined.

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