TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 30.3

ROCHESTER, N. Y., -FOR THE WEEL ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 654.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western 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 per sonal 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 realously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces mor Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautifu Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the most polete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

AGRICULTURAL.

THE HARVEST.

HARVEST is a season of toil and of pleasure. It calls for the most incessant and fatiguing exertions of the year; and yet the labor is pleasant, for the farmer works with willing hands, and rejoices at receiving the bountiful reward for past laborsat another fulfillment of the glorious promise that seed-time and harvest shall not fail. He that sows in hope may well reap in joy. We are losing very much that may be considered the poetry of rural life, and particularly of the harvest-field, for the scythe and the sickle are giving place to the mowing machine and the reaper, and the rustic gleaners and the beautiful hay-makers are seen no more, except in pictures of the olden time. Still there is beauty left, and more of leisure for its enjoyment, and a higher appreciation of the beautiful and the true. Who would return to the old-fashioned sickle, or even the cradle, or desire that wives and daughters should spend the long harvest days in raking clover and timothy for the sake of poetical associations. Modern improvements add to our time. wealth, and pleasures; yet, in looking at the good of the past, we are apt to forget present blessings.

In this time of trial, when many hundreds of thousands are taken from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture to engage in deadly strife, it is a great satisfaction to know that Providence is smiling upon the husbandman, and that the coming harvest he a bountiful one in all the Norther This is a blessing for which we can not be too thankful, as a different result would, in the present crisis, have produced financial embarrassment, and perhaps great suffering.

The crop of Hay in this section is light; many old meadows are scarcely worth cutting, while we notice those newly sown are in most cases giving a fair yield, often quite large.

Oats we are somewhat surprised to find good so generally. They are thick on the ground, the straw short, and heading finely. It is the general opinion that the crop will be large, and we are certainly inclined to agree with this opinion, from our own observation.

Corn is backward, uneven, and much in need of good "corn weather." The nights are yet too cold for very rapid advancement, but a few days of warm weather at this stage will make a great improvement. . Immense quantities of Beans have been planted. Almost every farmer has an acre or two, while we hear of some who are growing twenty and even thirty acres. They are looking well, but with this

crop everything depends upon careful harvesting. Potatoes are looking well, but this is usually the case at this season of the year, and we have no sure ty of a crop.

Barley we understand is acknowledged to be fair, and Peas, of which there were a good many sown, are looking tolerably well, though in most cases dwarfed somewhat by the dry weather.

Our great staple, Wheat, we have not seen look as well in ten years before; indeed, some fields we have scarcely ever seen equalled. All varieties are doing well, though the Mediterranean is growing in favor greatly. It is remarkable for its hardiness, and is improving in quality every year. The aphis is to be found in some fields, but not in sufficient numbers to do mischief, and the midge is very scarce, only a few being found on the edges of the fields. Its work here seems accomplished.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

Alsike Clover.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-- Can you tell me something of the value and character of the Alsike clover? Is it valua ble for feeding purposes, and more so than our common red

Alsike Clover (Trifolium hybridum) has not been grown to any extent in this country, and, we judge, has received a far more general trial in Canada. The Canadian Agriculturist says that after a pretty thorough trial in the Province it is very highly approved. All bee-keepers are anxious that this

not able to obtain a particle from our common red clovers. Linnæus considered this clover to be a hybrid between the red and white, and hence the name hybridum. It is sometimes called Swedish clover, and is much cultivated in Alsike, and all the south of Sweden. It was introduced into England about twenty-five years ago, and since that time has gradually increased in favor, and is now much grown both in England and Scotland. It is there the custom to drill in eight or ten pounds per acre on barley or wheat in April, setting the drill very shallow. After harvest the sheep are turned upon it. It will yield on good land two tuns per acre. The Cyclopedia of Agriculture says it is strongly recommended for cold, moist, stiff soils. It resembles the common red clover in duration. stature, and mode of growth, and the Dutch clover in most other respects. The stems are hollow, not creeping, but disposed to spread, unless sown close. when they will attain a height of two or even three feet. The whole plant is smooth, the stipules broad and pointed, the leaflets obovate. The flowers, in loose globular heads or umbels, and turned downwards as they fade, are like those of the Dutch clover, but rather larger, of a rich rose color mixed with white. The pods have usually two seeds only. It has been erroneously said to last fitteen or twenty years, but that is only from the facility with which

in a genial soil. Birds and Insects.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- The people and our wise legislators are doing much to preserve the birds from destruc tion, and to encourage their increase. This is done so that they may destroy the insects that trouble us, that those who have an ear for music may enjoy their songs, and those who have no ear for sweet sounds may have an opportunity for the mprovement of their defective organs. This is well enough, if it pays; but the birds seem to have a strange preference for ripe fruits and grain over nauseous insects, and while I approve of their good taste, I don't know why the farme hould be compelled to keep swarms of birds on the products of his toil. Do you think they earn their living?-that is the question I would like to have discussed.—FARMER, Greece, N

it sheds its seed, and arises self-sown when grown

THE above inquiry is pertinent. Birds are becoming very numerous and tame. A few years since it was occasionally only that we saw a Baltimore Oriole; now they build their nests in all our tall trees, while the robins flock around us in the garden, like chickens, and are so sociable that they will pick cherries from the same tree, and from the same limb, and seem to begrudge us a taste, while the yellow bird robs us of a good many of our choice seed that we would like to save. The presence of these feathered songsters is very pleasant; it gives most of our birds are not choice singers, their notes are sweet, their actions graceful, affording a neverfailing source of pleasure. In the pleasure garden, then, the birds pay, without taking into account any good they do in the destruction of the injurious insects. But, the question asked by "Farmer" is, do the birds pay the one who grows crops for profitwho depends upon the products of the soil for the support of himself and family? Pleasure will not pay store bills, and the sweet notes of the birds are not the kind taken by the collector of taxes. It is said by some farmers, and men, too, of large experience, that our robins and other birds, though they will eat the earth-worm and other inoffensive insects, will not destroy caterpillars, the currant-worm, and other insects that are injurious, and that the war they make upon the strawberries, and cherries, and grain, is far more serious than that upon insects.

We have thought there is scarcely an insect but furnishes food for some of our birds. Last season we noticed a pair of small brown birds at work very industriously among the current-worms, eating them and carrying them off, doubtless to their nest, in large numbers. This was the only bird we have seen eating these worms. We believe, after pretty full investigation, by dissection, and examination of the contents of the stomach, it has been shown that even the robin lives mainly on insects, though in the summer months it makes a dessert of fruit.

Prof. JENKS, of Middleboro, Mass., had robins killed at day-break, noon, and sunset, in villages and in the country, and repeated examinations showed that "insects injurious to vegetation constitute the natural and preferred food of the robin, and that during two-thirds of the year the bird takes no vegetable food whatever. Whenever vegetable food was found in the body, it was only in limited quantities, and mixed with insect food. This was only in the months of June, July, August, and September, and then the vegetable products consisted mainly of elderberries and pokeberries. The edible fruits destroyed were in too minute quantities to warrant complaint. This doubtless is all correct, but though each bird may not take a great quantity of fruit where abundant, we know there is a good deal of complaint of their destructiveness. Of the propriety of encouraging the increase of birds, we have no question, but we know there are farmers in this section who hold different views, and from them we shall be pleased to hear, as we are quite willing to give both sides of the question.

The measure-worm for several years has proved a great annoyance in New York city, and an effort has been made lately to induce the Common clover should be generally grown, for like the white | Council to take some action for their destruction.

it furnishes abundance of honey, while our bees are One proposition is to encurage swallows and martins, by placing boxes ir the trees for nests and shelter, but Dr. TRIMBLE tinks they would be even a disadvantage; for they are notorious fly-catchers, and would destroy the idneumon enemy of the measure-worm, which is mw doing much towards its extirpation, as on examining thirty pupse of this worm in one-half he found the larvæ of the parasite.

A farmer writes us on this subject, that though he has suffered somewhat from crows and blackbirds. and perhaps more than themajority of farmers, from the peculiar location of his land, yet in one year he has received more injury from the wheat midge and from the cut-worm, than from all the birds together in twenty years.

Spelt-Character and Value.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKEL:- I would like to be informed through your paper what spell is — whether it is winter grain or spring grain, and whether it is a good crop to raise, and profitable?-W. A. B., Corfu, Gen. Co., N. Y.

Spelt is a kind of wheat. There are two varieties, called the Larger and Lesser Spelt. They are little cultivated, except in the warmer districts of South-Eastern Europe and the African and Asiatic shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The Larger is the best variety, and the product of the Lesser is so small that it is only cultivated on very poor soils, where it will thrive bester than any other wheat, especially in the warmer climates of Central and Southern Europe. We do not know of its culture in this country, but it would probably be found well adapted to the poor soils of some of our Southern

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE NOUN. WEED.

RURAL reader, allow me to call your attention to this interesting word. It has sundry significations, and each is related to the other.

1. This word is "a general name for any plant that is useless or troublesome. The word, therefore, has no definite application to any plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denom

Perhaps you thought you knew what the word meant before—and perhaps you did—probably so; but it will do no harm to review the subject, especially since it is timely to do so. Thus far, WEBSTER. And the word is a noun—the name of a thing; and, according to the definition, a very noxious thing, if left to "grow among corn, grass, or in the hedges." It evidently ought not to be allowed to grow. As soon as a plant is found to be a weed, growing with other crops, it should be can be better or more successfully and satisfactorily done than the present month.

But this noun has a still broader signification. It is applied to some plants that are not popularly regarded as weeds. It is safe to say that every plant that grows where it is not wanted, is a weed, in its relation to the crop upon which it is trespassing. If rye is stretching its tall stem above the winter wheat, it is a weed, and should be gathered and burned now. The value of the wheat crop is injured by it. Oats in the spring wheat are pestiferous weeds, and it will pay the farmer well to see that they are plucked up by the roots, wherever they appear.

It is regarded by many farmers a questionable practice to mix small grains before seeding, where feed is the object. For instance, it is a practice among some farmers, to sow barley and oats together, mixing the seed before sowing. It is often claimed, by those who practice it, that the aggregate crop per acre is greater than that produced by sowing them singly. There are other farmers who aver that, on two acres, the aggregate amount of grain will be greater, with the same. preparation of soil and the same quantity of seed. if one acre is devoted exclusively to oats and the other to barley, than if the seed is mixed as above.

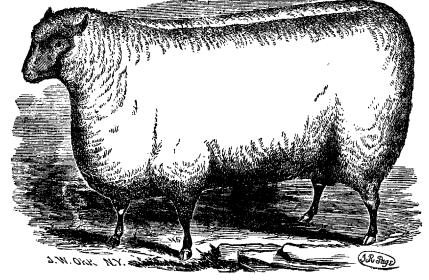
I refer to this subject here as bearing upon the argument against the amalgamation of different species of grain. As a rule, in these mixtures, one species or the other becomes a weed. The neat farmer will not mix grains in the field; and all straggling plants, of whatever species of grain, if allowed to mature seed, depreciate the value of the crop.

This last named class of weeds may be called relative weeds; but there is a long list of absolute weeds, against which unceasing warfare must be waged continually. Now is the time to do it. before the seed forms and drops. Now is the time to apply the ounce of prevention which is said to be so much more effective than the pound of cure, another year. This is the month when the plants of which this noun is the name will grow faster and do more damage than at any other season of the year. They rob all cultivated plants of the "sweet nutrition"

which goes to feed the world. There are annual, biennial, and perennial weeds: and these may be again subdivided into different classes, according to their nature and habits.

ANOTHER SIGNIFICATION. 2. "A vestment - any garment which is put on - mour

ing apparel." It seems to me most fitting that this Saxon word



WEBB SOUTH DOWN BUCK, "FRANK."

Among the South-Down flocks in this country, | ance of higher feeding or warmer shelter than any that of Mr. J. C. TAYLOR, of Holmdel, N. J., is humane man ought to provide for his animals, he prominent, and we take pleasure in portraying another of his bucks of the WEBB stock, and in referring to his Show and Sale—to take place September 3d, as advertised in this paper. As aforetime stated in the Rural, Mr. Taylor has devoted some twelve years to the establishment of his flock, and paid extraordinary prices for stock animals, thereby securing some of the best bucks in Mr. WEBB's celebrated flock. We have never seen Mr. TAYLOR'S flock, but have good authority for commending it to the public. One of the editors of the Country Gentleman visited Mr. T. in February last, and published an interesting account of his flock and management, from which we make the following extract:

"Mr. TAYLOR'S South-Down flock now includes about 75 breeding ewes, of which say 25 are imported; 16 ewe lambs, and 17 ram lambs. He has also six stock rams: four imported-'No. 89,' which was purchased for Mr. T., as our readers remember, at Jonas Webe's great sale in 1861, for about \$1,300; 'Reserve,' purchased from Mr. WEBB in 1860, and two yearling rams, purchased at the same time as 'No. 89.' The other two rams are called Young Prize' and 'Vigor,' and are sons of the ram imported by Mr. T. in 1858, and called 'World's Prize,' from his having won the prize at the great to California; that year was a remarkably successful one for Mr. T., and among other shipments then made to the Pacific coast, he mentioned one lot of 14 head, for which \$1,400 was paid him.

"From the liberal outlay made by Mr. T., during the past seven or eight years, and especially in the determination shown by him for three years past, to secure the best he could obtain in England, at whatever cost, I expected much, and yet was scarcely prepared to find so many evidences of a straightforward, practical common sense manifested in his views and transactions, rather than of any wild enthusiasm on the one hand, or of mere 'Yankee 'cuteness' on the other. Believing that he can breed more healthy and hardy lambs by an avoid- the shoulder, where he particularly excels."

keeps the flock in open yards with shedding attached, and states, I doubt not with the most entire truth, that South-Downs will keep in better order and even grow fat upon no greater allowance of food than would be required to maintain an equal number of ordinary 'natives.' Believing that this improvement in mutton sheep is a matter to which far more general attention must be given in coming years, and that the South-Down supplies the best means of reaching that end, it is his design and desire to limit his sales so far as possible to males, or to let their services by the season, where this is preferred to a purchase - 'Young Prize' as one instance among others, having been let for the season of 1861 for \$80 to Mr. John Worth of Chester county, Pa., a well-known and careful breeder-since it is in this way that the flock can be made to produce the most general and lasting effect. Believing that, starting where British breeders at present stand, and where Mr. WEBB is leaving off, he can fully 'hold his own' as regards the points of excellence peculiar to the South-Downs, his importations include representatives of different families, so that there need be no in-and-in breeding of near relatives, and he is watching with great care the results of combinations between the individuals of the flock, and the life and beauty to the lawn and garden; and though attacked. There is no season of the year when it most of our birds are not choice singers, their notes can be better or more successfully and satisfactorily it may be added, was sold for \$1,000 in 1859, to go advance. Of the merits of 'No. 89' and 'Reserve,' or of the other imported animals, I need not speak, but it would be wrong to pass by those bred upon the place without a single remark as to the evidence they afford of the success of Mr. TAYLOR'S efforts. We examined a pen of ten yearling ewes, all but one of them sired by 'World's Prize,' who proved himself very clever as a stock getter, imparting his close fleece, full chest, width of shoulders, spring of rib, and excellence behind, in a marked degree. The lambs by 'Reserve' are promising well; there are 14 of them rams and 12 females, some of them reproducing admirably the deep chest, straightness of back and belly, and good hind quarters of the sire, and all of them very full and strong behind

> describe a condition of sorrow. Few who have passed by a deserted dwelling, no matter how fine its architecture and how elaborate its ornaturefew who have passed such a home after it has been neglected one season, or even a few months of a single season, but will appreciate the significance of this mournful application of the word. The land and the people both mourn, where weeds cumber the ground. The effect of their growth is always impoverishing to both the soil and the people who live upon its products. They destroy hopes, blight prospects of plenty and enjoyment, and levy a heavy burthen of labor upon the generation which undertakes their extermination. It is certainly proper to call all emblems of mourning, "weeds," and to find, in the existence of a weed, cause for mourning. THE VERB. WEED.

3. "To free from noxious plants; to take away; to free from anything hurtful or offensive; to weed!"

Now we have reached the practical part of the subject—the active verb. I have anticipated it somewhat, and do not propose to use a mass of verbiage to prove that it is time to weed, or to define what to weed, or how to weed it.

And yet the subject is worthy serious attention.

No argument is needed to show that it is time to weed. Especially in the West, where rains have predominated, these hot July days bring forward the weeds with alarming rapidity. The gardens are rank with them; they are overshadowing all the virtuous plants with ostentation, so characteristic

What to weed, is by no means an idle question. The gardens must be kept clean; for the condition of the flower and kitchen garden is an index of the should be applied not only to name a class of plants degree of inbred refinement and intelligence which that are noxious and worse than useless, but to presides over the establishment.

The field crops—such as corn, sorghum, potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangels, &c. - must be kept clean, or their profit becomes a myth. The annual and biennial plants that usually prevail on such fields, may be killed if cut off below the point where the seed-leaf originates.

The small grains need weeding. The dock, thistle, daisy, cockle, couch grass, wild mustard, rag weed, &c., which infest the fields, should be rooted out. The chess should be pulled from the winter wheat; or, if it predominates, it should be plowed under deep, before the germ of the seed is matured enough to reproduce itself.

The pastures should be cleaned of all noxious plants which scatter seed or increase from the root. In the West, I am sorry to say, many of the terrible pests which trouble Eastern farmers are getting an alarming foothold, because of the ignorance, indolence, or carelessness, of too many of our farmers. The Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense) has its feet firmly planted in a few localities, and the work of extermination has hardly been broached. It spreads with great rapidity here, and the deep, porous nature of the prairie soils enables it to root far down. The surest process of extermination is defoliation, and the work should commence at once and continue during the present and succeeding month. It should not be permitted to remain long enough above ground to take breath.

There are other thistles here, some of them entrenching themselves strongly, and advancing their lines with great rapidity. The common pasture thistle (Cirsium pumilum) is very common on the farms of a certain (and not very reputable) class of farmers. Cirsium altissimum is also found here, and is altogether too common. There are others, with

less noxious habits. Then there is that inveterate "stick-tight," whethTO YOUR

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

er in the ground or to you clothing, the burdock, (Lappa major, GERTN.,) which is keeping pace with all other progressive things, whether "encouraged to settle" in any particular locality or not. It will do any dyspeptic farmer good to dig roots enough daily to keep him supplied with its "soothing sirup" for his blood.

There is one other noxious weed I will claim space to mention, because it has been recommended by some queer people because of the intrinsic value of its fruit for pies! I refer to the common elder (Sambucus Canadensis.) It is second only to the Canada thistle as a nuisance, and is equally as worthy general cultivation. It propagates from both the root and the seed. It produces the latter abundantly, and ramifies all the adjoining country with the former. It is an unmitigated nuisance, and ought not to be tolerated in a neighborhood, all gardeners to the contrary notwithstanding.

To weed! Why, my dear sir, there is a heap of it to do! The text has a practical, physical, and moral application, as well as an agricultural and commercial importance. It will do you good to think upon the use and significance of weeds, while you bend over your hoe to pluck them up or drive. your plow to cover them. They teach important lessons, if we only read their language.

WHERE TO CUT PRAIRIE HAY.

IT is not generally known by new settlers in the West, that there is a great difference in the value of the wild prairie hay of the sloughs and that cut upon the uplands. The upland hay is much preferred by those who have had experience in feeding it. It is shorter and does not yield so much per acre, but it is much more nutritious and healthful for stock.

If the bottoms contain a large proportion of blue joint and red top, it is of course more valuable; but the red top is not always found in the sloughs, unless it has been sown there.

Prairie hay is more valuable if cut earlier than is the practice. This is experience given me by men who put up and feed hundreds of tuns annually. It ought to be in the stack in July and August. But we see men cutting prairie hay in September and October, as often as in the former months. It is a good practice to secure hay even in October, if the supply secured previously is inadequate; but it is not the best policy to wait until that time before providing for stock.

WHAT INCREASES THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF OUR FIELDS.

1. CAREFUL preparation of the ground. Draining when the soil is wet. Deep and careful plowing. The plowing of the Arabs in Palestine is not much better than our harrowing, and their crops are in proportion. A field near me was drained by tile, in the wet places, then well plowed, subsoiled and manured, and in three or four years it produced a remarkable growth of trees, and gave abundance of fruit for the family.

2. Careful selection of seed. Poor seed, as general rule, produces its like. A little pains in the selection of the best seed, will often add materially to the amount of the produce.

3. Careful tillage. Hoeing, plowing, cultivating, all aid in the productiveness of the soil. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Doubtless the more labor a man bestows in this way, the more he will be rewarded in the harvest.

4. Again, the amount of rain and heat from heaven has much to do with the productiveness of the ground. A cold and frosty season, or a wet and damp one, may take away much from the natural fruitfulness of the ground; or where the heat is abundant and the rain plenty, and all things favorable, they will sometimes add greatly to the yield of harvests. In other words, there are causes beyond the reach of human ingenuity and skill which are affecting our crops. The best prepared ground and the most careful cultivation, cannot always insure abundance. A frost, a drouth, or an unpropitious heaven, may frustrate all one's labors. This leads to another cause, which enters largely into the productiveness of the ground, and which we are in

danger of overlooking. 5. He that created the earth has a specific object for it to accomplish. Nothing was made in vain. or to be abused or misused. An all-wise God has a design for every thing to accomplish. If men work in harmony with that design, they can of course produce larger results than if the right seasons, you can do much better than if you run contrary to nature in that respect,that is, contrary to the wishes of the Creator. If any one undertakes to accomplish the same object which God has in view, it requires no proof to believe that he will be successful. Where men work with the divine working, a better result is of course to be obtained. One cannot raise corn in winter, nor make ice in summer. To succeed, he must obey the laws of the Creator. And further, the more of these laws he takes into consideration, and the more of them he observes, the greater of course will be his chances of success. If in all things we could work with Gop, doubtless the divine blessing would work wonderfully in our favor. In a certain case, He told the Israelites, "I will command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years."-Lev. 25: 21. It were surely irrational to believe that He who created all things cannot, if He choose, make them produce more at one time than another. Cannot He show His divine pleasure in the productiveness of the fields as well as by His grace and spirit? He promised His people that if they would keep His commandments, He would bless the fruit of their land, their corn, their wine, and their oil, the increase of their kine, and the flocks of their sheep.-Deut. 7:13. And so, in certain seasons they had abundance; and again, when the people displeased Him, they had famine, bad harvests, and trouble. This is not an old and forgotten truth only. A slight effort of reason will convince any one that GoD has as specific a purpose to work out now as ever. He wants to use the around, also under the cross sills. Particular dicreation and the works of His hands to accomplish His designs as much at the present moment as at in making the wall rat and skunk tight. When the beginning. And He will accomplish those designs. If men will aid Him in performing His will on earth, doubtless they will obtain much larger results than in any other way. God wants men to be social, benevolent, doing good to each other. He wants all His gifts to be used for the benefit of the world. But if men take and use them

lence and the kingdom of heaven first, then we may expect the blessing of heaven to abound in our harvests as well as in our hearts. Where the Creator of all things is pleased, all things will work well.

Here, then, are five things to be attended to by farmers and others, in connection with their labors in the field. May neither one of them be omitted. NA.

EASTERN NEBRASKA-PRODUCTS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-As we now have a Homestead bill, granting land to the landless, a brief description of this section of the wild West may be of interest to some of your readers. The eastern part of Nebraska furnishes a good opportunity for set fing under the provisions of this bill.

The soil here is of the best quality - producing under a good state of cultivation, and in a favorable season, from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat, and fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre. Owing to the late cold weather of last spring, the wheat harvest this season will be light. Timber is scarce and of inferior quality,—about enough, perhaps, to furnish settlers with fuel and a little fencing till timber and hedge fences can be grown. Considerable timber is being planted, and some who planted groves five years ago begin now to use of them for fuel. The country is well watered. Small creeks formed by springs are found coursing through the prairie in all directions, watering nearly every square mile of land.

I see nothing to render the country otherwise than healthy, excepting, perhaps, along the river bottoms, where the ague may find a foothold. We have a long summer, with warm days and cool nights. The winter, though short, is rendered somewhat tedious by the high winds.

It is thought that this will prove to be an excel lent fruit country, if sufficient care is taken in protecting orchards by planting groves around them. There was a good peach crop here last year, and there is a fine prospect for a crop this season. Wild fruit, such as plums, grapes, gooseberries, cherries, &c., is abundant.

Nebraska City, on the Missouri river, a town of about three thousand inhabitants, affords perhaps the best market in the Territory. A vast amount of produce and goods is taken from this point to supply the Pike's Peak gold region. Fifteen miles westward from Nebraska City may be found plenty of good government land, offering itself to the settler gratis-saying, in generous words, come and accept my treasures, "without money and without price."

But a home in the West is not found without some privations and disadvantages; and he who has a comfortable habitation of his own in the East, with no other attraction to the West than to increase his wealth, had better be contented to remain in the enjoyment of his old possessions that he may have spent long years in rendering comfortable and attractive. But the young man of limited means, who is not over-anxious to grow rich in a day, but can be content to travel the slow and sure way to competence, let him come to the West. And he that is laboring under the burden of debt and mortgage and large interest, will probably never have reason to regret it if he proceeds at once to collect his effects, make his way to a homestead in the wild West which Government grants, and here plant his vine and fig tree," where no wealthy, close-fisted landlord can molest him. Happy is he who can walk forth in an hour of leisure upon his own broad acres, and feel that it is his-all his own-from the center of the earth up to the clouds or the blue above;" and still more happy if he hopes to find his real estate reaches into heaven.

Nebraska City, N. T., 1862.

HOW TO HEAD THE SKUNKS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In the RURAL of the 5th inst. there is an extract from the American Agriculturist, showing up the beauties and usefulness of that nocturnal visitor the skunk. My experience has not impressed me very favorably toward him. Many have been the times, in the earlier settlement of this country, when I have been aroused from my quiet slumbers, in the small hours of dark and stormy nights, to go forth with lantern and bludgeon or musket in hand, at the earnest solicitation of poor biddy, who, in her little coop beside the kitchen door, with all maternal kindness, was rearthey work against it. If you plant and sow at | ing her little family of chicks until they were large enough for a good pot-pie - which every farmer's good housewife knows so well how to make. Under such circumstances, biddy never makes a false alarm: and if you hear her earnest entreaties on a dark night, you may be sure his skunkship is on hand for the lion's share of her little brood.

> For several years past, in the fall of the year, when my barn has been full of hav, straw, &c., one or more of the "varmints" have taken possession of the bay, where they have staid all winter, or until the bay became emptied of its contents, when they have retreated in "good order" to some neighboring field, there to quietly wait until the barn was refilled, when they have returned to take undisturbed possession of their old quarters. My barn, like most others built at an early day in a new country, was not underpinned with a stone wall, but stone placed only under the corners and posts, the boards reaching to the ground; hence Mr. Skunk had little trouble in taking possession. Many cold wintry mornings, in going forth at early dawn to feed the bleating lambs, the lowing cow, or neighing horse, has my nasal organ been saluted with his unmistakable presence, although no quadruped was to be seen except by the eye of faith.

Finally, feeling as an eminent statesman is reputed to have said, that "our sufferings is intolerable." I firmly resolved that no more skunks should ever again winter around my buildings. Accordingly, when the barn was emptied the past spring, I had it raised to the desired height, and a trench dug under the sills and filled with small stones. A strong stone wall was then laid under the sills all rections were given to the mason to spare no pains this was done, I felt that the job was only half accomplished. Having a quantity of small stones at hand, which, like Paddy's milk, had been "lying around loose" until they had become an eye-sore, I resolved to put them in the bottom of the bay, and thus kill two birds with one stone. Team and hands were therefore set at work, and small stones enough

undertake to invade the "sacred soil" of my barn bay, he will find his nasal organ and claws will be very much shortened before he gets safely ensconced in his old home. HARVEY HAYNES. Coldwater, Mich., July, 1862.

THE COMMISSIONEROF AGRICULTURE.

[From the New York Argus.]

WE have diligently and conscientiously labored to obtain, in behalf of the farmers of the United States, some information especting the Commissioner placed at the headof the new Agricultural Department of the Government, and at last our efforts have been attended with some degree of success. The communication which we publish below affords the first geam of light upon this important question, and we know the farmers of the country will thank us or even so small a contribution to the general stick of knowledge.

So far as Mr. Newton's qualifications appear from the communication blow, they are of a practical character and creditable to him. To know good butter, and especiall to know how to make it, is an accomplishment o' no small value. That fact we consider established, three Presidents having borne him testimony; now will somebody tell us what are the other qualications of Commissioner Newton?

This is a subject upon which the President has no right to trifle with the interests and feelings of the great body of farmers throughout the country. Possibly his appointee is "the right man in the right place," but thus fir the fact has not been demonstrated. It would be an insult to the agriculturists of the country, which we are sure President Lincoln would not willingly offer, to place a man over their great intrests, who does not possess the confidence of thefarmers, or the qualifications to sustain himself inthe high position.

If, as appears probable, a mistake has been made by the appointing power, either through a lack of acquaintance with Mr. Newton's qualifications, or a failure to apprehend the standard of fitness which the people will insist upon, the President should lose no time in repairing the error in the only mode left open to him. Of one thing we can most respectfully assure the President-the farmers of the country will not quietly submit to any such imputation upon their intelligence, as the appointment of a person to this high position who lacks the requisite qualifications for the duties devolving upon the head of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

WHO IS ISAAC NEWTON?

This inquiry, copied into your valuable journal from the RURAL NEW-YOKKER, has set on foot much investigation. I will contribute my mite to the general stock of knowledge to be obtained, in respect to the man who has so suddenly been elevated to be Government Chief among farmers. Newton (not Sir Isaac, but Mr. Isaac) first came into public life, as is believed, as a purveyor of Table Butter for the White House, during the Presidency of General Pierce. He was represented ratio Butter for the winter house, turning the Free idency of General Pierce. He was represented then to be a worthy man who had access, as owner or otherwise, to a small dairy farm near Philadelphia, and thus to be able to supply an excellent product. During the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan, Newton removed his butter vending establishment.

Newton removed his butter vending establishment to Washington, and continued to furnish the occupants of the White House, and other customers. On the accession of President Lincoln, Newton was, in his business, useful and convenient at the White House, as he was to all his customers, and the end has been his nomination to be Superintendent of the new Department of Agriculture.

Whether Mr. Newton is fitted for the very onerous and novel duties of the post to which the partiality of the President has assigned him, others can judge better than the writer of this. It does not however, require much intelligence to perceive that the Superintendent of the Agricultural Bureau of the United States should at least be the equal in learning and agricultural experience to the majority learning and agricultural experience to the majority of the intelligent farmers of the land. Mr. Newton may be a man whose mind is informed by much general reading disciplined by critical examination of the science of agriculture, enlarged by frequent communication with the best agriculturists of the communication with the best agricultural united States, enriched by observation of agricultural industry in England and on the Continent, and more than all, his past life may be such as to develop high executive faculties; if he is such a man, then probably no motive but the public good inspired his nomination to the Senate. My belief is, however, that if some of the great farmers of New York or New England were to meet Newton and converse with him five minutes on any subject, they would have very distinct notions of his fitness for the position to which he has been assigned. CHEMUNG.

Aural Spirit of the Bress.

Self-Fastening Door-Catch.

My plan for a self-fastening door-catch, says correspondent of the American Agriculturist, I will order. My stable door fastens with an outside catch, in the jamb or door post. When the door is opened and swung back to the side of the barn, the latch drops into a similar catch fastened to the weather boards, which holds it firmly. It will cost but a few cents to fasten doors in this way. I find this simple contrivance of very great service, as it enables stock to go in and out in safety.

Breeding from Young Sows.

THE Maine Farmer says "it is quite common to breed from young sows, say fall pigs, to come in with a litter of pigs when one year old, a practice to be utterly condemned, and if continued in the same family for a few generations of the swine, they will be found to dwindle down from three or four hundred hogs to two or three hundred. It is much better to keep the sow three or four years, or even much longer. They have been kept some fifteen years to advantage. The hog is some years in his natural state in maturing. It is a fact well known, at least to every Irishman in the "ould" country, that pigs from old sows will grow into hogs some thirty or forty pounds heavier than those from young ones.

Harvesting Wheat.

FROM a prize essay upon this topic in the American Agriculturist, we clip the following paragraph: Cut wheat as soon as the straw presents a golden appearance below the head to the first joint. The grain will be somewhat soft, but there need be no fear of shrinkage; it will produce more and better flour per bushel than if let stand until it becomes thoroughly dry. Bind in small sheaves; put them in a stook capped with two sheaves securely bound on. Put up in this manner, wheat will stand through a long spell of wet weather without any for selfish purposes, for sin, for crime and shame, can were drawn to cover the bottom about one foot thick. We expect things to go on as smoothly as when used for the good of men? If men pervert the productions of the harvest, can they expect them to be as abundant as when they are made to benefit the people and cause of God? In other words, when we put goodness and righteousness and truth and benevo-

Thus much for protection against skunks; and it for seed, which will save the expense of transportais my opinion that should his skunkship ever again tion, and will command fifty cents more per bushel than an ordinary article, and in proof of the above theory I will give you the result of two fields treated as I have prescribed. From one acre and four rods. forty-three and one-half bushels, sold for seed at two dollars per bushel. On the other field I sowed fourteen and one-half bushels, and harvested three hundred and fifteen bushels.

A Chapter about Ditching.

JOHN FOSTER, of Cumberland, Guernsey Co.. Ohio, one of the best farmers in the Union, has sent to the Ohio Farmer a chapter from his experience in ditching. Hear him:

I have on my farm two creeks, which at one time ran zig-zag, nearly all over two hundred acres of my best bottom land, thus rendering useless twentysix acres. By ditching, I have shortened the creeks and saved over twenty-three acres. This is now the best land on my farm-so rich that I have manured my garden from portions of it. We met with great opposition at first, from our "old and experienced" neighbors, who thought ditching a humbug.

THE MONEY GAIN.

Thus giving an increase in value, of ... 10.400
The cost of all this was ... 3,415

But this is only part of my gain; for I raised, on sixty acres of the bottom land, which, before ditching, could only be plowed in patches, sixty bushels of corn to the acre, in 1853, which brought me, in cash, \$720; besides \$100 worth of pumpkins, and \$60 in pasture-in all, \$880. The cost of raising the crop was \$4.33; per acre, and as I did not have it to harvest, the whole expense was \$260. Thus, the clear gain on sixty acres, the first year that I could work it, was six hundred and twenty dollars. Indeed, all my ditching, and similar improvements, have already brought me back five times their cost, so that all I get from them hereafter will be clear gain.

I have, from time to time, widened and deepened the creek drains, with spade and plow, and they are now, by the help of the floods, eight to ten feet deep, and twenty-four feet wide, and rarely overflow. The wet spots I have underdrained with wood. much to my satisfaction; but I prefer tile, if I had them. I am about to get a tile machine, and when I get it in use, you shall hear from me again.

Cultivation of Winter Wheat.

FROM a prize essay in the American Agriculturist, on this topic, we select the following paragraphs: Wheat, one of the greatest staples of the country, if rightly managed, may be made one of the most profitable of our cereals, upon almost any soil. Twenty years' experience has demonstrated to me that we hardly need fail of success, if the following mode of proceeding be strictly followed:

Selection of Seed .- Select none but the best seed of bearded wheat. The white chaff is preferable, it being worth some ten cents more per bushel in Eastern markets. Prepare a strong brine - do not depend upon old beef or perk brine—and wash as long as any filth or immature grain rises to the surface. By this process we shall expel from two to three quarts of foul seed and shrunken grain per bushel, from what would be called an "extra" article. Seed prepared in this manner will send up none but the most hardy and vigorous plants, consequently will be less liable to winter-kill; and as like produces like, we may look for an article in the increase equal if not superior to that which was sown. Add three quarts of dry, fresh-slaked lime to every bushel of wheat; mix up thoroughly two days, or two weeks, previous to sowing. This is important - neglect the lime, and nine times out of ten you will have more or less smut, which will depreciate the value of the wheat.

Preparation of Ground, Seeding, &c .- The ground, if rich and strong enough, may be sown after peas, otherwise, after summer fallow. In either case, manure on the surface, and plow or drag in with the rheat. I prefer to use about fifteen acre thus prepared; then, after sowing thinly, to plow it in. The seed, by coming in immediate contact with the manure, receives a thrifty and vigorous start, which it otherwise would not attain. This I think is highly important to insure success. I have never used the drill, but in its stead Ide's culivator. which answers a good purpose. If you harrow in the seed, in no case roll afterwards, as the inequalities of the surface will prevent the snow from blowing off, and the plants will be less liable to be affected give you, which is cheap and not liable to get out of by frost. But if covered with a drill or cultivator, this precaution is unnecessary, the seed being so much deeper, and the roots less exposed. When the ground is settled in spring, go over with a heavy roller; it covers many exposed roots and often adds five to seven bushels per acre.

Have the ground well pulverized for sowing; it is useless to sow on lumpy and badly prepared soil. In case there is no manure to be had, cover the surface immediately after sowing and before the wheat starts, with a light layer of straw; the wheat in a short time will come through, and prevent it from blowing off. The straw will act as a mulch, and the ground being shaded will retain the moisture; and the soil is not very poor, you may expect a good paying crop. Two and-a-half bushels salt per acre tends to prevent rust, makes the straw strong and bright, and gives the young wheat a dark color. If any one doubts the truth of this statement, I hope he will make the experiment, and my word for it, he will at once adopt the practice. I know of no better mode to prevent the ravages of the midge than early sowing, and even this sometimes fails The last week in August, or the first in September, I would prefer, but this depends upon circum I would prefer, but this depends upon circumstances; if the weather is dry and not, I would rather wait until October. Some years since I made an experiment to test early and late sowing. One piece was sowed the last week in August; one the last week in September, and one the middle of October, on the same kind of soil and treated in every respect alike. There was no difference in the time of ripening or in the quality of the grain, but the earliest sowed produced the longest heads, consequently yielded more per acre.

I do not sow plaster on wheat, as it tends to rust, and increases the bulk of straw but not of grain.

and increases the bulk of straw but not of grain.

Inquiries and Answers.

THE TURKEYS IN TROUBLE .- Will some of the nume

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—Since our last report, we have had considerable wet weather in Western New York-yet, though more than desired, no material damage has thus far ensued. Farmers are in the midst of clover haying, and some have commenced cutting wheat. In this immediate section the weather has been showery (and very wet) from Saturday to the time of writing (Tuesday noon)—preventing the curing of hay and gathering of grain cut the latter part of last week.

Though very unfavorable for haying and harvesting, the wet weather has been highly advantageous to spring crops and newly stocked ground. No damage is anticipated, except to clover hay, and if the weather becomes fair in two or three days, that crop will be secured. With fair weather, considerable wheat will probably be harvested the present week, though the crop is generally late.

USE MORE LADOR-SAVING MACHINERY, &c. - The Farm Implements, Machines, &c., &c., advertised in this and recent numbers of the Rural, are generally first class, and must attract the notice and patronage of cultivators over a wide extent of country. In no July during the past twelve years have we advertised so many valuable machines as in the present—a fact which indicates improvement and enterprise in the right direction, and also an intelligent appreciation of this journal as a medium of communication with the Agricultural and Horticultural public. At a time when the harvest is plenty and laborers scarce—and especially when every man who can be spared is needed to defend and save the country producers are in duty bound to avail themselves of the advantages of labor-saving machinery as far as possible, and we are glad that manufacturers are so well prepared to supply what is wanted. Every improvement that will save time and muscle is worthy of serious attention at such a period; and the speedy adoption of such as are within the reach and means of farmers and others, would enable them to at once spare the 300,000 men just called for to prosecute—and, Gop willing, successfully terminate - the War for the Union. Friends, now is the time for both thought and action on this important subject!

THE WOOL MARKET.—As will be seen by our quotations, and reports from other sections, the Wool Market is still firm, and prices advancing. Thus far prices have advanced more rapidly than we predicted, or could expect, before the market opened. Of course we do not regret having suggested to producers that a delay in selling their wool would not be a losing business-though at that time the commercial papers were talking the other way. Wool growers who have not sold their clips are fortunate, but whether it is wise to hold for a material advance over present rates is a question which each must de-

- The Daily Democrat (this city), of the 22d inst., has the following logical paragraph on the price of wool, though we cannot indorse what is said to be "thought by many," that the stanle will reach "as high as seventy-five cents per pound":

"The price of wool has steadily advanced since the opening of the market for the sale of this season's clip, which opened at prices ranging from thirty to forty cents per pound. It has now reached, for extra fine lots, fifty cents per pound. There are a number of causes to produce this result, among which are the high price of cotton and the extraordinary demand for woolen fabrics for soldiers' wear. Cotton was selling in New York on Saturday last at fifty cents per pound. There is a wide margin in the relative value of the two staples, and hitherto the margin has been in favor of wool which has always commanded double the price of cotton. It is thought by many that the standard of value of wool must be raised by the natural laws of trade, and that the price of this article will have an upward tendency, reaching as high as seventy-five cents per pound. This theory may be incorrect, yet the clothing of an additional army of 300,000 almost entirely with woolen fabrics, must of necessity increase the demand for, and enhance the price of wool."

THE CLOSING SALE OF JONAS WEBB'S SOUTH-DOWN FLOCK, which took place at Babraham, on the 18th ult., was attended by President Cornell and Secretary Johnson, of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, and several other Americans now in England. In a letter to the Society's Journal, Col. Johnson says: -" We found a remarkably fine lot of yearling lambs, the last of the Babraham stock. A large company of intelligent farmers and others were present not only from England and Scotland, but also from France, Austria, Hungary, and, I think, Silesia, who were among the purchasers. bucks, 58 pens of ewes of five each, sold, and the work was most admirably done. The sale was rapidly carried on; not a controversy arose as to bids, and every thing was in complete order. An interregnum of an hour for a lunch, such as we do not often see in America, enabled us to stand the fatigue of the day. The sale was a capital one. Mr. CORNELL bid off nine bucks and three pens of ewes, and the animals will do credit to his judgment when they reach our shores. The highest price buck was 140 guineas, and the highest pen of ewes, I think, 201/2 guineas each. The whole amount of the sales last £10,926 6 6 year, 967 sheep, This year, rams 148, ewes 289—437 6,720 8 0

£17,646 14 6 The largest amount ever realized for a sale stock by one individual, I believe, to be found on record."

GRAIN TRADE OF THE NORTH-WEST .- According to tables in the Chicago Tribune, the total receipts of grain in Chicago and Milwaukee during the past six months have been:

bushels. 7,096,229 103,289 135.912 Corn 10,142,475
Rye 989,813
Oats 449,818
Barley 499,504 83,970 51,589 Barley Total 20,284,579 7,479,960

The following table shows the comparative receipts of flour and grain in Chicago during the first six months of the past

1861 1860

The receipts of wheat (and flour reduced) at Milwauke and Chicago alone, have been over 15,000,000 bushels; and the Tribune estimates that to add those of Racine. Kenosha Waukegan, &c., the total for Lake Michigan ports would reach 20,000,000 bushels.

MORE GOOD DRAINING TILE.—The tile makers are waking up-improving every week. The enterprise and competition mong inventors and makers of tile machines, and manufac turers of tile, will soon accomplish two long-sought desiderata-produce a superior article, and furnish it at a reasonable These remarks are suggested on receiving some very smooth and well-finished specimens of both pipe and horseshoe tile from the yard of Mr. L. BUCKLAND, near this city. They were made by LA TOURRETTE'S Tile Machine, hereto fore highly commended to our readers. The testimony given in our Special Notice column is corroborative of what has already been published concerning the value of this machine.

A GOOD WOOL CLIP.-Mr. C. L. HAYDEN, of Wyoming, N. Y., has a flock of 244 Spanish Merino sheep from whi he has this season sheared 1,6241/2 lbs. of wool-all the sheep being well washed except the first seventeen enumerated below. The flock consists of 1 five year old buck; 8 yearing bucks; 8 yearling ewes; 110 breeding ewes, which raised 96 lambs; 68 yearling and two year old ewes; 39 yearling and two year old wethers. An average weight of 6 lbs. 10% ounces shows that Mr. H. must have a superior flock. How many Western New York wool growers can equal this clip?

THE RURAL IN THE BORDER STATES .- During the past few weeks we have received many gratifying letters and remittances from the Border States, especially from Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. They are mostly from Union men, who have either been driven from their homes by the rebellion, or absent engaged in the war, and recently returned. Some were for months within the rebel lines, and of course beyond the reach of the United States mails, but avail themselves of the first opportunity to renew their subscriptions to the RUBAL. In resuming the acquaintance we congratulate our friends upon their improved prospects and unfaltering loyalty to "the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws."

HORTICULTURAL.

IN-DOOR GARDENING.

Ar the present time our stands are "filled" with a single plant; one great white azalea, standing with drooping boughs and its lily-like blossoms makes a more lovely picture than a dozen colors. Low-growing mosses, little ferns, cyclamens, and blue scillas are, for such, a ground-work among the most appropriate. How to keep these things healthy ought not to be difficult. The grand thing for this is to provide a cover! It is perfectly absurd the way in which people think of what they see their plants suffer, wholly forgetful of their acuter sufferings where given up to the tender mercies of housemaids and their brooms; good housemaids doubtless cover up the furniture, but they are the last gardeners to whom I would trust my plants. Fancy the plants—groups of fragile flowers at the point of every spray-and fancy the covering, even though perhaps it is light, thrown over these and resting against or knocking off the petals! The very first step taken towards making flowers last will, I am sure, be found in something like Chinese lanterns. Great thin paper or transparent linen covers, made up on slender frames, and put over the stands each night like a large bell glass. There is always some slight change at night in the temperature of a room, and a plan like this equalizes and confines that air which surrounds the plants. It protects them from dust, and more than all it shelters them from the draughts that are prevalent in the early morning.

This being arranged, a regular morning's task should be to see what plants require water, everything being watered always with warm water. Azaleas in blossom should be daily watered, and sometimes it is practicable to bedew the foliage from the side away from the window, so as a little to refresh the foliage of the undergrowth, without letting water fall on the open blossoms. Sometimes, too, while a plant is blossoming, there is a sort of gap between two sets of blossom; with roses and azaleas this very often happens. Then the foliage and bids can have a thorough dewing. The cyclamens, also, in which I so exceedingly delight, derive untold benefit from a proper washing every few days or so. The foliage looks charming when kept so fresh and clean, and a plant I had last November beginning then to blossom, has now got unwards of 30 buds and blossoms still; the scent, too, becoming more and more delightful.

It is a heavy trial, these said cyclamens; they ought to be close to the light; and who can resist having them on the table! However, if anything, they are prettiest by candle light, so it is possible to give them by day the full light they crave, and yet to enjoy them perfectly in the evening. Mine are watered every morning regularly, but never are allowed to be in the least sodden; being lightly potted, the water runs through quickly, and is instantly discontinued. Each plant receives thus about a coffee cupful daily. These plants, however, are standing out, contrary to rule, in flower pots. Violets I find do best treated in exactly the same manner. Neither seem to bear being covered up, or having a steamy atmosphere.

There is something extremely charming to the mind of a window gardener in being able to point to some special plant, and to declare she grew it. New beginners sometimes are, indeed, so tenacious that they quite look down upon buying even seedlings which are ready raised. Still this, by London people who have not got a hot-bed or a heated seedbed, or any sort of green-house, may fairly be looked upon quite as an advantage, in the case of tender annuals, or other seeds of this kind.

I confess, notwithstanding, my sympathy is with one spring, in which it seemed to me that every seed came up, and which stored my windows afterwards with many delightful flowers.

The great thing of course is to sow such seeds as will bear pot culture, and to sow moreover what will do well in the place we live in. In London it seems to me that plants which grow up most quickly are those that answer best: and bethink us of the sweet smelling things and also of those that remain long in blossom.

In towns it is a blessing that people are not critical in regard to flowers; everything green and bright finds a most ready welcome, and hence the tangled balconies wreathed with dark tropæolums, and festooned by branches of cobœas and sweet peas, which look so fresh and gay. The seed sowing has two classes. There are the hardy annuals, which ought to be sown directly; sweet peas, mignonette, minor convolvulus, white alyssum, tropæolums, asters, nemophila, Indian pinks, larkspurs, and stocks, all of which require pots of soil, not quite brimful—the seeds to be scattered thinly, and to be covered about their own depth with some soil or cocoa stuff. Kept moist, but not watered overhead, things come on well in a light and airy place. A frame on the leads, if there is no other spot for one, or a box in a window, will bring them on very well, the great thing to rejoice in being a short and stumpy stature, to attain which advantage we must thin or prick off carefully.

The more tender annuals are, however, the interest of this season. The exquisite ipomœas, with their bells of white, and blue, and rose, and purple, which grow so quickly and blossom so profusely as to render themselves among the most general favorites, ought now to be sown in-doors. Last year I had quantities of these pretty flowers trained over wire stands and up beside some windows, and though they do best in a sunny aspect they still require to have a great deal of shade and water. The pleasantest plan of any is to have a wire frame or trellis filled up low down with shorter, bushier plants, which screen, but do not very often mix with, the climbing things behind.

The Ipomœas do best, if in 5-inch pots, when they are sown about five or six all round; but for the earliest flowers I have always found that a single seed sown in a three-inch flower-pot and left undisturbed will be sure to give a bright little wreath of blossoms. Burridge, rose-colored; bona nox, white; and rubra corulea, a purplish blue, are very pretty kinds. It is best, I think, in sowing, to leave a hole in the middle of the pot, or to scoop out a little ditch round the edge, in which to pour the water. It never does with seedlings and amateurs to set the seed pots floating. The object is simply not to wet, but to keep the soil from actually drying up.

Digging the surface is also a great thing. Fault of a better spade a steel pen answers well for this purpose; and surface roots with seedlings ought to be much encouraged by little earthings-up when we see tiny white points appearing.

because they contrive to get over the ground so fast. A good plan is that of sowing first in small 60-pots, letting them make their way up through successive changes, watering well, and giving them a warm and light and very well sheltered place. I say well sheltered, because no one knows how easily the stems of balsams snap. This reminds me of flower sticks. Ladies are frightfully apt to bury just one inch of the stick in soil, and then to wonder that the support is shaky. Where a pot is being prepared for even a seed which is destined to grow up in it, the future flower stick should be fixed in with the soil, going down absolutely to the very hole, and being surrounded by the drainage. A shaky stick is always hurting not only the stems but roots, not to speak of its unpleasant quality of making the whole untidy.

Celosias are very pretty plants to grow in pots and so are some of the amaranths, treated like balsams, only with less water. Canary-flower ought always to be sown in the pots in which it may remain, and a large drainage hole in these cases is a great advantage. Transplanting or pricking out climbing plants is always injurious, as it checks their growth. Then there is the charming phlox Drummondii, and mimulus, Indian pinks, primulas, lobelias, and petunias; even most part of the hardy annuals, which are none the worse for a little heat. The only thing is to mind they do not get drawn up too tall; for it is not always gratifying to be assured "our plants have been growing beautifully—they are-oh, so long!"

A very great point, indeed, is to guard against heavy showers and against twisting winds. A little dew might benefit the young plants; but if they are grown in boxes or plant cases, closing up the front when the sun is shining provides an instant vapor bath and an immediate shade from what would be too hot.

A thin sheet of moss laid over each pot is said to be very useful in keeping the soil from drying, and so it no doubt is. Still there is the awkwardness of separating it if the plants must be pricked out, and one is apt to fidget about small things getting choked. Unless, therefore, they are seeds sown to stand, I hardly advocate the use of the moss by window gardeners, except to cover the drainage. Sweet peas and climbers root down into it wonderfully. I even mean to experimentalize on no drainage, but a quantity of moss.

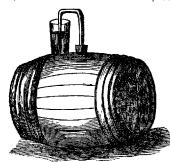
In growing seeds in plant cases I think it is best to give no hot water at night. It saves a vast deal of "drawing up," and if the top of the case is open then it is all the better. I always am glad to give a quite cool place as soon as may be to seedlings. Many, too, as German asters, for instance, require to be where they can have light on all sides to keep up the pyramidal form, and this is hard to give where we have a crowd.—Gardener's Chronicle.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

HOW TO MAKE STRAWBERRY WINE.

EUREKA! To supply a demand for information is the ambition of all journalists. Ever since Sims startled the rural world with his assertion of the profit of the manufacture of the strawberry into wine, the demand for the how to do it has been constant and increasing. I have given all the positive information I could obtain, but it has not satisfied the appetite of the would-be wine makers. I am glad to be able to give the proportions and ingredients of a strawberry wine, which I think equally as good as Mr. Sims' manufacture. It was manufactured by Mrs. Reese, of this city. The wine was pure amber color, and its flavor preferable to Mr. SIMS', because it did not seem to be quite so sweet. It was certainly sweet enough. The juice is expressed as soon as possible after the fruit is gathered, and to one gallon of juice is added two galthe former class—it is so pleasant to have all the lons of water; to each gallon of this mixture is work oneself. Nor shall I soon forget a box I had added three pounds of the best pulverized loaf

This "must" may be put into clean barrels, the barrels filled nearly full, and the fermentation regulated by the use of the siphon, as described on page 206, current volume of the RURAL, viz: Insert



the long arm of a tin siphon in the bung-hole of the barrel, sealing it tight at the bung, and immersing the end of the short arm of the siphon in a vessel of water standing on the barrel. This is regarded as much the better way than the old mode of inserting the bung loosely, or not at all, and thus regulating fermentation. By the mode described above, the carbonic acid gas escapes during the process of fermentation without admitting air.

The casks in which the juice is put, should be put in a cool cellar with a dry bottom. The cellar should be well ventilated, and kept at an equable temperature.

THUMB AND FINGER PRUNING.

IT is sometimes well to leave limbs on young trees until they are so large as to render the use of the knife necessary. Trees are occasionally injured by being kept severely pruned. The growth of branches is necessary for the development of roots. A young hedge in this neighborhood came to an untimely end, last season, from too severe and constant pruning. The owner was determined to make it a model for neatness, and accordingly, as soon as a growth of an inch or two was made, it was sheared; and this operation was repeated during the season. The result was, the roots could make no strong growth; they were short and near the surface; the hedge suffered just as soon as hot weather came on. became sickly, and died.

Still, there is no philosophy in neglecting trees, and allowing useless branches to live upon them for years, to be finally sawed off and committed to the fire. On this subject we find in the New England Farmer some interesting remarks, which we give:

"Now is the season to perform one of the most important operations in the apple orchard; that of removing the young shoots which started in the spring, and have made a growth of from one to six inches in length. These shoots start out mostly on the upper side of the large branches, grow with great rapidity, and if not arrested early, form that Balsams again are most amusing things to grow, | part of the tree which it is the most dangerous to cut | the manufacture of wine.

off. If they are allowed to grow two or three years, they are sometimes an inch through at their base, and can not then be removed by saw or knife without leaving an ugly scar upon the tree, and the wound becomes a dangerous one, unless made when the tree is in a favorable physiological condition, and it is treated with proper skill.

"There should be little use for the saw or knife in an orchard less than forty years old, unless in case of accident. After that time, or perhaps ten years later, some of the linbs begin to die, and then these tools become necessary. The pruning should be performed when it can be done with the thumb and finger - and now is the time to do it. Pass through the orchard, examine all the limbs that start directly from the main stem of all the trees. and wherever young shods are found, rub them off, being careful to take then so close as to prevent an aftergrowth. They should all come off, with a single exception, viz: if the tree, by accident, unskillful pruning, force of wind, or any other cause, has lost a proper balance; if one side has more branches than another; or if the top is open and too much exposed; then leave one of these young shoets, and train t to occupy the very place you wish to have filled.

"By this process of pruning, you will rarely need to use the knife; the tees may be brought up smooth, and with symmetrical form, and they will not be full of internal wounds to weaken them, and hasten their decay in later years.

"Let us urge upon the 70ung orchardist at least to try this method now; and if the knife and saw are necessary, now is the tme to use them."

ASHES AND TRGIN SOIL.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YOKER:-L. B. LANGWOR-THY is reported, in your issue of July 5th, to have said:-"Ashes are valuible in the garden, the orchard, and everywhere Mr. L. had never seen ashes applied where the were not productive of great good." Mr. L. males no exception. Yet we have savans who assert that ashes are very injurious to cherry trees. An experienced nurseryman has informed me that it old door-yards, where ashes have accumulated, young cherry trees cannot be grown. Another says to me:-"Ashes are death to cherry trees." What is the fact? And especially when sorrel appears around well cultivated young cherry trees, may ashes md lime be applied? And is there danger in sifting ashes and lime on the leaves to destroy the slug?

H. T. Brooks, as Presdent of the Fruit-Grower's Association, says:--"True, here and there a bush or plant, reveling in forest mold, mixed by GoD's own hand, gives us precious fruits, to show how things grow in Paradise; but the rule is, if a man will not work, neither shall he eat." True in the main, but like all general rules, it has an exception. Many years ago a neighbor presented me with a very few roots of what he called English Raspberry. I believe they are Red Antwerp. I set them out on one side of my garden, where they speedily formed a hedge about a rod vide and several rods in length, completely overrunning and hiding from view some gooseberry bushes which were growing near. From that time to this they have almost annually yielded a bountiful supply of delicious fruit, without care, except once a year I pulled out such tall weeds as overtopped the canes. Two years ago, to accommodate a new place of residence, I transplanted a row of the canes, and I now have a hedge almost a fac simile of the original,—coming up very near to H. T. B.'s forest ideal, and yet growing in gardens. Query Is it generally known how easily this fruit may be grown? Perhaps a smaller piece of ground, with more care and culture, would have yielded the same amount of fruit. But hundreds have the ground to spare, and not the culture. PETER HATHAWAY.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1862.

Morticultural Aotes.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY-NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WINES.—At the late meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, the undersigned were constituted a committee to make the necessary arrangements for holding, at Washingthe second Wednesday of January, 1863, a "Wine Fair," or Exhibition of the Wines of the Inited States.

In pursuance of these instructions, the committee call attention to the schedule of premiums, in which the effort is made to systematize and classify the varieties of American wines, and reduce them to a convenient commercial nomen clature. A congress of wine grovers, with samples and facts, can alone do this successfully. The committee beg to assure exhibitors that every arrangement will be perfected for ample ccommodations in every respect.

All packages and samples may be addressed to W. T. DENNIS Chairman of Committee, Washington, D. C., freight paid: and all letters on this subject may be sent to same address.

Sparkling Wines (Champagne).—Best sample Sparkling Catawba Wine, Grand Silver Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal. Best sample Sparkling Isabella Wine, Grand Silver Medal; 2d. Grand Bronze Medal. Best sample Sparkling Herbemont Grand Silver Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal. Best sample Sparkling Delaware, Grand Silve: Medal: 2d. Grand Bronze Medal. Best sample Sparkling California Mission, Grand Silver Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal. Best Sparkling Wine of any kind-This premium will be made up by the proprie tors of the principal Hotels as a 'sweepstakes," and will be very liberal.

Dry Wines .- Best sample Dry Catawba, Grand Silver Med al ; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal ; Bes sample Herbemont, Grand Silver Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal; Best sample Isabella, Grand Silver Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal; Best sample Scuppernong, Grand Silver Medal 2d, Grand Bronze Medal Best sample Delaware, Grand Silve Medal; 2d, Grand Bronze Medal; Best sample California Mssion, Grand Silver Medal 2d. Grand Bronze Medal; Best Rel Wine of any kind, Grand Silver Medal: 2d. Grand Bronze Medal; Best Dry Wine of any kind-This will also be a Lamlords' "sweepstake" premium, and will be very liberal.

CONDITIONS: All Wines to be American made, pure, and made from the Grape. Entries, &c., governed by the regular rules of the Society.

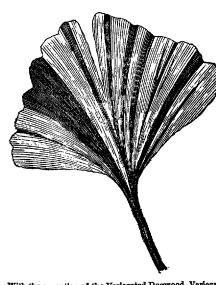
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 20, 1862.

CHERRIES.-Notwithstanding the many complaints made of the injury to cherries by the brds, we have never before had such an abundant crop. Several hundreds of baskets have been sent east every day for several weeks past. One firm, we learn, has shipped two hundred bushels per day, The price paid ranges from \$1 to \$1.50. All good varieties are purchased, but Napoleon Bigareau, Yellow Spanish and ck Tartarian are favorites.

H. N. LANGWORTHY left at our office a limb, cut from Napoleon tree, 5% inches in length, on which were 94 cherries, weighing 11/2 pounds. ELLWANGER & BARRY also sent us a very acceptable present—a baket of Reine Hortense, a splendid large cherry, and one of the most useful varieties for family use, as, while it is delicous and juicy, and therefore excellent for the dessert, it is sub-said and fine for pre serving, while its large size and bright, lively color make it popular in the market

THE CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.—The grape crop of California promises to be unprecedentedly large this season, and rrangements on a grander scale han ever are making for

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA VARIEGATA. - Variegated leaved Ginko, or "Maiden Hair Fern Tree." We have received from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry a leaf of this beautiful tree, a sketch of which we annex.



With the exception of the Variegated Dogwood, Variegated Elder, Variegated Ash, and perhaps a very few others, none of the variegated leaved trees are adapted to our dry summe climate; but by the texture and appearance of these leaves, we should judge this was another of these few highly ornamental and valuable trees.

The marking is — to use a moderate expression — beautiful and surpassing what is usual in variegated trees.—Gardeners

We are also indebted to the Messrs, E. & B. for specimen of the leaves of this plant, from one of which we make the accompanying engraving. It is really one of the finest of the variegated leaves we have ever seen, the colors being clear and distinct, and the lines well defined. We understand that Mr. Reid, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has originated a very fine variegated variety of the common Silver Maple. It is represented as being constant, and exceedingly beautiful.

SUGGESTION TO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES .- In offering or awarding premiums for "floral ornaments," fine flower and neat arrangements are not enough, unless there is fitness in the use of the material composing them. We have seen temples built of roses, and in one case a flower lady, that is, girl wholly made up of flowers-face, arms, crinoline and all It should always he borne in mind that flowers should be only a decoration, not the material for solid masses. A pillar or a basket may be twined with flowers, not made of them. To erect them into solid structures is like building a barn out of ribbons, or the arch of a bridge of point lace.

Another Suggestion .- We often visit exhibitions of fruit, flowers, and other interesting objects; but the interest is much lessened by the thick curtain of darkness thrown over everything, as to the place where each object was grown and the name of the exhibitor. The reason assigned is to preserve the judges of premiums from any imputation of partiality. But generally the judges know all about the exhibitors before they are half through with their labors. The only advantage, then, is in keeping the public, for whom we suppose the exhibition is made, extirely in the dark on the subject, of whom editors, who are expected to tell their readers all that is worth knowing, are often a part. Cannot the managers of such exhibitions contrive some way to remove this embarrassment?—Country Gentleman.

LITHOSPERMUM FRUTICOSUM.-The first plant brought for ward was Lithospermum fruticosum, from the Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith, for which a Second-class Certificate was awarded, the plant being considered a useful rock plant, to be treated and used as a rock Cistus. The aspect of the plant at a short distance was that of a free blue Anagallis, but is more woody than that; it blooms from May to October out-of-doors. and cuttings of it taken in September should be kept over the winter with Verbenas and other bedding plants, to be turned out at the end of the spring .- Gardeners' Chronicle Report of

OURISIA COCCINEA is a scarlet-flowered, hardy herbaceous plant, allied to Veronica, and in habit like Veronica gentian pides, but with drooping scarlet flowers; from the Andes of Chili, also among the recent introductions into English

NEW TEA-SCENTED ROSE GLOIRE DE BORDRAUX.-- A seedling, from the well known favorite Tea Rose Gloire de Dijon, was raised at Lyons, and is represented as being unquestionably the finest tea-scented rose of the season.

Inquiries and Answers.

BASTARD OR BARREN RASPBERRY BUSHES.—M. HUBBARD, f Bennington, set out a plot of the American Black Cap Raspberry several years since, and they were thrifty and pro-lific, but they now send forth "bastard" suckers—slender stalks, that never blossom or bear. Is there any remedy short of rooting them out and setting new plants? What is the cause of the evil complained of? Can it be prevented? How? —L. S., Attica, N. Y., 1862.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, after whom the Doolittle or Improved Black Cap is named, has given much attention to the culture of this fruit, and has fairly brought it before the public and the fruit growers as a market fruit. We have often obtained his opinions, and observed his practice, and may therefore be able to enlighten our Attica correspondent. Mr. D. states that the American Black Raspberry, in its wild state, or as usually propagated, produces but two or three crops, and ofter but one, before it becomes barren, and that no extra cultivation or manure will prevent this. Many plants are almost entirely barren, producing but a few scattering, seedy deformed berries the first year, and afterward nothing. The barren hills or plants he is enabled readily to detect from their appearance. The barren form of hill is indicated by the vast number of small canes, and from the fact that they are thornless, while the leaves are small and generally covered with vellow rust. The healthy or fruitful form of hill, is shown by a few large bearing canes. The number and size, or bulky form of the thorns, furnish to an experienced eye a sure index of the yield and quality of fruit to be expected. An examination of any plot of Black Raspberries will show the barren form prevailing more or less, in hills two or three years old. Some hills will have part barren canes and part partially barren-that is, the canes may be quite large, but are almost or quite destitute of thorns. The way to avoid barren plants, is to propagate only from those that are known to be fruitful, and always from young, vigorous plants. If a plant shows appearance of barrenness, remove it, and put in its place a plant with good strong canes and plenty of thorns.

SWEET BRIAR SEEDS .- Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL of the 5th inst., what time to gather sweet briar seed, and how to make a hedge, I will give mine, and I believe it to be the general practice of nurserymen in Europe. Gather the seed the beginning of winter, and put them in a pit until the second spring. If sown the spring after gathering, very few of them will come up that season. The seed ought to be well rubbed between the hands before sowing, to separate the seeds, or they will come up in bunches. Sow in shallow drills one foot apart, not covering more than half an inch. The ground ought to be rich and mellow. They will require to be frequently hoed between the drills, and to be carefully weeded. The plants will be fit for setting out in hedge row when two years old. I defer giving the method of planting out, as it would be forgotten before the plants are ready. J. C., Troy, N. F., 1862.

PROPAGATING THE Fig. I would like to inquire through the columns of your paper about grafting the fig. How an when should it be done, and when should the grafts be cut?—G. A. G., Casadaga, N. Y., 1862.

The fig is propagated so readily by layers or cuttings, that there is no necessity for growing seedlings to be grafted or budded. Cuttings taken off in March and put in a hot-bed will root freely, or they may be put in the open ground, in a shady place, in April. Make the cuttings of the last year's growth about eight inches in length, with a small piece of the two-year old wood at the base. Old plants may be layered during the summer.

Domestic Geonomy.

BREAD MAKING, PEACH SHORT CAKES, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As H. E. S. inquires for a recipe for making "Leopard Cake," I send you mine. After having made fruit, gold, and silver cake, butter a pan, and put in, alternately, a spoonful of each of the above kinds of cake. When baked and cut in slices, it will be spotted, which gives it its name.

For the benefit of young housekeepers more particularly, I give you my method of making bread. Take a quart of warm water, add half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, and then stir to a. thin batter with Indian meal. When light strain into the flour, after having scalded the flour with milk. (In the absence of milk I use water.) Stir the yeast in thoroughly, let it rise, then mix and put in tins, and when light, it is ready for the oven. Care must be taken not to strain the yeast into the flour until it is cool enough, so as not to kill the life of the yeast. Yeast made in this way will rise much quicker than when made of wheat flour; and when fine flour can't be made to rise, this is sure, and will help the discouraged housekeeper out of her troubles.

I noticed in a late paper a recipe for making Strawberry Short Cake, which reminded me of the Peach Short Cakes that I have made for two or three years past, during the peach season, and I resolved to tell the readers of the RURAL to try one when peaches are ripe, and see if it does not equal or excel the strawberry cake. I make it the same as for strawberries, and cut the peaches in thin slices, and add cream and sugar to suit the taste. I'll grant it is not suitable for a dyspeptic, out I'll venture to say it will suit the nice taste of those who can eat rich food.

S. J. G. says her method of freshening salt pork is to let it stand in milk over night. I think cold water much the best. Try it and see.

Have any of the numerous readers of the RURAL ever dried pie plant? I dry it, and find it makes an excellent pie in spring, when there seems to be little to make pies of. Cook it a little, and dry on plates by the fire; use it as you would any other dried fruit.

St. Joseph, Berrien Co., Mich., 1862.

Making Ink.—As I have asked for information, I will endeavor to impart a little to an inquirer in a late number of the RURAL, who asks how to make ink such as the druggists use. Druggists generally make a cheap ink and ink powder of the following: Extract logwood, two ounces; bichromate potash, one drachm. Pour upon this one gallon of boiling water, and in a few moments it is fit for use. I would state, however, that having a pretty thorough knowledge of inks, I may pronounce this a poor kind, as it not durable or permanent in color-might answer for children at school, where you did not care to preserve the writing. The base of all good ink is nutgall, and as you can purchase a good article of any respectable druggist for less money than to make it in small quantities, I will defer giving a formula for it here.-F. A. Howig, De-Witt, Iowa, 1862.

BLACKBERRY AND WINE CORDIAL. - We avail ourselves of the kindness of a friend to publish the following excellent recipe for making cordial. It is recommended as a delightful beverage and an infallible specific for diarrhœa or ordinary disease of the bowels:

Recipe. - To half a bushel of blackberries, well mashed, add a quarter of a pound of allspice, two ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves; pulverize well, mix, and boil slowly until properly done; then strain or squeeze the juice through homespun or flannel, and add to each pint of the juice one pound of loaf-sugar; boil again for some time, take it off. and, while cooling, add half a gallon of best Cognac

Dose. - For an adult, half a gill to a gill; for a child, a teaspoonful or more, according to age .--Godey's Lady's Book.

CHEAP BURNING-OIL FOR HAND-LAMPS. - The following recipe is intended for lamps without shades or chimneys, and no patent is taken out. The editors will confer a favor on many of the RURAL readers by informing them that common refined whale oil, with the addition of one-third of its bulk of good kerosene oil, will make a burning mixture for the ordinary lamps that have been used about the house, equal to the best sperm oil, perfectly safe, and free from smoke or smell. Some prefer to take one-half of each, but I like the above quantities best.—Herbert, Bristol, R. I., 1862.

Tomato Preserves .- Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night; take the tomatoes out of the sugar, and boil the sirup, removing the scum; put in the tomatoes, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove the fruit again, and boil until the sirup thickens. On cooling, put the fruit into jars, and pour the sirup over it, and add a few slices of lemon to each par. and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

FULLING IN FLANNEL.—In reply to Antoinette's inquiry how to get the fulling out of white flannel, I will send my mother's method, as I do not hear of any other from the readers of the RURAL. Wash the flannel thoroughly in two suds, then throw it into clear boiling water, and let it stand until cool enough to wring out. If flannels, either white or colored, are always washed in this way, using pure rain water, they will never shrink.- EDITH, Coeymans, N. Y., 1862.

GINGERBREAD PUDDING.—Half a pound of treacle, half a pound of flour, half a pound of suet chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of powdered ginger. These ingredients must be all mixed well together and boiled four hours. Should any be left, cut it, when cold, into slices about half an inch thick and fry them; it is sometimes preferred thus arranged to when it is fresh.

GOOD CURRANT JELLY.—Have four pounds of currants after picking over. Then dissolve in water four pounds of loaf sugar, which boil to a pretty thick sirup. Now put the currants in and let them come to a boil, boiling hard for six minutes. Pour the contents in a sieve, to drain off all the liquid. Put this liquor again in the pan and boil it, till, dropping a little on a plate, it congeals as it cools. It is then done.-MARY.

Padies' Department.

AFTER ALL.

THE apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun.

At the cottage door the grandsire Sits pale in his easy chair, While the gentle wind of twilight Plays with his silver hair.

A woman is kneeling beside him, A fair, young head is pressed, In the first wild passion of sorrow. Against his aged breast.

And far from over the distance The faltering echoes come Of the flying blast of trumpet And the rattling roll of drum.

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper.-"The end no man can see; But we give him to his country, And we give our prayers to Thee.'

The violets star the meadows, The rose-buds fringe the door, And over the grassy orchard The pink-white blossoms pour

But the grandsire's chair is empty, The cottage is dark and still; There's a nameless grave in the battle-field, And a new one under the hill.

And a pallid, tearless woman By the cold hearth sits alone, And the old clock in the corner Ticks on with a steady drone.

Vanity Fair

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

I'D been trying to learn Grecian painting for three days, but just as I would attempt some exquisite shade upon feature or landscape, BRIDGET, or the baby, or the door bell, would be sure to interpose their claims; so my picture looked little better than a daub; and hearing HARRY's footstep in the hall, I hastily thrust it into a pile of newspapers and caught up my knitting. Though it was only half-past seven, HARRY had locked his office, and said he was going to spend the evening with me, or us-for the baby counts one, now that he has four teeth, and can say "papa"-now that he has a hundred cunning ways and acts which make a vernacular intelligible as plain English.

"My head aches, and has for a week," said HARRY; "you magnetize me, or something;" and so, after a fashion of my own, I nearly succeeded in coaxing away the pain. Still there was a shadow upon his brow. We talked of the present and the future-wondered how long before the baby would walk-how long before the buds under the south window would unfold their white hearts to their lover, the sun-and how long before we should finish paying for our home. The shadow deepened.

"I was at brother James' this morning." "Were you? what was Susan about?" "Making a summer coat for James."

To be honest, I never liked to have him refer to Susan, because she was so much more of a manager than I, had more executive ability than a dozen ordinary women, and was a master hand to calculate, whatever the case might be. She could make a man's overcoat or a baby's shoe, a wedding dress or a shroud; and whatever her hands found to do she did with all her might. But, withal, her nature was stern and exacting, her will commanding and arbitrary; so HARRY, by way of an opiate to my uncomfortableness, would remark that he'd rather she was his brother's wife than his own. He knows that I have more confidence in him than Susan has in her husband. He knows that "HARRY said so," is as high authority as I want in temporal things, while Susan has her own opinions, whether the head of the house coincides with them or not. I have observed that the other gender almost invariably prefer a companion just a degree or two below them in will and wisdom—it seems to give

harmony to the domestic machinery.

Finally, HARRY hinted that we must way curtail our expenses or increase our income. "If I could only earn something," said I, looking at my sewing-machine and then at HARRY: "don't you suppose I could embroider or sew for some of the clothing stores?" "Yes," was the quick reply, "and receive equal degrees of profit and pleasure. When will you go out after your first job?" And after teasing me in playful badinage about our poverty and its remedy, he began to fumble over the table for the morning paper, which, unfortunately, brought my picture to light. "Why, you could teach painting," said HARRY, holding up my poor, spoiled painting, and laughing outright till he nearly woke the baby. "That's a cow-ardly looking beast," he remarked, pointing to a halffinished bovine in one corner, and the man's eyes were as full of delight as a champagne bottle is full of bubbles. "My trials are man-ifold," I exclaimed, attempting to keep CHARLIE from waking. An idea at this moment came into my mind. HARRY commenced reading after he had suspended my picture upon the wall. I jogged the cradle and hummed lullabies for an hour, thinking meanwhile, ever so busily. Then through my thoughts and the dining room door came a voice: "Missus AMES, will ye place step this way if the chilther is aslane?" I went and took the seat Bippy proffered. "Ye see it's so that I shall have to lave you," said she, blushing red as a pulpit cushion: "me own PETHER FLINNE has coom from over the sae, and to-morrow night we go to the praste's, and thin to his sister's over the ferry, mam, for the space uv a week or two. Och, missus, I was so glad to see him. Ivery night of late I've dhramed of him, and twice this mornin' I dhropped my dishcloth; and at four o'clock he came. Pether is such a jewel!" she continued. "the bouldest, bravest boy ye iver knew. Ah, the land of the shamrock has not anither like him!" At this BIDDY wiped the perspiration from her heated countenance. I forestalled further eulogy by asking her what I was to do. "Ah, there's plinty of them betther than meself," to which I

I went back to the sitting-room, and repeated BIDDY'S story with all the dramatic power I was mistress of. HARRY asked the same question I had asked BIDDY, "What are you to do?" "Earn three dollars a week," I said, "on the principle that 'a penny saved is a penny earned.' BIDDY'S wages are twelve shillings a week, her board as much more, to say nothing of waste or breakage." HARRY smiled increduously, saying, "These little hands were never made," &c., pointing to my huge metacarpal proportions. "Of course you'll let me have all the money thus earned," I said, affecting not to speaking and anger; study and promote love.

notice his allusion to my large hands. "Certainly, set just as nice a table as you like out of it, and some time when you're not trading very heavily, remember I want a new coat for Sundays, a pair of gaiters, and a beaver. Three dollars a weektwelve dollars a month!" and he sung, right merrily, a verse or two of

"Come, wife and children, let's be gay."

"Like as not we'll have enough left to buy a little farm with," he added, by way of conclusion. So we made the arrangement, HARRY promising to "make the best of it," whatever might happen in the culinary department.

Two months had hurried away since I was installed maid-of-all-work and since Peter and Biddy went to the praste's and thin to his sister's over the ferry." HARRY said to me, as he reached over his plate for a second piece of strawberry shortcake, "Susan, you can cook as well as my mother," and any woman understands the force of that compliment; "how much brighter and better this part of the house seems-not a 'hired help' shadow to mar the scene-a little farm in prospective, a Sunday coat and a pair of gaiters." Though I had burned my fingers getting dinner, and felt unusually tired, yet in view of HARRY's content, I was able to adopt anew this clause of the Catechism-"And do my duty in that state of life to which it may please God to call me." MARY J. CROSMAN.

Alexander, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862.

"ENLARGING THEIR SPHERE."

Women, mothers even, talk of enlarging their sphere. And how, we ask, by any possibility, can it be enlarged? They may step out of it into another; but when it embraces the noblest influences of a world, how can it be extended? Has not the mother her hand upon the very springs of being? Has she not the opportunity of molding every living soul upon this broad earth to her own taste and fashion? Take, now, man's acknowledged public superiority, and woman's imperceptible but universal influence, and which, O proud, aspiring, discontented woman, would you choose, for extent or perpetuity? What true woman will not exult in her position? Though hampered, and driven, and cramped by ten thousand whirling, crushing, opposing circumstances, would she exchange her post with any man? Name the pre-eminent for intellect, learning, fame, and heroism, and he is but one, and can do but the work of one. But let a motherelectrified with the same aspiration after true greatness, and laying her hands upon the heads of four, six, or eight children-impart the godlike influence to them, and send them forth into the world, and she has, by so many, multiplied her greatness. If she may not send forth men, let her train daughters who, in their turn, shall transmit the inextinguishable fire of heaven, and she has done more to bless and purify the world, than any single individual can possibly accomplish. Talk not of an enlarged and noble sphere. It is large and noble enough already. It overwhelms one, who thinks of it at all, with its inconceivable, unutterable vastness. Let us quietly, humbly, hopefully, fall back into our retired, unobtrusive place, and patiently labor on, as the coral insects toil to build up the beautiful reefs of the Pacific. By and by, what we have builded will rise before the universe in one imposing view; and while angels and men admire, and our Father graciously commends, we will fall and cry, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory."—Mrs. Stowe.

LOVE.

A single glance did it. When the mine is charged, when the pile is prepared, nothing is more simple. A glance is a spark. It was all over. Marius loved a woman. His destiny entered into the region of the unknown. The glance of woman assembles certain machinery, tranquil to all appearance, yet formidable. You pass close to it every day, quietly and with impunity, without the slightest suspicion. There comes a moment when you forget even that the thing is there. You go and come, you dream, talk, and laugh. All of a sudden you are caught. It is done. The machinery holds you fast, the glance or how, by some part of your thought that was hanging about you, by some absence of mind of yours. You are lost. You are wholly absorbed by it. A concatenation of mysterious forces has taken possession of you. You struggle in vain; no human succor is possible. You will fall from one wheel to another, from anguish to anguish, from torture to torture—you, your fortune, your soul; and, according as you shall be in the power of a wicked creature or a noble heart, you will only issue forth from the fearful machine disfigured by passion. — Les Miserable, by Victor Hugo.

SINGING BY YOUNG WOMEN.

IT was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, ought to be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as the means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states, that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important effect. In his remarks on this subject, the doctor introduces a fact which was suggested to him by his professional experience, which is, that the exercise of the chest by singing contributes very much to defend them from the diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans, he continues, are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor has he ever known more than one instance of spitting of blood among them. This, he believes, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education.

THE institution nearest to the heart of society is the family. The most important office in society is the parental office. The sphere of each family is small, but the number of these spheres is incalculable. As each drop is small, but the sea is vast, so is it in society. Nations, like rivers, run back to rills and springs - sequestered, sheltered, and almost insignificant in their individuality. But thence come the Amazons, the Orinocos, the Mississippis. Although, when we look upon the family in its own separate organization, and think of its imperfections and evils, it seems to be of very little account, yet there is no other institution that for a moment can compare in importance with it.

Watch against irritation, positiveness, unkind

Choice Miscellang.

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

BY CHARLES M. DICKINSON

WHEN Flora lays her fragrant gift Upon the verdant breast of spring, The vines their slender tendrils lift, And quickly twine them round the string; With seeming instinct up they start To deck the porch with verdure o'er And guided by the and of art, They form around the farmer's door A shelter from the corching sun, When half his dail; toil is done.

And thus the mind whose shoots in youth, If trained with care and led aright, Will clamber up the cords of Truth, And gain the brow of Science' height; And day by day wil they expand, And each aroundeach other clasp, Until, at last, no motal hand Can tear, from thir tenacious grasp, The gems of truth and science brought From out the golden mine of thought

A sprout springs urupon the plain, The sunbeams kis its timid head, And nourished by the dew and rain, Its leafy branchesgrow and spread Each day by day, aid years on years, Until, at last, it gins its prime, And then for cycle it appears,-Uninjured by thestrokes of time, It stands, as other aks have stood, A giant monarchof the wood.

And thus the mind when reason bright First pierces through this mortal clod, And tearing off theshroud of night, Lets in the sun-bight smile of GoD: Fired by the power that first were wrought Within it by its surce sublime, And nurtured by the bread of thought. And moistened by the dews of time, Its size and strengthincrease each day As swiftly as "it house of clay."

Its mortal house my waste away 'Neath the corroding dust of years, And slow the light of life decay, Oft dampened by shower of tears: But still the mind or heavenly mold Will kindle with avestal flame That will not die while life shall hold Its vigil o'er its motal frame; And e'en in death's inpending gloom Twill pierce the darlness of the tomb.

Lowville Academy, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moores Rural New-Yorker.] THE DISADVANTAGES OF READING.

It is a common practice with parents and teachers to hold up the examples of great men to the admiration of the young, and say, Walk in their path and you may become as great. But all cannot be equally great—all cannot be alike—and it is a wise Providence which forbics it. Nevertheless, to be contented in the position assigned to us is difficult; to be dissatisfied is the characteristic of human nature. The man of labor looks with envy upon the man of leisure. But the man of reading cannot regard his position as altogether favorable. He knows that all which he may have acquired from books is greatly inferior to that knowledge which is the result of a man's own labors and experiments. He knows that if all work and no play lead to dullness, all play and no work lead as surely to idleness and vice.

A great reader seldom makes a great writer. It could hardly be expected. For, as soon as he attempts to express his thoughts upon any subject, there instantly arises before him the recollection of something better which he has read, and the effect is to discourage him from the attempt. To write an essay on Napoleon is the privilege of every schoolboy, from age to age, but let him beware of reading HEADLEY OF EMERSON. BEECHER relates that he once wrote a sermon on Idleness, which he was about to publish: but taking up one by Dr. BARROW on the same subject, he found it so much better that he threw his own manuscript across the room in

disgust, exclaiming, "I can never print the We find, also, that a personal knowledge of things is necessary to the writer, and this the mere bookworm cannot have. Here, again, I might quote from this same Mr. BEECHER, for I know of no one who makes a greater use of his experience. He resembles that enthusiastic artist who ground his wife into paint. Whether it is cultivating flowers at his home in Brooklyn, or losing his boots at a hotel in Buffalo, the world is pretty sure to get the

benefit of it. Again, excessive reading is to be deplored, from the fact that it cultivates the mind at the expense of the body. It is well to remember, also, that whenever culture becomes the end and not the means, then also of necessity it becomes personal and selfish. Happy are these who discover this mistake in time. Indeed, a knowledge of our deficiencies is the first step toward reform. In the words of a German writer, "We are near waking when we dream that we dream.' Sooner or later comes the conviction that we must have been brought into the world for some better surpose than to pass our lives in libraries. We have debts to discharge. Few men, indeed, can give as much as they take; but to consume everything and produce nothing - who

could endure that. H. M. FRENCH. Albion, Mich., 1862.

WHO IS OLD.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe he will do something for himself, his neighbor, or posterity. Almost at the last hour of his life. Washington was at work. So were Franklin and Young and Howard and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea that we must lay down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away and the springs of life to become motionless—on whose hands the hours drag heavily - to whom all things wear the garb of gloom. Is he old? should not be put; but is he active? can he breathe freely and move with agility? There are scores of gray-headed men we should prefer, in any important enterprise, to those young gentlemen who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale as at a lion in their path, at a harsh word or a frowi.

WE can in no way assimilate ourselves so much with the benign dispisition of the Creator of all, as by contributing to the health, comfort, and happiness of our fellow-creatures.-Cicero.

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

THE shadow of death is not the darkest that is in the world-not the darkest that falls on the loves and hopes of human hearts. It may take from us the fair visions and bright fancies that cluster around our thoughts of a future with one beloved; it may wound us sorely through the clinging of our natures to the stay it is taking from us; but the pain can, be nothing in bitterness to that which we feel when those that we have trusted fail us, and pledges that we dreamed binding for all time are broken.

In the first overwhelming sense of loss, the first bitter realization that death has severed ties which earth can never see re-united, there may seem for a little while to be nothing left to hope for; but if the silent heart was true to the last, with its death there has not died for us also all faith in human affection, all dependence upon mortal vows. We have the hope of re-union, and as we turned to the shelter of the love that throbbed in that heart while it lived, we turn, when it lies in the dust at our feet, to the land where we can but believe it has blossomed into immortality, and for us, henceforth, it is

"Hallowed, sanctified, by the dread seal of death."

THERE are times when we are haunted by mournful fancies, and troubled by a restlessness that seems to have no cause, to come through no sorrow, yet lies heavily on the soul, so heavily that we call, through silence and distance, for the life of another land, and gaining no answer, turn, mortal-like, to see nothing but dreariness and desolation in the earthly life-to mourn over the loneliness of earthly ways and daily paths—to make ourselves miserable with the thought that life was given us for a higher and nobler purpose than we, in our strongest efforts, can ever hope to attain.

Only God and our guardian angels know how many hearts have fainted in vain longings and aspirations; how many feet have walked unsteadily and to little purpose, in the more lowly of life's daily paths; and, perchance, they only know how keen a test of heroism is the manner in which the most humble and trivial of life's duties are performed.

It is no light thing to sacrifice all that one has dreamed of, or hoped to be, to the fulfillment of humble or uncongenial duties; yet such a sacrifice cannot fail to bring its own reward. The soul that can offer it will grow strong in its fulfillment and be blessed in its acceptance; for the altars of earthly duty are but the vailed ones of heaven, and there is an old poem that says,

"In small measures life may perfect be."

We may all know how and where it is right for us to go; and no effort is too strong, no ambition too far-reaching, in a cause that it is right for us to espouse—right for us to gift with the devotion of time and talent-right for us to make the goal of all labor and energy.

Be sure before you are steadfast; God's ways are the right ways, however humble, and for you who walk them; on their thorns of trial and tribulation, on their stony places of ingratitude and wrong, on their gulf-brinks of despair and pain, if such they keep for you,

"Plant ye your feet as on a stair, And mount right up and on."

IT is one of life's self-evidences, that in all things, whether of small or great moment, we have no foreknowledge as to what the result of our action in regard to them may be; for, however wildly and earnestly we may plead, the Future gives no answer to the questionings of the Present, and we can only learn in living. Seeing this, knowing that our lives are in Goo's keeping, can we do otherwise than believe that when we do what seems to us right, governed in so doing by the convictions of heart and mind, and the laws of reason and justice, it is all that we can do? The rest is in GoD's hands, and all that we need is faith; faith, that, let the end be what it may, it works out, in some way, fully and perfectly, the aim which marked it from the begin-E. C. L. KIMBEL.

Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1862.

BULL RUN VINDICATED.

HARD as the case may now seem to be, I have no doubt that a fair record of "Bull Run" will show courage as dauntless, heroism as invincible, patriotism as lofty, and purpose as pure as ever shone on Bunker's field, or Grecian plain.

We over-do, or we under-do, like a bad oven baking bread. Historical heroes have the benefit of forgetfulness of some points, amplification and enbellishment of others, and a lucky obscurity for the remainder. If they did meditate running away in their first battle, and staid, merely because the enemy started first, we are none the wiser for their intention; they did well, and we will praise them:

but they were flesh and blood, like ourselves. Young men who have walked these streets, modest in apparel and demeanor, who at their country's call dwell in tents, subject to rigid discipline and scanty fare, ready to encounter fever's fearful rage, or to march on death dealing batteries - these have my heart's approval, like those who died at Bunker Hill, or conquered at Yorktown.

Those who undertook the Atlantic Telegraph. found to their sorrow that though the electric current could travel far, its force was weakened by distance; so we, who would draw inspiration from brave deeds, should not be forced to seek them through the mists of ages past, but should get the electric current fresh from American hearts! Fight on, my brave boys! living or dying, you fulfill your mission-you gain the victory. Henceforth none shall believe that patriotism is a forgotten virtue, and heroism a myth of history. — Hugh T. Brook's Lecture on the Doom of Despotism.

BEECHER ON NEWSPAPERS.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a sermon delivered in Plymouth church last week, thus spoke of newspapers: -- "There is a common, vulgar objection about newspapers that 'they lie' so. They don't lie any more than you do. Man is naturally a lying creature. Truth is a gift from Heaven, and very few possess it before they get there. The newspapers give both facts and rumors, and they would be blamed if they did not do so. It is for the reader to judge of these rumors. The last economy should be in regard to newspapers. It is better to deprive the body of some ribbon or jewel or garment, than to deprive the mind of its sustenance.'

WAR is all very well in its place and time, but usually it is better to deal with the sward than the sword, to use saltpetre in the beef-barrel than in the gun-barrel, to drive the cart than the cartridge, to use the scythe rifle than the Minie rifle.

Sabbath Musings.

MAN'S WORK SHALL FOLLOW HIM.

· BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The tissue of the life to be

WE shape ourselves the joy or fear Of which the coming life is made, And fill our future's atmosphere With sunshine or with shade.

We weave with colors all our own And in the field of Destiny We reap as we have sown. Still shall the soul around it call

The shadows which it gathered here, And, painted on the eternal wall, The past shall re-appear. For there we live our life again-

Or warmly touched, or coldly dim, The pictures of the past remain: Man's work shall follow him.

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

THERE is a dear dead one in the house. One about whom the tendrils of our affections fondly twined, has been suddenly, rudely torn from us, and, to human view, has perished. The lamp of life grew dim, and dimer, and went out. Death came. The shadows have fallen. It is dark now. The presence of Death is felt, and there is no speech for our sorrow, or for the mysterious and awful hush that prevades our home.

"Dead!" What word is sadder? Yet there are few words that are more frequently uttered. It thrills the heart with painful sensations - brings to the soul a saddening conception of a hushed voice, of a pulseless heart, of a pallid brow, of closed eyes, of silenced foot-steps, and of weeping friends. "Dead!"—the vital spark of life has flown whither? ah, whither? "Dead!"-Inanimate clay is all that remains of the loved, the lost, and the mourned.

"Dead!" Soon shall it be spoken of all the liva ing. What is man, with all his pride and boasted powers, when he stands in the presence of the mighty monarch? But you must stand there, reader, as well as those whom you love, and I who am penning these lines. There can be no reprieve from the sentence, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." There is one who has never been conquered, though he will be. And so we must stand in the presence of Death, and our feet must press the Dark Valley. The chief object of life is to prepare to be among the happy dead. If that is lost sight of, life is a failure, and all is lost.

"Dead!" say we of the loved? Nay, not dead, but gone. We know not yet the full import of that word which sounds a death-knell over the heart's joys of all mankind. We must journey on wearily, patiently, sadly, yet hopefully, for a brief time, seeing "as through a glass, darkly," when, amid the undimmed radiance of immortality, we shall comprehend the full significance of that word—"Dead." Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., 1862.

THE PLENTEOUS HARVEST.

MULTITUDES to be instructed, and few to instruct them; a world lying in wickedness, sleeping the sleep of spiritual death, and only here and there one to sound an alarm; a world in arms against God, ignorant, rebellious, selfish, despising of authority, careless of truth, breaking covenants, full of strifes and envies, and only a few to act as the Lord's deputies in leading them back to obedience and concord; even the chosen people themselves brought into the same condemnation, and yet their prophets, if not dumb, given over to a lie; sublime opportunities, and few or none to embrace them; the field, which was the world, white, in this sense, with the harvest, and yet scarcely a hand to thrust in the sickle and reap. Such were the facts which prompted this language of the Savior. At the time he spoke, he stood alone in the vast field. It was after meditating upon the world's great want, that called around him for instruction, and then sent forth to teach, the twelve Apostles. Verily, the work was great and the workmen few. Such was the immense disparity between the common necessity and the means to meet it, at the beginning of the present order.

Ages have rolled away; the faith once delivered to the saints has been heard in many lands, and established in the hearts of many races. As the church has extended her sway, the ministry has been multiplied. The original twelve, in the ordinary functions of the apostolate, have been duplicated over and over, times without number; and so with the hosts of inferior teachers commissioned by their authority. As the church has never been deprived of the proper channel for communicating orders, so she has never been without means for recruiting the changing, wasting ranks of her ministry. And yet, if to-day we survey the field, measure the work to be done in both hemispheres, and then turn to the laborers actually engaged, sickle in hand, we shall find the language of our Lord, as he beheld from Judea the boundless moral waste stretching out on all sides from himself, as appropriate now as when first uttered.

THE FAMILY AND REVIVALS .- Many persons are forever running around for revivals, careless of home, neglectful of children, and seeking their own pleasurable excitement, frequently, in a kind of religious carnival. The regularity of the family, often, is almost lost in the tumultuous exhilerations of religious excitements. Now, any conception of religious culture and life that leaves the family out, or that is at the expense of family, is fundamentally wrong, and in the end cannot but be mischievous. Genial and general religious excitements have their benefits. The world could not get on without them. Man is a social being, religiously, as much as in any other respect; and revivals of religion are normal. But, good as are religious excitements, they have evils and dangers, which must be watched against; and this is one of them:-When they do not spring as the proper streams out of the family; or when they go forward only as church movements, and not as family movements.

CHRISTIANITY.-Pure christianity never was, and never can be, the national religion of any country upon earth. It is a gold too refined to be worked up with any human institution, without a large portion of alloy; for no sooner is this small grain of mustard seed watered with the fertile showers of civil emoluments, than it grows up a large and spreading tree, under the shelter of whose branches and leaves the birds of prey and plunder will not fail to make themselves comfortable habitations, and thereby deface its beauty and spoil its fruits.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

FITTED TO A HAIR.

SOMETIME ago, being in company with a medical man whom I call Mr. ---, we fel into conversation on the uses of the microscope, in the management of which he was an adept.

"Now," said he, "I will tell you a story of what happened to myself-one which, I think, well illustrates the importance of this instrument to society, though I was put in a very unpleasant position owing to my acquaintance with it.

"I have, as you know, given a good deal of attention to comparative anatomy, especially to the structure of the hair, as it appears under the microscope. To the unassisted eye, indeed, all hair appears very much alike except as it is long or short, dark or fair, straight or curly, coarse or fine. Under the microscope, however, the case is very different; the white man's is round; the negro's oval; the mouse's apparently jointed; the bat's jagged; and so on. Indeed, every animal has hair of a peculiar character, and what is more, this character varies according to the part of the body from which it is taken - an important circumstance, as it will appear from my story, which is this:

"I once received a letter by post, containing a few hairs, with a request that I would examine them, and adding, that they would be called for in a few days. Accordingly I submitted the hairs to a microscope, when I discovered that they were from the human eyebrow, and had been bruised. I made a note to the effect, and folded it up with the hairs in an envelope, ready for the person who sent them. In a few days a stranger called and inquired whether I had made the investigation. 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'there they are, and you will find them and their description in this envelope,' handing it to him at the same time. He expressed himself as being much obliged, and offered me a fee, which, however, I declined, telling him that I could not think of taking anything for so small a matter.

"It turned out, however, of more consequence than I had imagined; for within a week I was served with a subpœna, to attend as a witness on a trial for murder. This was very disagreeable, as I have said; but there was no help for it now. The case was this: A man was killed by a blow with some blunt instrument on the eyebrow, and the hairs sent me for examination had been taken from a hammer in the possession of the supposed murderer. I was put into the witness box, and my testimony 'that the hairs were from the human eyebrow, and had been bruised,' was just the link in the chain of evidence which sufficed to convict the prisoner. The jury, however, were not easily satisfied that my statement was worth anything; and it required the solemn assurance of the Judge that such a conclusion was in the reach of science, to convince them that they might act upon it.

"One juryman in particular—an old farmer—was very hard to satisfy. 'Does thee mean to say,' said he, 'that thee can tell any hair of any animal?' I answered that I would not take upon myself to assert positively that I could do that, although I believed I could. 'Well,' said he, 'Ill prove thee.'

"The prisoner, as I said, was convicted, and I went home; and, in the busy life of an extensive practice, forgot all about my obstinate old farmer. About two years afterwards, a person, an utter stranger to me, called on me with a few hairs screwed up in a piece of paper, which he asked me to examine and report on.

"'Is this another murder case?" I inquired; 'for if so I will have nothing to do with it. For I've had enough of that kind of work.'

"'No, no,' said he, 'it is nothing of the kind. It is only a matter of curiosity, which I should be very much obliged to you if you would solve; and if you would do it, I will call or send for the result of your examination in a few days' time.' Having received this assurance, I undertook the investigation.

"When he had gone out, and I had leisure, I put the hairs under the microscope, and soon discovered that they were from the back of a Norway rat. Two or three days afterwards, as I was sitting in my consulting room, a farmer looking man was ushered in. 'Well, has thee looked at them hairs?'

"'Yes,' I answered, ' and I find they are from the back of a Norway rat.' 'Well,' exclaimed he, 'so they are. Thou hast forgotten me; but I have not forgotten thee. Does thee recollect the trial for murder at L-assizes? I said I would prove thee; and so I have, for them hairs come from the back of a rat's skin my son sent me from Norway. So the old gentleman was quite satisfied with the proof to which he had put me, and I, as you may well suppose, was well pleased that my skill and sagacity had stood such a queer proof as this, and more convinced than ever of the value of the microscope."

Here the doctor ended his story, which I have given as nearly as possible in his own words, and upon which I believed that a thorough dependence could be placed."-Exchange.

THE AGE OF OUR EARTH.

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science is that of the immense periods which have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theater, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud or sand or soil of whatever kind on which they lived has hardened in the course of time or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions — or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above it—or the wearing of great river beds, or the filling of extensive water basins, till marshes first and then dry land succeeded to inland seas - or the slow growth of coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the

of coast consisting solely of their remains-or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished, died and decayed to fill the storehouses of coal that feed the fires of the human race to-day, - if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology for which our experience furnishes no data, and the time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future that stretches indefinitely before us. — Agassiz.

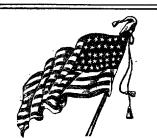


THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE,

THE above engraving represents a very neat little microscope, recently invented and patented by Mr. HENRY CRAIG, of Cleveland, Ohio. Having but one lens, this instrument requires no adjustment of focus. The lens is mounted in an India-rubber disk, at the upper end of a brass tube, and the tube is provided with a mirror hung in an opening near its lower end to reflect the light upward through its axis. It is also divided by a perforated diaphragm, with a small hole through the center to prevent the interference of straggling rays. A slit is made through the tube just below the lens, for the insertion of the object slides. This microscope renders the blood and milk globules visible, and also reveals some of the animalcules of stagnant water. It is a very convenient instrument, and cheap withal-being sold for \$2, and sent by mail for \$2.25. Messrs. Allings & Cory, Exchange st., Rochester, are agents for its sale in this vicinity.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



" FLAG of the stripes of fire! Long as the bard his lofty lyre Can strike, thou shalt awake our song; We'll sing thee round the hearth, In holy household mirth: We'll sing thee, when we forth To battle go, with clarion tongue

Hail, banner, beautiful and grand. O'er mountain, prairie, lake, and sea, Where'er thou floatest, we sing to thee."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 26, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

facts, scenes, incidents, etc Granger and Beauregard.

GEN. BEAUREGARD recently published a letter in the Mobile *News*, criticising the dispatches of Gen. Halleck and claiming that his retreat was in perfect order, denying that any farmer reported him excited, and making various other representations. This has called out a reply from Gen. Gordon Granger, chief of Halleck's cavalry, who led the pursuit of the rebels from Corinth. The reply is interesting, and we copy it entire, with the remark that Gen. Granger is a New Yorker, a graduate of West Point, and a Captain in the 3d Regular Cavalry. He entered the service in 1841, and was distinguished in the Mexican war:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, Army of the Mississippi, July 4th, 1862. I have read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret a communication signed P. G. T. Beauregard, addressed to the Mobile News of the 19th ult.—surprise, that facts so patent, and so easily susceptible of proof, should be denied by him; and regret, that so weak, wicked, and unholy a cause as is this cursed rebellion, should have rendered utterly false and unscrupulous a man whom for fifteen years I have associated with all that was chivalric, highhave associated with a minded, and honorable.

The pursuit from Corinth I led with one brigade of ny cavalry, and a battery, leaving Farmington at noon on the 30th of May. On the evening of the same day, I came upon the rear guard of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in the bottom of Tuscumbia Creek, eight miles south of Corinth. The next day this rear guard was driven out, and on Sunday, June let, the pursuit re-commenced. We passed Rienzi only two hours behind the retreating army, and found the bridges between Rienzi and Boonville so recently fired that the timbers were nearly all saved. My advanced guard came up with the enemy late in the afternoon of the 1st, about four miles from Boonville, and chased them within one mile of the town, where it was halted by my order, on account of the lateness of the hour. At five o'clock on the morning of the 2d of June,

coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean-architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines and on the 4th another reconnoissance was

made by Col. Elliott, via Blacklands, with similar results. On the 11th, Baldwin and Guntown were occupied by my troops, which was as far as the pursuit has been carried. Boonville is 24 miles by the railroad from Corinth, and Twenty Mile Creek is 11 miles further. By the lighway the distance from Corinth to Twenty Mile Creek is reckoned by the

inhabitants at 39 miles.

The facts of the "farmer's story" are these:—I met at Rienzi, on Sunday, the lst of June, the citizen whose house Beauregaid occupied while there, and his statement to me was that Beauregard was much excited and utterly surprised at the explosion of the ordnance in the burning cars fired by Col. Elliott at Boonville—and that le pronounced it to be at Corinth, and that he vicently swore at a report that reached him that the explosions were at Boonville. That he sent all over twn to ascertain the author of the rumor, and while engaged in this search, a messenger arrived fromBoonville direct, confirming the report that "the Yakees were there;" whereat Beauregard altered his route, and galloped away immediately, taking the round about way of Black-land to Baldwin.

This statement was mide in the presence of several officers, and was entirely voluntary and unasked

ral officers, and was entirely voluntary and unasked for.

Col. Elliott arrived atBoonville on the 30th May, at 2 o'clock, A. M. He remained secreted in the woods east of the railrod until daylight, when he moved down upon the twn, and was met by a body of about two hundred abel cavalry, who incontinently fled at a volley from Capt. Campbell's 2d Michigan revolving rifle. This was the only resistance Col. Elliott encountered. He found in the town about 800 well solders and 2,000 sick and convalescent, but none werdinelined to oppose him; on the contrary, at least 500wished to go back with him as prisoners, but it was impossible for him to take them.

The two thousand sik and convalescent found

them.

The two thousand sik and convalageent found by Colonel Elliott wee in the most shocking condition. The living md the putrid dead were lying together, side by side, festering in the sun, on platforms, on he track, on the ground, just where they had been driven off the cars by their inhuman and avage comrades. No surgeons, no nurses were ttending them. They had no water or food for ou or two days, and a more horrible scene could scazely be imagined. Colonel Elliott set his own men o removing them to places of safety, and they all ere so removed before he of safety, and they all 'ere so removed before he set fire to the depot andcars, as can be proved by

hundreds.

Gen. Beauregard state that the burning of two or more cars is not enoughto make him frantic. The exact number of cars detroyed by Col. Elliott is as follows:—five cars loaded with small arms; five cars loaded with loose ammuition; five cars loaded with loaded with loose ammution; five cars loaded with fixed ammunition; six ors loaded with officers' baggage; five cars loaded with clothing, subsistence stores, harness, saddles &c., making a total of 26 cars, besides three piecs of artillery and one locomotive. This, of cours, does not include the depot and platform, which was filled with provisions and stores of every descripton.

The nine men of Cil. Elliott's command taken prisoners, were a party who had taken a hand car and gone up the track a mile or two to destroy a water tank. It is presumed they were surprised by some of the skulkers who were afraid to approach Boonville while Col. Elliott was there.

some of the skulkers who were afraid to approach Boonville while Col. Eliott was there.

The charge of burning up five sick men in the depot, and handing down Col. Elliott's name to infamy, is only in character with Gen. Beauregard's previous statements. Ie knows better. He knows tis false. The rebellion, in which he is a prominent leader, must have imbued him with more credulity than reason—a spirit o malicious exaggeration has taken the place of trutt. To convict himself of inhumanity, treachery, aid deception, in almost every word, act, and deed, he has only to take the combined and concurrent testimony of thousands of his own subalterns and men, especially those who have deserted his sinking cause.

G. Granger, Brig.-Gen.

The Question of the Times in Canada.

LORD MONCK, Governor General of Canada, made a visit to Montreal a few days since, and delivered an address, in which, notwithstanding the fall of his first chosen ministry on the question, he called loudly upon the Canadians to arm and be prepared for war. He pointed to the United States as natural enemies, who should be always regarded with suspicion, and from whom invasion should always be feared. The Toronto Globe makes Lord Monck's speech the subject of an article from which we quote a few readable extracts:

Lord Monck is evidently a disciple of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston is a statesman of fifty years ago. He was nursed amid wars and rumors of wars, and he thinks a sound foreign policy to consist in always being ready and able to bully your neighbors. Surrounded by European despots, all anxious for the downfall of English power, it must be acknowledged that there was a substantial basis for this policy at the commencement of the century; and so long as Britain has ships and colonies all over the world susceptible of attack, there can be no doubt of the necessity for her to continue armed. Canadians, at any rate, reap the benefit, and are not disposed to be critical about the number of men and ships maintained by Lord Palmerston. But when the Premier desires to extend his ideas to Canada; when he and his friend Lord Monck propose that we, a people of two millions and a half, shall always be prepared to bully a neighboring people of thirty-two millions, it is time for us to put on our spectacles.

The Americans have now in the field, North and South, nearly a million of men. Must we have as many? We have not the men to commence with, and if we had them, we could not afford to pay so many recone for learning the soldier's trade. We Lord Monck is evidently a disciple of Lord Pal-

many? We have not the men to commence with, and if we had them, we could not afford to pay so many people for learning the soldier's trade. We are a poor country, burdened with debt and taxation, and we should be made to undertake an expenditure on war preparations which to our thirty-two millions of neighbors would be a trifle. What we can afford we are willing to do. We will go as far as our neighbors themselves have done in time of peace—develope the military spirit of our people by an inexpensive volunteer and militiar system, but further than that Canadians will not go. They will not consent to cripple the finances of

system, but further than that Canadians will not go. They will not consent to cripple the finances of the country by an enormous expenditure to guard against a danger which will probably never arise. Our sole thought by day and night is not the preservation of the country from invasion. We do not live in the days of Attila. One civilized people does not go to war with another kindred people without provocation. Our neighbors are not a horde of bandits, eager for plunder. They are our neighbors and friends, one in blood, and possessing many ideas in common.

Let Lerd Monck pause before he recomends anything so monstrous. He desires, in common

Let Lerd Monck pause before he recom ends anything so monstrous. He desires, in common with the entire Canadian people, to preserve British connection. Let him beware lest he brings about the result which he designs to avoid. Lethim take care that he does not convince the people of Canada that it is better to become a part of the United States than to live the slaves of a constant dread of invasion, wasting their money and their time, and destroying their prosperity, in attempts to make themselves as strong in a military point of view as their neighbors.

The Army in the Shenandoah.

WE give below some interesting intelligence from this portion of the Union army. Maj.-Gen. Pope, recently placed in command, has issued a proclamation which reads thus:

WASHINGTON, July 14th, 1862. To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia.—By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in a position from which you can act promptly and to the nurrose. you in a position from and to the purpose.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies, from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and beat him when found, whose policy has been attack and not defense. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western Army in a defensive

I presume I have been called here to pursue the I presume I have been called here to pursue the same system, and lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am assured you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. Meantime I desire to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find much in vogue among you. I hear constantly of "taking strong positions and holding them, of lines of retreat and bases of supplies." Let us discard all such ideas. The strongest position a soldier can occupy is one from which he can most easily advance upon the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance. Disaster and shame are in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banner shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

A dispatch from Warrenton, Va., dated the 13th, says:— The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia, under General Pope, has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partizans who continually annoyed our outposts and trains. All the army officers and men are delighted with the consolidated command.

Gen. Hotche's command entered Culpepper yesterday and attacked and repulsed about 100 rebel cavalry, said to belong to the 8th Louisiana, killing one and wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a Lieutenant, who a few hours before was seen in our lines, and a gunner who had three times before broken his parole. Our loss was three, slightly wounded.

The following letter is from Gen. Banks to Hon. D. W. Gooch, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16th, directing the Committee on the conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed government transportation on Banks' retreat from Strasburg. while white men, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to be left.

WINCHESTER, June 19th, 1862. WINCHESTER, June 19th, 1862.

To Hon. D. W. Gooch — Dear Sir:— In answer to your inquiry, I have the honor to say that there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution inclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to occupy or use government transportation of any kind, on the march of my command from Strasburg. If any instance occurred, it was without exception not only unauthorized, but against orders and her

not only unauthorized, but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge.

The citizens, traders, refugees and fugitives were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons and allowed to move with the government train in order. allowed to move with the government train in order, and no further. The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburg from two till evening. When at considerable distance of our march we overtook a small party on foot. My strention was attracted by a little girl about eight years old, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked how far she had traveled. "From Winchester," she said. We were then about twenty-sayen miles on our march. I requested the "from Windlester," she said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoneers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the line for its defense, the greater part of the distance, answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible the belongs to the class referred to in the resolushe belongs to the class referred to in the resolu-tions, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty to be lost or won in that hurried night's march. I have, &c., N. P. Banks, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Rufus King having expressed to the Government his desire that Gen. Sigel, instead of himself, should be assigned to the command of the corps lately under Gen. Fremont, the change has been made. Gen. King resumes command of his division, with which he is extremely popular. This is just like our noble friend. He deemed it wise to place Sigel at the head of a command, and he sacrificed himself to do what he thought wise.

Vicksburg — The Bombardment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times, under date of off Vicksburg, July 1st, gives the following description of the action of the 28th ult.:

The affair of Saturday morning was a regular assault upon the works, intended to take the place if possible, and if not, to ascertain to a certainty their strength and location. The line of battle was as follows:

Gunboat Oneida, Sloop-of-war Iroquois, Sloop-of-war Hartford, Gunboat Sciota, Gunboat Wissahikon, Sloop-of-war Richmond.

Gunboat Winona, Gunboat Panola, Sloop of war Brooklyn Gunboat Kennebec,

The remainder of the fleet, consisting of mortarboats and transports, remained behind. The Westfield, a Staten Island ferry-boat, followed far enough to engage in the fight with her howitzers, and received a rifled shot in the steam pipe, which scalded eight men to death. The advance was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at about daylight the leading vessel turned the point and came within range of the enemy's batteries. Before them was a semi-circle of bluffs about four miles in length, at the foot of which ran the channel, close in. The Oneida received fire at her first appear ance, and replied without delay. The others joined in the engagement as they came within range, and in a few minutes the entire fleet was under fire.

The line kept advancing until it arrived opposite the town, when a signal from the flag-ship brought it to a halt, and a general engagement ensued, which lasted two hours and forty minutes. It was now, for the first time, that the strength of the enemy's position and resources was understood. The bluffs above and below the city were lined with batteries, and from three sides a raking and broadside fire was poured into our vessels which was tremendous. The batteries were placed in three tiers-the first at the water line, the second half way up the bluff, and the third on the summit, a hundred feet above the vessels.

The batteries were located in promiscuous order, and were only to be discovered when they opened fire. The town seemed full of assailants. The fire proceeded not only from earthworks, but from behind walls, and all buildings were full of sharpshooters, who poured in volleys of musketry, which swept the decks and did great execution. The boats directed their broadsides as they could define the position of the batteries, or leveled at buildings which were conspicuous for the heat of their fire. Some of the buildings had cannon in the cellars, which opened on the side hill. In fact, the fire was so heavy that the fleet was obliged to move, and, being in position to go up better than down, they moved in that direction.

The flag-ship had been hit heavily, and her mizzen rigging was carried away, giving Commodore Farragut a narrow escape from death. Every boat in the fleet received more or less damage, and it became plain that to remain where they were was to be sunk, without doing the enemy corresponding damage. Many of the batteries were silenced, but others opened faster than the fleet could answer them. Accordingly they made their way out of work. Seventeen hundred of them have already

range, and all reached the bend above the city. except the Brooklyn, the Kennebec and the Owasco, which fell back to their positions below. Eight men were killed and thirty wounded during the engagement.

PROSPECTS OF CAPTURING THE CITY.—There is an infantry force here of fifteen or twenty thousand men, and no hopes are entertained of taking the place until a land force arrives from up the river. The position is a very strong one, the town being situated on a high bluff, which commands a bend in the river, and is in turn overtopped by a second bluff, which is said to be three hundred feet above the river. The batteries occupy the first bluff and the army the second, so that, although we may silence the guns and drive the gunners away, we can neither take nor occupy the batteries. A strong land force will be necessary to carry the position, and undoubtedly a bloody battle will be fought before the end is reached. Gen. Van Dorn is in command. There are ten or fifteen batteries on the river bank, some of which are double. One in the upper position is composed of three tiers. There are a number of heavy rifled guns among them, but the majority are not considered to be of formidable weight.

The mortars keep up an intermittent fire, which is mainly destructive to the town, and is a source of annoyance to the army encamped beyond it. The mortar-boats were attacked last night by an infantry force of two regiments, who opened a fire of musketry on them, and, under cover of darkness, attempted to cut them out or sink them. They were repulsed with great loss by a fire from the Brooklyn and the gunboats.

There seems to be no prospect for a decisive action at present. The enemy are too strong for the fleet, and a concerted movement by land troops will be necessary. Gen. Williams occupied the bank of the river opposite the city at the time of the fight, and did good service with his field pieces.

VICKSBURG.—Under date of the 2d, he says:—I made a visit to the point of land on the Louisiana shore opposite Vicksburg, yesterday, and had a perfect view of the town and the fortifications. Vicksburg lies in a bend of the river, and resembles from the admirable point of view above mentioned, a vast amphitheatre of three or four miles inflength and three hundred feet in height. The bank of the river rises gradually for a couple of miles back, and on this curved slope lies the town, imbedded in a natural cradle, which, for beauty and symmetry, cannot be excelled. Every house in the place is distinctly visible as it rises above its neighbor in front, and the view is rather that of a vast amphitheatre with its crowded seats, viewed from the parquette, than such as is presented by ordinary towns—a maze of roofs and chimneys. A more complete and concise panorama of metropolitan life, to be taken at a single glance, never was seen.

Not only was the city thus spread out to the view, its features so distinct that every sign could be read with a good glass, and every prominent building and terrace garden noted, but the fortifications were equally open to inspection. Above and below the city, on the sides of the slope, lay those sleeping volcanoes whose storm of iron but lately made the heavens re-echo. Above was a three-banked battery, of tiers rising one above the other, from a point half way down the slope to the summit. Four heavy guns in each tier frowned over the top of the earthwork, and men paced back and forth silently, and with gleaming bayonets. This fortification did heavy work at the late encounter.

Immediately below the suburbs the town commenced, and hid from view whatever other hostile preparations may have been made in that locality. The town lay in the sweep of the bend, as silent and grave as a city of the dead. Not a house was open, not a window was raised to invite the delicious breeze, not a store front displayed its gaudy colors in invitation to the passer. All was stillness and desertion. From the foot of the slope, where the river washed the paved levee, to the summit of the wide amphitheatre, not a soul was visible.

Below the city were situated the more formidable of the batteries. The summit of the bluff was surmounted by two batteries, containing six heavy guns each. Below them was the Marine Hospital, large building in the usual style of those : To the left was a four gun battery, half way down the slope, and still lower down, another of about the same caliber. Toward the other side was another battery, seemingly stronger than the last, while in the undergrowth near at hand were more earthworks, which were apparently of no great strength. In all they mounted about twenty guns. Some of the embrasures were vacant, either from the effect of the late engagement, which is known to have dismounted many, or from a scarcity of metal. I counted in all thirty guns, making a count in some places which were doubtful, and it seems quite improbable that their strength exceeds that amount. Gen. Van Dorn is in the rear, however, with a heavy force.

THE CANAL.-You are aware that the river makes sweep here, which encompasses about twelve miles of distance, while across the neck a mile will cover the ground. Across this bend Gen. Williams is cutting, by the aid of his soldiers and several hundred negroes, a canal, which is to turn the river from its bed, furnish communication between the fleets, and eventually leave Vicksburg five miles in the country, a ruined city. The canal is now cut across, and in a few days the water will be let in. We are waiting the result of this enterprise with nuch interest.

Items and Incidents.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the employment of negroes to dig the canal which is to set Vicksburg back a little, says:-They were glad enough to come, if not for the change, at least for the good rations, as meat has been scarce for several months, and clothing none too plenty. In high ecstacy they danced around the large kettles of boiling pork, and shouted its praises with exuberant fancy. "Look a' dar," cried one, as he rushed up and seized a huge ladle which brought up steams and oily vapors; look a' dar, niggers. Two inches ob grease on de top!" A medley of yells responded, and an Abyssinian dance ensued, which ended by a general rush at the kettle, and a corresponding disappearance of the victuals.

MEMPHIS TO BE FORTIFIED .- The Memphis correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, July 6, states that the city is about to be fortified: -Gen. Halleck has ordered Memphis to be fortified, and the work has begun. This will enable us to garrison the place with a small force, and will give to the Union people a sense of security against attack from those flying bands who are traversing the country. Contrabands owned by Secesh are to be used in the

HELP BYENDS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

commenced cutting a canal around back of Vicksburg, which will carry the bed of the river ten or fifteen miles east of that sweet little village, thus rendering it an inland town, and destroying its importance forever. It is a pity that some such poetic justice could not be dealt out to Charleston. Gen. Grant says he is not going to make his soldiers work this hot weather, when the country is swarming with able and willing hands, who can bear the heat his army began to stand in need. so much better.

QUITE A CONFESSION. - The Richmond papers are frank enough to admit that the rebel loss in the late battles was terrible, comprising many of the best and bravest officers in the whole army; that the valor of our men defeated the plan of the rebels to precipitate a force of 200,000 men upon McClellan's army and capture it entire; that our retreat across the Chickahominy was managed with consummate judgment; and that the rebel army is in danger of demoralization, whole divisions having turned their backs upon the foe. That will do for once.

Some editor must have given up the ghost in Rich mond, within a day or two. We can explain the above frank and truthful utterances upon no other hypothesis than that they form a part of some repentant rebel's dying confession.

"FATHER'S CHIMNEY."-A few days since a number of prisoners of war, who had been released on parole, passed over the P.S. & P. Railroad, (Maine,) on their way to their homes. Among the number was a blue-eyed, pale-faced boy, not more than seventeen, whose shoulders seemed scarcely equal to carrying a forty-pound knapsack. For some time he had been looking intently out of the car window, and suddenly, when the train was approaching Biddeford, he jumped up and with face all aglow and eyes sparkling with delight, exclaimed-"Boys, there's my father's chimney." As if by a simultaneous inspiration, the soldiers all arose and sang "Sweet Home" with the effect that is sometimes produced by these simple notes and simple lines. More than one bearded man looked out of the window as an excuse to conceal his tears.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Toronto Globe, after administering a sound rebuke to those who in some quarters talk so much twaddle about the affairs of the United States, says:-" The safety of the United States is assured by the intelligence both of the army and the nation at large. Thoroughly imbued with Democratic ideas, hating with bitterest hatred all approach to despotism, and aware of the importance of keeping their military leaders under control, it appears to us as impossible for any general, no matter how great the victories he may win, to subdue the American commonwealth to his will, as it is for the Duke of Cambridge to dethrone Queen Victoria and usurp her place. Whatever trials may be in store for the United States, military despotism cannot be counted among them.'

THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON .- A correspondent of the Providence Journal enumerates the following, as a portion of the defenses of Washington: -Fort Greble, 15 guns; Fort Carroll and redoubt 14 guns; Fort Snyder, 6 guns; Fort Stanton, 16 guns; Fort Ricketts, 4 guns; Fort Good Hope, 4 guns; Fort Baker, 7 guns; Fort Davis, 6 guns; Fort Dupont, 6 guns; Fort Meigs, 10 guns; Fort Mahem, 8 guns; Fort Lincoln, 12 guns; Fort Thayer, 4 guns; Fort Saratoga, 6 guns; Fort Bunker Hill, 8 guns; Fort Slemmer, 3 guns; Fort Totton and redoubt. 14 guns; Fort Slocum, 10 guns; Fort Massachusette, 10 guns; Fort De Russey, 7 guns; Fort Pennsylvania, 12 guns; Fort Gaines, 4 guns; Fort Ripley, 6 guns; Fort Alexander, 7 guns; Fort Franklin, 6 guns; Batteries Vermont, 3 guns; Martin Scott, 1 gun; Cameron, 2 guns.

GLORIOUS OLD VERMONT!-Vermont responds eloquently to the call of the President. To that gallant State belongs the honor of putting the first Regiment in the field under the new levy. The 9th Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Geo. J. Stannard, has been filled up and arrived in New York on the 16th inst. Another Regiment is in an advanced state of organization, and will be soon ready to muster into service. Glorious old Vermont! The alacrity with which she answers the appeal of the Government puts our more lukewarm patriotism to the blush.

apples, in fact desiccated truit of every description, would be gladly received by the sick and wounded soldiers. Our people throughout the country should take advantage of the superabundance of fruit and prepare an extra quantity of dried fruit to be sent to the soldiers through the medium of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Societies.

A NEW YORK RECRUITING OFFICER thus advertises: "Grand Excursion by steamboat and railroad. This ticket entitles the bearer to a passage to Richmond, Va. Fare, clothes and food gratis, and \$38 given for nothing. For further particulars, apply, &c." He might have added, "A great exhibition of fireworks will take place at the end of the

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN NORFOLK.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes as follows:

"We had ample observation to assure us that the feeling here is almost wholly disloyal, and our converse with residents, which was considerable, confirms us in the opinion that Norfolk is almost wholly devoted to Jeff Davis and his minions. The people are more miserably duped, ignorant of everything in the North, and deep and bitter in their feelings, than we supposed possible. They believe in the rebel Gen. Huger's last words before leaving, 'I'll be back again in two weeks.' Conversing with one of the most respected citizens, and apparently well informed on matters in general, he said with a serious earnestness, 'Why, sir, you can't hold this place; your soldiers will all be captured, and our Generals command the harbor here, in less than two weeks.' Until our flag is flying in the rebel capital, Richmond, and the Confederate army passing beyond the borders of Virginia, we cannot expect much improvement in the feelings of the rebels of Norfolk. Every store room is closed, each window and door barred and bolted, and, with the exception of an occasional bakery or drug store, there is not a business house open in all Norfolk. The same seclusion exists in the resident portion of the city. The blinds closed and doors locked, Norfolk presents the appearance of a deserted town."

Department of the Mississippi.

THE ram Hornet arrived at Cairo on the 16th, from below, with important intelligence from Gen Curtis' army.

The advance guard of Gen. Curtis' army reached Helena, on the Mississippi, ninety miles below Memphis, at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning, the 12th inst. The army left Batesville on the 2d of July, and a detachment of the 10th Illinois, 2d Wisconsin,

endon, expecting there to meet gunboats and transnorts attached to Colonel Fitch's expedition, with supplies. Unfortunately Col. Fitch had left Clarendon twenty-four hours before Gen. Curtis' advance reached there, and had dropped down to St. Charles. Finding this the case, Gen. Curtis determined to leave the river, the military road to Helena affording some chance of obtaining supplies, of which

On the 7th of July, at Bayou DeCache, the advance guard of the army, comprising four companies of the 11th Wisconsin, and five companies of the 33d Illinois, encountered a force of 1,500 rebel guerrillas, mostly conscripts, terming themselves mounted infantry, under General Albert Rust. A sharp engagement ensued, during which the 1st regiment of Indiana cavalry came up with four mounted howitzers, and after a most determined fight of an hour and a half, the rebels finally broke and fled, leaving 110 dead bodies on the field. The Federal loss was eight killed and thirty-two wounded, including Major Glender, severely wounded, and Captain Sloane, of the 11th Wisconsin, killed. A force of 5,000 rebels were reported to be in the immediate neighborhood of the battle, but did not make their appearance.

On the 4th inst., the 13th Illinois regiment, while descending the White River in flatboats, was fired upon by a large force of guerrillas concealed in a thicket. Fortunately our men had taken the precaution to place barricades of cotton bales around the outer edge of the bulkhead, and no one was seriously injured by the fire of the rebels. The 13th immediately returned fire, and the guerrillas were seen to spring from their biding places and run away. It was reported that ten dead bodies were left on the bank.

The army is generally in good health and fine spirits, although somewhat exhausted and a good deal dilapidated, in regard to clothing from their long march. They have not suffered to any extent for want of food, although but three-quarters of the usual rations were served out during the last twenty days. They did not meet any portion of General Hindman's forces, who are supposed to be concentrating at Little Rock

We have advices from Col. Fitch to the 10th inst. He was still at St. Charles on White River, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. Curtis, when the steamer Robert Allen arrived with General Grant's dispatches calling upon him to leave the river, and stating that re-enforcements would not be furnished. It chanced that Gen. Curtis was already out of his troubles in the interior.

Col. Fitch had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Federals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded, and missing. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was twentytwo, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out in Grand Prairie, on the 7th inst., and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Colonel Fitch took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, &c. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fied, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff created almost a stampede. Had Col. Fitch had 1,000 infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by

General Halleck issued a special field order to his troops on the 16th inst., saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the South-west, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited and to express to the commanders of army corps and their subordinates, his warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation. He says the soldiers have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and that if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed they will soon bring the war to a close. Gen. H. has been ordered to Washington.

olis dispatches to the Executive Dement, say that Henderson, Ky., and Newbern, Ind. have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one Feberal was killed, and 256 sick soldiers taken prisoners, and 250 stand of arms captured.

The steamer General Anderson, from Evansville. arrived at Cairo on the 19th, and passed Henderson, Kv., the previous day. The rebels had possession of the town. They say they don't intend to interfere with the navigation of the river except Government boats, nor with private property. The number of rebels not ascertained. Lieut. A. R. Johnson, of the Bridgwells Tennessee cavalry, in command, issued a proclamation, saying he has come to protect the citizens against insults and despotism. They claim to be regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Some commissary stores belonging to Government were cantured, and two soldiers.

The Granada Appeal of the 16th inst. reports that the rebel ram and iron clad gunboat Arkansas, under the command of Capt. I. N. Bryan, came down from the Yazoo River on the 15th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lay above Vicksburg and anchored under the battery around that city. The Appeal says the ram ran down several Federal and war vessels, and disabled several more. One of our vessels was blown up. The Arkansas is a very formidable gunboat, iron plated 21 inches, with plates and rails riveted. She has a very large armament, and was furnished with two propellers, seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each, but was badly cut up before she reached the cover of the batteries at Vicksburg, losing about twenty men.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, says a recent battle in the Indian nation between a detachment of a Kansas regiment, under Col Wier, and a force of rebels, resulted in the capture of 125 prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,500 head of cattle, 36 loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, and 50 stand of arms. Col. Kitchil, in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that the chief John Ross was about to join him with 1,500 warriors. Col. Solomon of the 10th Wisconsin had captured 40 prisoners. Four hundred wounded Cherokees and Osage Indians have come to our camp with white flags, and carrying their guns with muzzles pointing downward. About 250 negroes, belonging to the rebel half breeds, are now en route for Fort Scott.

An expedition recently sent from Springfield, Mo., under Major Miller, of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, consisting of one section of Davidson's battery and marched by Jacksonport and Augusta to Clar- and 3d Missouri State Militia, numbering about 600

men, attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffee, Hunter, Hawthorne, and Tracy, about sixteen hundred strong, beyond Fayetteville, Ark., early on the 16th, and completely routed them with heavy loss. Major Miller's command marched 75 miles in two nights, and took the rebels by surprise. Our loss was very small. Col. Hall, of the 4th Missouri Militia, stationed at Mt. Venon, reports the killing of 21 guerrillus, and the capture 1,200 pigs of lead during the past few days.

Cotton is coming out of West Tennessee very freely. Three trains comprising thirty-seven cars loaded with it, started for Clumbus from points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroid, on the 18th inst., and immense piles are awaitingshipment.

The Army of Virginia.

A WINCHESTER letter reports Gen. Geary's command as advancing ino the Big Fort Valley. His advance fell into an ambuscade near Fort Furniss. A skirmish ensued, it which two cavalrymen were wounded, though not atally. The rebels were driven from the rocks and sone fences they occupied. Gen. Geary occupies the gound gained.

On the 16th inst. a portion of Pope's army entered Gordonsville, unopposed, and duly destroyed all the railroad and telegrap paraphernalia at that point, junction of the Orange, Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads. Tree-fourths of the troops munitions and supplies, of every kind, for the rebel army at Richmond, of ncessity, passed through Gordonsville by rail.

The following "orders' have been issued by Maj.-Gen. Pope, and who carried out, as they undoubtedly will be unde that gallant and energetic officer, traitors in th Valley of the Shenandoah will speedily lose alltheir rebel proclivities, and be wiser if not sadderind poorer men:

HEADQUARERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, VASHINGTON, July 18.

As far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the courtry against which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be takenby the officers to whose department they properly belong, under order of the commanding officer of he troops for whose use they are intended. The vuchers will be given to owners, stating on their fac that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished hat such owners have heen loyalists since the late of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of country where troops are to operate, the use of teams for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with 18 far as possible.

MAI.-GEN. POPE.

Col. Ruggles, Adjutant-General. GENERAL OPER NO. 5.

Col. Ruggles, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6. Hereafter, in any operations of cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, except so stated in the order for movement. Two days cooked rations will be carried by persons o' men, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution in the manner specified in laid under contribution in the manner specified in General Order No. 5, for subsistence of men and

Movements of cavalry must always be made with elerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused hereafter on any pretext. Whenever an order for the government of any person of this army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be expressly designated, and no departure therefrom will pass unnoticed without the gravest and most conclusive reasons.

The commanding officers will be held responsible for a strict and prompt compliance with every pro-vision of this order. By command of MAJ.-GEN. POPE.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.

The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the railroad and telegraph lines and routes of travel in rear of the United States army, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done to the line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling seldiers by guerrilla bands in this neighborhood. No privileges or immunities of war can apply to lawless bands of individuals, not forming part of the organized force of the enemy, nor wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking and obtaining safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trains of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines, and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to civil-The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to civilized people and revolting to humanity. Evil disposed persons in rear of our armies, who do not themselves engage directly in these lawless acts, but encourage them by refusing to interfere, or to give any information by which such acts can be accepted on the permeterors purished will be

give any information by which such acts can be prevented, or the perpetrators punished, will be held as principals.

The safety of life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing army, depend upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon unmolested movements through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They must understand distinctly, that the security of travel is the only warrant of personal

safety.

It is therefore ordered, that whenever railroad It is therefore ordered, that whenever railroad, wagon road, or telegraph, is destroyed, by parties of guerrillas, citizens living within eight miles of the spot shall be turned out en masse to repair the damage, and shall besides pay the United States in money or property, to be collected by the military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the force necessary to cover the programme of the work during the time occupied in completing it.

If soldiers, or legitimate followers of the army, be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground, and the inhabitants sent prisoners to these headquarters. If such an outrage occurs at any place distant from settlements, neople

occurs at any place distant from settlements, people within five miles around shall be held accountable, and made to pay an indemnity, sufficient for the case; and any persons detected in such outrages, either during the act, or any time afterwards, shall be sho without waiting civil process. No such acts shall influence the result of this war, and they can only lead to heavy afflictions to the population to no pur-

It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such out-rages. While it is the wish of the General com-manding this army that all peaceably disposed per-sons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations shall be subjected to no improper burden of war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves, and they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly, and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

MAJ-GEN. POPE.

The Richmond Inquirer of the 15th, speaking of the changes in our War Department, and the concentration of the forces of McDowell, Fremont and Banks under Pope, remarks of the latter, that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders, an officer of great activity and daring, and very apt to do unexpected things. It adds that the foray into Orange county, and destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan by the enemy, is a challenge on the part of Pope that our Generals have now to take up.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 17.

Commanders of a corps d' armee, or of a division of this command, may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands, which must be signed by one or two staff officers, who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures

are to be immediately reported to the Provost Marshal of the corps d'armee. These passes will not be construed to permit the bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations, or to visit the city of Washington. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave his command on army will be permitted to leave his command on any pretense whatever, without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their command five days after date of this order, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments, for trial by court martial.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. POPE.
G. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

An officer who arrived in Washington on the 19th, from Fredericksburg, Va., says that the effect of Maj.-Gen. Pope's official orders upon the troops was wonderful. Although they had not been officially proclaimed when he left that town, a knowledge of the contents had quickly passed from officers to men, and all were exultant in view of the policy hereafter to be pursued, and which has infused new vigor into our soldiers, and given them additional strength and courage, and increased their anxiety for active operations. The toast among them to-day was, "The new orders."

A cavalry captain from Hatch's command arrived at Warrenton, Va., on the 20th, bringing five prisoners of the 2d Virginia cavalry, captured at Madison. Col. Maller, of the Virginia militia, was also captured, but has not arrived. Gen. Ewell's troops are reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number is not stated.

The President's orders are received by the troops with enthusiasm, but the citizens have terribly long faces. A French gentleman had arrived from Richmond, who was released at the request of the French consul. He had been imprisoned because he had refused to join the rebel army. He kept a store there. He reports hard times at the rebel capital.

Army of the Potomac.

THE Baltimore American has been visited by a friend who escaped from Richmond very recently, and from whom the following information was gained:

The rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles were estimated at 217,000 to 220,-000. Large re-enforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous sixty days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but our informant could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army. They arrived by railroad, and were marched during the night towards Hanover Court House.

Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at Spotswood House, confined to his room, when our informant left.

Gens. McCall and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining one day at Spotswood House, they were taken to the officers' prison.

The gunboat on the plan of the Merrimac, though smaller, is rapidly approaching completion, though great difficulty is experienced in obtaining iron for her armament.

Obstructions in the James river were considerably weakened by recent freshets. One of the sunken vessels had so swung around that the Teaser was able to pass through, and was soon after captured.

Fort Darling had been greatly strengthened. A whole division of the army had crossed James river on the pontoon bridge, to assist in its defense against any land force.

The bridges destroyed by Gen. McClellan, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, have not been reconstructed.

The forces of Gen. Jackson have moved off it was thought towards Fredericksburg, and it was said he would again strike a blow in the valley. The Mary land rebel brigade with him, under Generals Lowe and Bradley Johnson, have suffered terribly in fights with Fremont and Shields. Bradley Johnson's regiment had been cut down from seven hundred to two hundred effective men.

The greatest confidence was felt in Richmond. among the rebels, in their ability to destroy McClellan's army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. Unionists were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

The cannons captured during the recent battles were all brought into Richmond, numbering 23 pieces, some of them howitzers and three army rifled guns. They were all light pieces, and, excepting the howitzers and one English gun, were sent to the foundry to be re-cast, the rebels having no shells to fit rifled cannon. Not a single siege piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that Mc-Clellan had succeeded in taking them all off.

A dispatch says President Lincoln asked General McClellan, in a late visit to the army, if he desired to resume command of the whole army of the United States, and Gen. McClellan preferred to retain command of the forces now under him.

A free colored man, escaped to our lines from Richmond, says that the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the seven days' battle, was 32,000. The rebel army numbered in the neighborhood of 225,000 to 250,000. Gen. Ewen was severely wounded in one of the actions. Joe Johnson had experienced a relapse, and mortification of his wound had appeared.

A flag of truce went up on the 18th to Turkey Island Creek with Gen. Dix, who went to meet Gen. Hill for the purpose of making permanent arrangements for exchange of prisoners. The interview was highly satisfactory, but no conclusion was arrived at. A flag of truce will return on the 19th, when Gen. Lee will be present.

Richmond papers of the 18th, containing the account of the death of Gen. David E. Twiggs, at Augusta, Geo., July 15th, are received.

A dispatch dated the 19th says:-The health of the troops is gradually improving. The Federals who were wounded and made prisoners during the battles of the seven days, are now being released on parole by the rebels, to be exchanged at some future

Lieut.-Col. Pierson of the 43d N. Y., arrived in New York city on the 18th. He left the front of our army, on the Peninsula, on the 17th. At that time there were no forces of the enemy within 14 miles of our lines on this side of James River, but a balloon reconnoisance disclosed a large concentration of the rebels on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of City Point. The army was represented to be in good condition, and with confidence unimpaired in Gen. McClellan. It is believed, however, that James River will be blockaded by the rebels at the bluffs of Claremont.

The Richmond Inquirer, commenting on the threatening aspect of McClellan's operations, says: -- "We must dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. Spade can only be conquered with spade, and the shovel will always defeat the musket." | steamer \$42,000 to their friends in western Massachusetts

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cogswell's Revolving Wheel Rake—Cogswell & Lee.
Endless Chain Railway Horse Powers—R. & M. Harder.
The Best Tile Machine—A. La Tourrette, Jr.
Cider and Wine Mill—W. O Hickok.
Ingersoil's Improved Horse and Hand Power Hay and Cotten
Presses—Ingersoil & Dougherty.
Commission Merchanta—G. C. Pearson & Co.
Harmoniums and Melodeons—Mason Brothers.
Elmira Female Collige—Rev. A. W. Cowles, Pres't.
Dunlap's Nursery—M. L. Dunlap.
Valuable Grist and Flouring Mill—M. R. Pierce.
A Sermon for the Times—Alex. Clark.
Agents Wanted—J. S. Pardee.

Drain Tile Machine -- A. La Tourrette, Jr., Agent.

The News Condenser.

- The mint is preparing to issue nickel cents in large quan-- The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received

— The Americans in London met on the 4th of July to cel.

- The small pox is carrying off large numbers of Indians in

the North-West. - A letter received in New Haven says a fatal epidemic pre-

vails at Port Rico. - The youngest son of Secretary Stanton, 8 months old, died

ast Thursday night. - Rumors are current that France would back out from the

Mexican expedition. - Mr. Sanford, United States Minister to Belgium, has ar-

rived in Washington. - Ninety-two different kinds of shinplasters are already cir-

culating in New York city. - Gen. Butler is to occupy the residence of Gen. Twiggs,

ıs his summer headquarters. - The distress in the manufacturing districts of England is

reported to be on the increase. - It is reported that the President will soon proclaim an

amnesty to all repentant Rebels. - Meetings are being held in England in favor of the mediation of that country in the present war.

- The Russian Government has applied officially to that of Great Britain for the loan of a hangman.

- An immense spring of coal oil of superior quality, has been discovered at Santa Barbara, California.

- The London Times of the 18th of May calls the rebels the Transatlantic dregs of the English cavaliers."

- New Orleans still remains healthy, and it is thought now that no epidemic will prevail there this season.

- A cargo of prize cotton was sold at Philadelphia on the 6th, at forty-six cents a pound, payable in gold.

- Governor Tod has appealed to the people of Ohio, and if her quota is not raised in forty days; he will draft.

- Wine in Burgundy is so plenty this season that only 60 centimes—12 cents—is charged for an hour's drinking. - Russian papers are reviewing a rumor that France has in-

vited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation in America. - There are six millions of grape vines in California, and they will produce five millions of gallons of wine this year.

- Hon, W. H. Merritt, of St. Catherines, one the most use ful, large-minded men Canada ever had, died on the 5th inst. - Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, has been onfined to his bed by indisposition for three or four days past.

- The interest on the Virginia State debt was not paid in ondon, the statement of "no funds" being made to the claim - Col. Trigg, an unconditional Union East Tennessean, has

been confirmed as District Judge in place of Judge Humph-- Bishop Byrne, of Arkansas-formerly a well known Catholic clergyman of New York—died at Little Rock a few days

and paid for bounties \$18,200 39. She more than doubles her quota.

— The wife of Gen. Beauregard died a few days ago, at New Orleans, where she had been under the protection of Gen. Butler. - The Confederate Government of Louisiana is at this time

located in Opelousas, where Gov. Moore has established the Capital. - Wool men estimate the clip of Ohio this year to be about

13,000,000 pounds, being 2,000,000 pounds greater than the clip of last year - Lewis Benedict, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens

of Albany, and widely known in the State, died on Monday, aged 77 years. — There was an increase of \$433,249 in the tolls on the New

York canals for the months of May and June, as compared with last year. - The New York Central Railroad Company have now in

use several iron freight cars, and have under construction an - Mrs. Horace May, of Akron, Ohio, was severely scalded by an explosion caused by putting hot fruit in a can, and seal-

ing it up in that state. - Five brothers of the name of Clayton, and belonging to the Fifth Vermont Regiment, are reported killed during the late battles in Virginia.

- The Cooperstown Journal says that the hop vine is a little backward, but as a general thing is doing well, and it anticipates an average yield. - Official returns show that between four and five thousand

logs have been killed in Chicago within a few weeks and carted away by the scavengers. - The State Department, since the commencement of the present month, has levied a Government fee of three dollars

upon each passport issued. - The Grenada Appeal states that the 7th Tennessee Reginent went into the Richmond fight 300 strong, and came out without one effective man.

- The last trip of the Great Eastern was a paying one, and her shareholders are beginning to hope that she will not prove a business failure, after all.

-- Counterfeit fives on the Hampden Bank of North Castle Creek, N. Y., are afloat. They are a photograph of the genuine, and are neatly executed. - The Sandusky Register says that the grapes on Kelley's

and Put-in-Bay Islands have began to rot, and that serious alarm exists in consequence. - A firm in South America has obtained permission from the Peruvian and Bolivian Government for the exportation of

fifteen hundred pure alpacas. - Counterfeit \$3 notes on the Mechanics & Traders' Bank of Jersey City are circulating extensively. Also counterfeit 3s

on the Williamsburgh City Bank. - The French army of occupation at Rome, after the reducion, will nominally consist of 15,000 men, but will not in reality be more than 12,000 or 18,000.

- A vessel chartered by the British government is discharging a large quantity of military stores at Montreal, including twenty-six thousand stand of arms

- A grandson of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, was killed before Richmond, in the rebel service. His mother was a Virginian, and a relative of Gen. Lee. - It is proposed in England to have the government make

the telegraph a national institution, like the Post Office, having a telegraph station in every post office. - A writer in the Boston Transcript proposes that clerks in dry goods stores should enlist, and their places be given to

young women now out of employment. - It is stated by correspondents at the London Exhibition that the United States will carry off more premiums in proportion to articles exhibited than any other nation.

- The ship Western Empire, from New Orleans, arrived at New York Wednesday afternoon. She has on freight 1,800 hogsheads sugar, 292 bales cotton, and 105 bales of moss.

— The 31st Massachusetts regiment, now at New Orleans, having been visited by the paymaster, sent home by the last - QYEAYT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in a late number of your paper, a communication from WILLIAM OTIS, Superintendent of the Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., headed "Tiffany's Tile Machine," recommending it as the best machine, and as making the most perfect tile they had ever seen.

If he, or any other person interested in the manufacture of tile, will take the trouble to call at the Brick and Tile Yard of L BUCKLAND, in Brighton, near Rochester, he will show them a machine of SMITH & WINEGAR'S patent, manufactured by A. LA TOUBRETTE, Jr., of Waterloo, N. Y., which is far superior to the Tiffany machine in many respects.

First-My machine compresses the clay in a manner to make the tile stronger, as they are pressed out in place of being bored out, and makes them equally as smooth, and leaves them so. It also cuts off the ends exactly square, whereas the Tiffany machine is liable to leave the ends rough and not square, by leaving one side longer than the other.

Second-My machine can make two different kinds of tile, and of different sizes, both at the same time, while Tiffany's machine cannot; and my machine also can make all kinds of tile, of every size in use, and all of the very best quality, while Tiffany's does not. Mine will also make from one-third to one-half more tile in a day than Tiffany's, with the same

No machine now in use can make tile any better, stronger, or more durable than this machine, and all persons interested in the manufacture of Tile are requested to call and examine it and the tile made therefrom, at Mr. Buckland's Yard, and he will show them as perfect tile in every respect, of every kind and size, as can be manufactured by any machine in America. The machine can also be seen at my manufactory in Waterloo, and at many Tile Yards throughout the country. A. LA TOURRETTE, JR., AGENT.

Waterloo, N. Y., July 21, 1862.

Among the many strong recommendations of La Tour-RETTE'S Tile Machine from practical men, we give the following from a Tile-Maker of ten or twelve years experience:

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 15, 1862. A. LA TOURRETTE, JR .- Dear Sir: By invitation I attended, with many others interested in the manufacture of Tile. the trial of Mr. TIFFANY'S machine at the Brick and Tile Yard of the Rochester Company.

As to the quality of the tile, they were of very superior external appearance, yet I do not think they are as efficient for draining land as those made by said Company's old machine, or your own, (which I saw at Mr. BUCKLAND'S Yard, near that of the Company,) as the clay that has been so compressed and polished on the outside must be less porous, and consequently will not pass the water through the whole length of the tile as well as those made by the other machines. short, utility is sacrificed to the outside appearance of the tile.

I regard your plan of machine as vastly superior to Mr. Tiffany's, both for the manufacturer and the consumer. You are not confined to the one variety, (pipe tile,) but can with equal facility run off Sole or Horse Shoe;—and the fact that you are regularly turning out your thousands each day, and that his machine, under favorable circumstances, could only make a few tile during the exhibition, is a sufficient verification of my judgment on the merits of the two machines. A. S. CRAY.

Yours, very truly, See advertisement in another column.

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. addressing No. 82 Broadway, New York.

Postoffice Box 1923.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, JULY 22d, 1862.

FLOUR-The range has been lessened upon that made from Spring Wheat by an advance of 25 cents per barrel upon inferior brands. No change in superior grades. GRAIN-Corn is still moving upward, and is now selling at 45 @50 cents, as to quality.

Wool is quite firm at quoted rates. But very little coming in, and transactions very light. A few fleeces have been sold during the week as high as 50 cents per pound, but there had been more than ordinary care observed in cleaning and putting up this particular lot. The highest figures for the bulk on sale are fairly represented by our quotations-40@48 cents.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 11@12c
Flour, winter wheat,\$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 9@9%
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 \$9 fb 4@4%
Corn, old 48@50c.	Peaches, do 14016c
Corn, new 48@50c.	
Rye, 60 ths \$ bush . 55@60c.	
Oats, by weight, 40@40c.	Plums, do 10@12c
Barley 55@65c.	Potatoes 63@75c
Buckwheat 00@00c.	
Beans 1.50@2.00	Slaughter 41/4@50 Calf 7@80
Meats.	Calf
Pouls #10 #0@11 00	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. 8.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large, 6,00@6,25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.20
Mutton, carcass 4@5c. Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 4@5c.	W 000, 8016 a.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coai, Fittston 0,00005.50
Geese 40@50c.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
Ducks 12 pair 38@440.	Coal, Char
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.38@1.44
Butter, roll 101/2011c.	Hay, old. tun 10.00@14.
Butter, firkin 9@11c	Hay, new tun 6.00@10.0
Cheese 6@7c.	Wool, ₩ 1b 40@48c
Lard, tried 8@8c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.50@3.50
Tallow, rough 5@5%c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.0
Tallow, tried 7@7 c.	Trout, half bbl 8.25@3.50
•	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 21.— FLOUR — Market less active and scarcely so firm; sales at \$4.90\(\text{0.49}\) for superfine State; \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for cartra State; \$4.90\(\text{0.40}\) for superfine Western; \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for cartra State; \$4.90\(\text{0.40}\) for superfine Western; \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for cartra State; \$4.90\(\text{0.40}\) for superfine Western; \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for cartra State; \$4.90\(\text{0.40}\) for superfine Western; \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for camping from some second of cartra choice State at \$3.20\(\text{0.40}\) Canadian flowed \$5.90\(\text{0.40}\) for trade to rarra choice State at \$3.20\(\text{0.40}\) Canadian flow flow in great at \$3.30\(\text{0.40}\) for some second scarcely so firm, and with less business doing; sales at \$3.30\(\text{0.40}\) for pring, and \$5.80\(\text{0.40}\) for groud to choice State. By 6 flow continues quiet and steady at \$2.80\(\text{0.40}\) for inferior to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and prices very firm; sales 40\(\text{puncheons at \$16.00}\) for Francy or Grain—Wheat market may be quoted less active and a shade easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable easier. The decline in sterling in sterl

ALBANY, July 21.— Flour and Meal.—The week closed with an active demand for Flour, and the sales on Saturday far exceeded any previous day in the week. The market opened yery firm this morning, and as the day advanced the demand became very active, and at the close there was a strong advanced tendency in prices. Corn Meal is firm and in request.

and the prices. Corn mean is firm an	a in reanes
Common to good State	
Pomos and Illustration	54,0U(4)4./U
Common to good Western, Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c, Extra Obio	4 555 05 05
Rytra Michigan Wil	4,70(4)0,20
East a Birchigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.	5.50(2)6.25
Common Conadian	0,00(000,10
Common Canadian,	4.50(2)4.75
Fancy General	0,20(4,0,20
Extra Contoboo	5.50(a)5.75
Fancy Genesee, Extra Genesee and city brands,	6 60/26 75
BAIN-Thorn is on improved a second	0,000,00

Grain—There is an improved feeling in Wheat and better prices are obtained; sales choice fill Michigan at \$1.38. Corn is more active and the market fittings western mixed at \$1.50.052c, but mainly at \$11.40.52c. In Barley and Rye nothing has transpired. Oats are held more firmly with a fair demand at \$46.045 for 9hio, Chicago, and State; sales State at \$47.46.05c. FEED—Sales 30 tuns at \$60 for coarse, and \$50 for 30 ft feed.

BUFFALO, July 21—FLOUR—In fair local demand, and the market without quotable change; sales at \$4,124,64 \$7% for fair to choice extra Illinois and Wirconsin; \$4,60 for Wisconsin baker's; \$4,622,604,70 for choice lows; \$4,40 for choice Southern Illinois; \$5,66 for double extra do, from winter wheat; \$4,666 4,87% for the range of extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana; and \$5,124,60,76 for double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat—In fair demand and market better; sales No. 1 Milwaukee club at \$1,00; choice do, at \$1,02; white Ohio at \$1; No. 1 Chicago spring at \$96,0\$1, No. 2 do, at 95c. Corn—market steady with a fair demand; sales \$9c. ddc, and \$4c. Oats—In good demand and market better; sale Illinois at \$94,6040c. Barley dull and no sales Rye—Sales Wisconsin at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Light mess, \$9,50; heavy mess, \$10. Lard in fair demand at 73,608c. Mess Beef, city packed. \$8. Hann—Unsacked. \$6,626;c; sacked, 7,671%c.—Dried and smoked Beef, \$6,010c. Whitefish—New in half barrels. \$3,63,27a. Trout the same.

CHEESE—The market unchanged. There is a good stock of new. Dealers are paying for choice dairies \$6,654c, and selling at 7,67%c.

TORONTO, July 16.—GRAIN—The supply of grain for the

new. healers are paying for choice dairies 6@6%c, and selling at 7@7%c.

TORONTO, JULY 16.—Grain — The supply of grain for the week has been very poor. Except fall wheat there has been scarcely anything offered. The receipts to-day were about 6% bushels, which sold at 95c@\$1,05. Yesterday's receipts would perhaps amount to about 1,000 bushels. The amount offered during the rest of the week was triding. Spring Wheat—The supply of Spring Wheat has been very poor. Some three or four loads were sold during the week at 88c@90c. Barley—There was no barley offered in the market this week; quotations are therefore nominal at 60.@220 per bushel, being the prices that buyers offer to give for it. Rye—There were no receipts of rye this week, nor for some weeks past. Oats have also been in limited suppy from farmers during the week, but large arrivals from Chicago via Collingwood make the stock in band large—The amount in store now cannot fall short of 50.000 bushels. Western oate in lots of 50 or 100 bushels are held at 48c; Canadian in smaller lots at 48c;Mc. Peas—There were scarcely any peas offered; buyers offer 65c per bushel for good quality. A few loads were sold during the week at that price.

Butter, Fresh \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bill}\$ be week at that price.

Butter, Fresh \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bill}\$ be week at that price.

Butter, Fresh \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bill}\$ be week at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ collings}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ collings}\$ by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ coll}\$ by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ coll}\$ by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ collings}\$ by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ coll}\$ by \$\frac{1

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.—The current prices for the week at all the markete are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE. P cwt. \$7.50@8.50 Ordinary quality, 7.00@7.50		
Common quality, 6,50@7.00		
Ordinary quality. 7,0067.50 Common quality, 6,2067.00 Inferior quality, 6,000,6,60		
mistror quanty,		
COWS AND GALVES.		
First quality,\$45,00@50,00		
Ordinary quality		
Common quality, 30,00@35,00 Inferior quality, 25,00@28,00		
Inferior quality. 25.00@28.00		
VEAL CALVES.		
First quality,		
Ordinary quality, 4%@5		
Common quality, 4 @41/4		
Inferior quality, 3 @4 c		
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Prime quality,		
Ordinary 4.75@5.50		
Inferior, 3,00@3,50		
SWINE		
Corn-fed, 27/2@81/c		
do. light — — @ — o		
Still-fed. 2½/@3 c		

ALBANY, JULY 21—BENNES—Those who came first and sold first this week did best, as is the case seven times out of ten.—An improvement in the New York trade last week sent a number of speculators from there as far west as Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, where they created some little excitement by their free purchases at an advance of \$204 \text{ Phead. The supply was light last week, and these speculators induced themselves to believe that such would be the case now—hence their willingness to pay higher prices. There was to be quite a falling off in the supply from llinois, and we were not to have near so many from our own State. So they argued and so they erred, for Illinois has sent down more than her usual complement, and New York too is largely represented. The average quality of the receipts is fair.

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: This week. Last week last von

Cattle	3.780	2,850	3.030
Sheep	5.218	2.135	3,328
Hogs	****	•••	
Prices—Of the total the following quotations	offerings abo s:	ut 2,500 chan	ged hands at
	Th	is week.	Last week.
Premium,	 \$ 0	,00,000 \$	0,00@0,00
Extra,		1,40@4,65	4,50(@4,65
First quality, Second quality,		3,70@4,15	3,87@4,15
Second quality,		3,20(@3,40	8,31@3,60 2,70@8,00
Third quality,		2,60(@2,80	2,70@3,00
		Auas	and Argus.

OAMBRIPGE, July 16.—At market, 498 Cattle, about 4:5
Beeves, and 73 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and
one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra including nothing but the best large
fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,22@,6.0 first quality, \$6,00@,0.0; second
do, \$5,25@,5.2; third do, \$4,00@,0.0; ordinary, \$——
WORRING OXEN, \$1 pair—None.
COWS AND CALVES = 325, \$38@,45.
SYORES — Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$00@,00; Three
years old, \$20@,21.
SEEFF AND LAMBS—2120 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,00@,2,09 each; extra, \$5,80@,40, or 3@,42° \$2 fb.
SPEING LAMBS—\$2,00@,40, or 3@,42° \$2 fb.
SPEING LAMBS—\$2,00@,40, or 3@,42° \$2 fb.
HIDES — \$6,654° \$2 fb. Tallow—63,600 fb.
PELTS—\$2,00%,60. Or 3@,42° \$2 fb.
SPEING LAMBS—\$2,00@,600 fb.
SPEING LAMBS—\$2,0

Val. Calves, from \$4,00,000

BRIGHTON, July 17 — At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, 200

Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, 569 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,76,00,001; first quality, \$6,50,00; second do, \$6,00,000,01; third do, \$4,76,05,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$95. \$120,0136.

MILOH COWS—\$41,0246; common, \$19,020.

Val. Calves—\$3,00,05,00.

Stores—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$00,000; Three years old \$20,000; and \$20,000; Three years old \$20,000; and \$20,000;

Veal Calved Stores, \$0,000; Two years v.v., 1d. \$290,021.
Id. \$290,021.
HDDES - 6,66% of th. Tallow - 6,4,66%.c.
PELTS - \$0,50,00,75 each. Calf Skins - 8,090 30 fb.
SHEEF AND LAHRS - \$2,50,03,00; extra, \$3,76,04,00.
SWINF-Stores, wholesale, \$4,60 c; retail, @5c. Fat Hogs, andressed, none. Still-fed, none. TORONTO, JULY 16.—BERF—First-class sells at \$4,50@5,00; econd class at \$3,50@4.

econd class at \$3,50@4. SHKEP at \$3,50@4 each. Lambs, bring \$1,50@2 each. CALVES bring \$3,50@4,50 each. HIDES remain firm at \$4,50. CALFSKINS firm at 8c \$7 lb. PELTS at 22@25c. LAMB SKINS at 40c.—GHobe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.—The market continues active, the demand being for domestic. A considerable portion of Foreign has been withdrawn, holders preferring to keep their wools rather than sell in the present state of Exchange. We have only to notice about 200 beles Mestiza and 540 do Spanish, on private terms; and 29 do Rio Grande, 25c for washed and 16c for nuwshed, 6 mos. Fleeces and Pulled are selling freely at our last quotations. The sales of California for the week have been light, about 50 bales selling at 23635c. The stocks in first hands arelyery small.

Saxony Fleece # lb. 50@5 American full-blood Merino 50.05 American full-blood Merino 50.05 American half and three-fourths Merino 44.05 American half and three-fourths Merino 47.04 Extra pulled 50.05 Superfine pulled 47.04 No. 1 pulled 55.05 Lamb's pulled 50.05 California fune, unwashed 50.05 California common do 16.01 Peruvian washed 50.05 Valparaiso washed 16.01 South American Mestiza unwashed 24.02 South American Mestiza unwashed 16.01 South American Mestiza unwashed 90.05 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Cordora washed 16.02 South American Cordora washed 90.05 South American Cordora washed 90.05 South American Unwashed 90.05 South American Cordora washed 16.02 African washed 16.03 African washed 16.03 African washed 16.03 African washed 16.03 Mexican unwashed 16.03 Mexican unwashed 16.03 Mexican unwashed 16.03 Smyrns unwashed 16.03 Smyrns unwashed 18.02 Smyrns washed 18.02 Smyrns washed 18.02 Smyrns washed 18.02	relyery small.	
American pall and three-fourths Merino 48@66 American Native and quarter Merino 47.04 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 California fine, unwashed 50@60 California common do 16.01 Peruvian washed 50@60 California common do 16.01 South American Merino unwashed 50@60 South American Merino unwashed 49.02 South American extra Mestiza unwashed 49.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Cordova washed 40.02 Cape Good Hope unwashed 90.11 South American unwashed 90.12 South American unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 19.02 Texas 50.03 Mexican unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 19.02 African unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washe	reprety smail.	
American pall and three-fourths Merino 48@66 American Native and quarter Merino 47.04 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 California fine, unwashed 50@60 California common do 16.01 Peruvian washed 50@60 California common do 16.01 South American Merino unwashed 50@60 South American Merino unwashed 49.02 South American extra Mestiza unwashed 49.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Cordova washed 40.02 Cape Good Hope unwashed 90.11 South American unwashed 90.12 South American unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 19.02 Texas 50.03 Mexican unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 19.02 African unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washe	Saxony Fleece #110	50@52
American pall and three-fourths Merino 48@66 American Native and quarter Merino 47.04 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 Extra pulled 500@6 California fine, unwashed 50@60 California common do 16.01 Peruvian washed 50@60 California common do 16.01 South American Merino unwashed 50@60 South American Merino unwashed 49.02 South American extra Mestiza unwashed 49.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Entre Rios do 18.02 South American Cordova washed 40.02 Cape Good Hope unwashed 90.11 South American unwashed 90.12 South American unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 18.02 African unwashed 19.02 Texas 50.03 Mexican unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 19.02 African unwashed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washed 10.00 Extra pulled 50.03 Exast India washe	American full-blood Merino	5u@52
Sxtra pulled	American half and three-fourths Merino	49@60
Sxtra pulled	American Native and quarter Merino	47.7049
No. Philed	Extra pulled	50@62
No. Philed	Superfine pulled	47(0)48
Lamb's pulled	NO. I DILIAG .	26.7727
California Inc. unwashed. 3263: California common do 16(11) Peruvian washed. 38(08) Valparaiso washed. 16(11) South American Merino unwashed. 26(28) South American Mestiza unwashed. 16(11) South American Common washed. 16(11) South American Entre Rios do 18(22) South American unwashed. 96(11) South American unwashed. 96(11) South American Cordova washed. 26(23) East India washed. 18(22) African unwashed. 18(22) African unwashed. 18(22) African unwashed. 19(21) Texas. 00(10) Smyrns unwashed. 18(22)	lamb's pulled	00/2500
California common do 18(6)11 Peruvian washed 3(3)5 Valparaiso washed 116(0)1 South American Merino unwashed 26(2)2 South American Mestizz unwashed 14(0)1 South American Entre Rios do 18(2)2 South American unwashed 9(1)1 South American Cordova washed 24(2)2 Cape Good Hope unwashed 18(2)2 African unwashed 18(2)2 African washed 18(2)2 African unwashed 16(2) Texas 00(0) Smyrna unwashed 18(2) Smyrna unwashed 14(1) Texas 18(2)	California fine, unwashed	. \$9/7\3K
Peruvian washed	Ualifornia common do	18/2019
South American Mestazs unwashed 346725	Peruvian washed	907 60 80
South American Mestazs unwashed 346725	Valparaiso washed	15/015
South American Mestazs unwashed 346725	South American Merino unwashed	24/4/26
South American common washed	South American Mestiza unwashed	24/008
South American Entre Rios do. 18@28	South American common washed	14/2016
South American unwashed 9/61 South American Cordova washed 24/22 Cape Good Hope unwashed 28/63 East India washed 18/02 African unwashed 18/02 African unwashed 35/03 Mexican unwashed 14/01 Teras 00/00 Smyrns unwashed 18/02	Nouth American Entre Rice do	18/200
Cape Good Hope unwashed 28/638 East India washed 18/02 African unwashed 16/02 African washed 35/03 Mexican unwashed 14/01 Teras 00/00 Smyrns unwashed 18/02	South American unwashed	0/219
Cape Good Hope unwashed 28/638 East India washed 18/02 African unwashed 16/02 African washed 35/03 Mexican unwashed 14/01 Teras 00/00 Smyrns unwashed 18/02	South American Cordova washed	94/2/96
East India washed 18@2 African unwashed 18@2 African washed 50@5 Mexican unwashed 14@2 Texas 00@0 Smyrna unwashed 12@2	Cane Good Hone nawashed	200
African unwashed 18622 African washed 5028 Mexican unwashed 1461 Texas 0030 Smyrna unwashed 1862	East India washed	10/2/94
African washed 30/03 Mexican unwashed 14@1 Texas 00/00 Smyrps unwashed 18/09	African unwashed	18/200
Texas	African washed	80/20
Texas	Wavicen unweithed	14/215
Smyrna unwashed	Tayed	14(6)10
Smyrna washed	Rmyrne nawechad	
DITLING ACCRECATION	Smyrne weeked	18(0)22
	DITATE ASSESSED.	30(@)52

BOSTON, JULY 17. — The foresk:	llowing are the rates for the			
axony and Mer., fine, 5(@57%; vill blood, 42(@51); and % blood, 42(@51); and % blood, 43(@40); uiled, extra, 52(@55); os. superfine, 55(@52); os. No. 1, 52(@55); os. No. 2, 00(@50); vestern mired, 42(@55);	Texas 00@ Smyrns, washed 20@ Do. unwashed 12@ Syrian 12@ Cape 21@ Crimes 11@ Buenos Ayres 113@ Peruvian, washed 30@ Canada 00@			
ALBANY, JULY 17.—The street arrivals continue light an				

been made.—Journal.

DETROIT, JULY 16.—It is now admitted that the decline from the highest rate touched by the market this year is equal to 3 @ 4c, the range now being 40@46c. From the best information we have been able to obtain, we estimate that four-fifth of the entire crop has passed from first hands. In some localities it is nearly all gone; in others large stocks are held by parties who failed to embrace the golden opportunity to realize when prices were at the highest point, and who would now as a general thing, make some concessions in order to sell. There has been a material aggregate increase, estimated by some at three-quarters of a million or more, and by others at not more than half a million, which is probably nearer the mark, in view of the fact that fleeces are lighter on an average than last year.—

Tribune.

CINCINNATI, JULY 16—The market is firm at 40@50c, with a good demand; the latter rate is an extreme price and only obtained for choice clips.—Gazette

TORONTO, JULY 16.—The highest price paid is 34c \$7 lb, but the great mass of the wool that comes into market is sold at \$2,02% to \$7 lb.—Globe.

Died.

AT Clifton Springs, on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH S. ALLEN wife of the late Dr. Allen. Hyde Park, and sister of Frederick and Samuel A. Stare of this city.

In this city, on the 17th inst., of congestion of the brain ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of GEO. W. and EMMA, F. HAR-OLD, aged 6 years and 19 days. In this city, on the 15th inst., LEWIS S., infant son of Chas S. and Sophia E. Collins.

In Whitehall, Wash. Co., N. Y., on the 13th inst., MARGARET ABIGAL, daughter of M. J. and M. A. MYERS, aged 2 years.

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 (folowing reading matter, leaded) Sixty Cents a Line.

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

PER MONTH AGENTS WANTED—In every town. It is smething NEW and of real value. For particulars, address withtamp.
J. SPARDEE, Binghamton, N. Y.

1 OC. IN STANPS—Enclosed to "Clark's School Visitor," 1,308 Cestaut St., Philadelphia, will secure, by return mail, post-ps, a copy of "Christian Courses Age: A Sermon for the Yimes, y Rev Alexander Clark, Editor School Visitor, author of "O' Log School House, &c. A stirring, popular, and timely discurse for the people. Beastifully printed, with bronze and colond cover—28 pages. [664-3te3w

THE VALUABLE GUST AND FLOURING MILL, known as the RICHOND MILLS, at Frost Hollow, Ont. Co., N. Y.. five miles east (Livonia Station, on the Genesee Valley R. R., is offered for se, or exchange for a farm, at a bargain. It has four run of stot, and is in good order for custom work. Water privilege firstless. Eighteen acres of land, two dwelling houses, two barn and a large shed. The owner being a farmer, and living nineilles from the mill, will sell the property for one-third the orioal cost, and most of the purchase money can remain for arm of years.

Apply to or address

M. R. PIERCE,

664-4t

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

MASON &HAMLIN'S

HARMONIUMS ND MELODEONS. Warranted the BEST INSTRUMTS of the class in the wor'd. See Catalogues containing tesnony to their superiority from the most eminent municians, containtly exhibited in competition with instruments of thother best makers, they have never, in a single instance, fail to take the highest prize. The country was to one of these. ices of Harmoniums, (of which several new styles are now fit offered.) 80 to \$400 each, of Melodeons, \$45 to \$200 each, w York ware-rooms, at Nos 5. & 7 Mercer St., where dealers a supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by

G. C. PEARON & CO., COMMISSIONMERCHANTS,

No. 167 Water Seet, Chicago, Ill., Receive consignments of produ to be sold in this market, and for shipment; fill Eastern orde for Grain by the cargo, Flour, Provisions, &c.; making advans (if desired,) in either case. Provisions, &c.; making advans (it desired.) in ether case.

REFERENCES — A. C. Badger Co., Bankers, Chicago, W. E.

Gould, Esq., (international Bg.), Portland, Maine; Edwards,

Nichols & Richards, Boston; in Boskerck, Rowe & Butler, N.

Y. City; H. H. Martin, Esq., bany City Bank, N. Y.; W. E.

Howard, Esq., Marine Bank, Iffalo; W. C. McReynolds, Esq.

Branch Bank of the State of Liana, Rushville, Ind.

[554-8t]

ALL (F 1862 Dunlap's Nursery.

The Proprietor of this Nursy offers for sale a large and well LOW HEADELAPPLE TREES.

from one to six years old; Pet Standard and Darf, from one to four years old; Peach, Buddeand Seedling, from one to three years old; Cherry (Early Matwo years old; Silver Leaf New Years o

Elmira fem'ie coffege. REV. A. W. COWES, D. D., President.

This College has a full Chair, with organized departments under charge of Professors an Preceptresses, and confers upon graduates a Diploma similaro that which gives the first degree in other Colleges.

THE COURSE OF STUDY; systematic, extensive and tho rough, combining in a high agree the elegant with the substantial and practical. All audents take part in the lighter Whole expense, \$75 per halfyearly session.

For admission apply to the "nsident. Next Session open Sept. 4th. S. BENJAMN, Chairman of the Board.

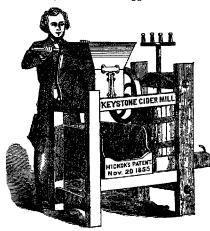
INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED HORSE ANDHAND POWER

HAY AND CO'TON PRESSES. These machines have been ested in the most thorough MANNER, throughout this and treign countries, to the numbe

The Horse Power is workerby either wheel or Capstan, and in several important point possesses unequalled merit.

We invite all those wanting ach machines to write for our Catalogue, containing full information, with CUTS, PRICES, &c., or call and examine personally. All orders promptly attended to by addressing INGER:DI.L & DOUGHERTY, Freen Point, King's Co., L. I.

THE CHYMPION Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone CIDER AND VINE MILL. 10,000 in use and approved



This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 186. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well wothly the attention of all farmers wanting such machines. I has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. Lyour merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one forrou, or write to the manufacturer yourself.

Address the manufacturer.

W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

FUT THE BEST AT THE EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



THE undersigned manufacture Changeable Endless Chain RAILWAY HORSE-POWERS, COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS. Threshers, Separators, Wood Saws, &c.

These Powers produce more power with less elevation, and as operated with greater ease to the team, than any other, requiring very slow travel of horses, being only about 1½ miles per hur, when doing a good fair business, which is 400 to 500 bushels of Oats per day, or half that quantity of Wheat or Rye.

THE THRESHER AND CLEANER

rns easy, separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, ceans quite equal to the best of Faming Mills, leaving the gain fit for mill or market, and is capable of doing a larger bisiness without waste or clogging than any other Two-Horse Ceaner before the public.

1.37 For Price and description send for Circulars, and askisfy yourself before purchasing.

Address

Coblectivity M. HARDER.

R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.



SMITH & WINEGAR'S PATENT, WITH LA TOURRETTE'S IMPROVEMENTS.

WITH LA TOURRETTE'S IMPROVEMENTS.

The above engraving represents a Drain Tile Machine which has been used for years, and, with its recent improvements, is undoubtedly the best and most durable Tile Machine in America. It performs the whole labor of grinding the clay, screening it to free it from gravel, and presses it in tile at the same operation, and may be propelled by either water, steam or horse-power. It makes all sizes and shapes of tile and pipe, from 1½ to 12 inches, and molds 100 rods of 2 inch tile per hour. The machine is simple in construction, durable, being made of iron.) and not liable to get out of order. In the great essentials of SIMPLIGITY, OAPAGITY and DURABILITY if has no qual. It was awarded the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1860, which award was approved by a special committee of practical tile makers appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at the special request of interested parties, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the first committee.

For further particulars, or illustrated circular, address

A. LA TOURNETTE, Jr., Agent,

Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

THE BEST YET! SOMETHING EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE.



COGSWELL'S REVOLVING WHEEL RAKE!

The Rake can be mounted on common carriage wheels, and has a spring seat for the driver. It has wooden teeth, which cannot injure the roots of the grass, and can be easily replaced if broken. It comes directly before the driver, which is a decided improvement over any other, obviating the necessity of looking backwards. provement over any other, obviating the necessity of looking backwards. It works with a lever, which is so constructed that the driver with one hand can raise the rake full of hay over any obstruction, to the height of two feet.

It is warranted to rake hay and grain, and is well adapted to the roughest fields, and will not excape up any dirt or stuble it leaves the hay in good order to put up, and can be operated by a lad sixteen years of age.

WARRANDS.

The proprietors warrant their machine to do the work easier and better than any other rake in the market. A fair trial will be allowed before settlement, and every machine warranted perfect.

The Rake can be manufactured, independent of wheels, from \$12.00 to \$22.00, according to stock used. We are now ready to grant State, County, or Town rights on the most liberal terms. Persons of the right stamp, wishing to introduce these machines, can depend upon meeting with good success, as its simplicity and decided improvement over all others will create large sales. Please call or address

COGSWELL & LEE, Essex, Mass.

AIRY AND FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.
The Adams Dairy Farm, in the town of Concord, Erie Co.,
N.Y., containing 640 acres, with 73 cows, teams, farm utensils,
&c., is offered for sale line, 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 Fear, upon which there are two thousand Dwari and Cherry Trees. Price low and terms easy.

GEO. A MOORE, Dealer in Hamburgh Cheese.

Buffalo, July, 1862.

FSUPERIOR STRAWBERRY PLANTS. 2

Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, r money will be refunded. Triomphe de Gand, \$1.50; 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. Y.

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 Glass; Papers, Plates, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. ■ All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor. 653-tf

THE UNIVERSAL



Clothes Wringer.

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

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 WEINGER 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! If you Don't BE-Weingers have left ungone, with their best:

articles on which they have done their best:

EVER IT, TRY IT.

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

WE 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 invention, libral 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,
653 P. O. Box 210, 345 Broadway, New York.
Sold by SPECIAL CANVASSERS throughout the land.

TNYENTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS."—
A New Book just published. Send 2 stamps (6 cts.) for a specimen copy. Agents wanted eyerywhere. Address HARRIS BRO. S, Box 32, Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, Magnifying Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents! (in silver.) of different powers, \$1.00. Mailed tree. Address 4t F. M. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass. ORT 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. 486 for 14 weeks! Fall term. August 21st, 1862.

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

HELP for the Women! A Great and Novel Invention.

The only Combined Butter-Worker, Washer, Weigher and Salter extant is Richardson's Patyer, now offered to Butter-Makers and Manufacturers of Implements. For illustration and description see Rural. New Yorkers for July 12. This machine has been tested in the most thorough manner of anymous in Chautaqua 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. Chant. Co., N. Y.

OBE AGENTS WANTED."—To solicit orders for the Little Giant Sewing Machine, only \$15. Hemmer, Gauge, "crew-driver and extra Needles. Will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or allow comulssions. For particulars address with stamp, T. S. PAGE, 551-4t Toledo, Ohio, General Agent United States.

THE BEST TILE MACHINE. RATTLE 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 51, post-paid. To Agents and the trade no better opportunity was ever offered Address

Fint Publisher, &c., 49 State St., Boston, Mass. FP Papers copying, paid in above

TRUIT 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, \$8 \$\overline{1}\$ 100; \$80 \$\overline{1}\$ 1,000.
75,000 2 to 3 year old Standard Fear Trees, \$25 \$\overline{1}\$ 100; \$230 \$\overline{1}\$ 1000
19,000 1 year old Standard Fear Trees, \$25 \$\overline{1}\$ 1000
200,000 Angers, Quince stocks, \$10 \$\overline{1}\$ 1000
Also, Peach, Flum, Dwarf Fear and Cherry Trees.
Diana, Delaware, and Concord Grape Vines.
Hybrid Ferretual Roses, Evergreens, &c., &c.
Traveling and local agents wanted. Nend for Wholesale and
Descriptive Catalogues.

Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL WORKS

PITTS & BRAYLEY, Proprietors, No. 68 SOUTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PITTS' THRESHING MACHINE,

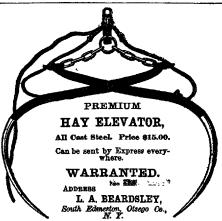
AND DOUBLE PINION HOPSE POWERS.

Also. the improved All-Iron Planet Power, Empire Feed Outters, (4 knives, various sizes, for hand or power,) Rochester Cutting Rox, Hyde & Wright's Patent Horse-Hoe, or Culti vator Plow, and Rulofson & De Garmo's Patent Straight-

Draft Plow, with adjustable beam for two or three horses. A Word to Threshers and Farmers. We have introduced into our Separators, for this season, a rack or rattle between the top and bottom of the straw belt, which entirely prevents any of the Grain from being carried over the Separator by the straw, and with one of our new mothers 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.

These intending to nurshess will save their intenset by nurshess.

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.



JAMES TERRY & CO.,

DEALERS IN STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES.

Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description. ALSO. Manufacturers of KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS, Refrigerators, and Thermometers, and dealer in Tin, Copper, Zine, Sheet Iron, &c., &c., 59 & 61 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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

Jackson, Michigan, Have for sele 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.

\$1,500 WANTED! BUT WILL TAKE LESS,
For a very desirable location, as a residence, situated at Kidder's Ferry, on the banks of Cayurg 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, dec., dec.
The above property can be bought on very reasonable terms.
Persons wishing further information can address
P. H. HINMAN, Farmer P. O., N. Y., or
R. I. WESTERVELIT, Kidder's Ferry P. O., N. Y.
Kidder's Ferry, June 14, 1862.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS,

55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, due August 19th, 1882, paid at their Banking Office, on

Highest premium paid for gold, silver, Canada currency, and U. S. Demand Notes, of old issue Interest paid on special deposits Sight drafts on England and Ireland in sums to suit.

Books for RURALISTS. The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published.

Choriton's Grape Grower's
Guide.

Guide.

Guide.

Gobett's Am. Gardener.

Cottage and Farm BeeCotes Am. Fruit Book.

Do Am. Veterinarian.

Do Am. Veterinarian.

Do Am. Veterinarian.

Do Am. Veterinarian.

Do Am. Cattle Doctor.

Do Anacomy and Physicology of the Horse.

Oley of the Horse.

Do Colored plates.

Lod Do Prise Essay on Manures.

Dardington's Weeds and
Useful Plants.

Domestic and Ornamental
Poultry.

Do colored plates.

Do Normal Essays.

Do Normal's Vine dressers

Manual.

Trees.

Downing's Fruits and Fruit.

Trees.

Staylocard Poultry.

Stephens's Own Book.

Stayleaves from the Book.

Stephens's Own Book.

Stinner's Elements of Agriculture.

Stephens's Frinciples of Agriculture.

The Rose Culture.

Topham's Chemistry Made

Bay's Culture.

Topham's Chemistry Made

Bay's Culture.

The Rose Culturist.

The Rose Culturist.

The Hose Husbandry 125 And Hose Keeping.

The Hose Culturist.

The Hose Cu

Phin's new work on Open Air Grape Culture, price only \$1. The Sorghum Grower's Manual, by W. H. Clark, price 25c. Young Housekeeper's and Dairy Maid's Directory, 25 cents. Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receiptof the price specified. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] SHINE, SUN OF THE SUMMER.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

SHINE, sun of the summer! bloom, roses of June; Bring joy to the senses and health to the brain; Our ears ache with cries from each Southern lagoon Our hearts ache with news from the fields of the slain. Bring us balm for the pain.

Shine, sun of the summer! blow, wind of the West, And hurl these black battle clouds back to the wave, Where, with seals of destruction on forehead and breast The scourge of our nation, the shame of the brave,-Charleston cowers by her gravel

Shine, sun of the summer! smite, sword of the free! Smite well! till the coiled serpent, shuddering, dies! Till War heaves no more the deep breast of the sea, And the white rose of Peace o'er our land shall arise, Wooing dew from the skies.

Shine, sun of the summer! on! banner of stars, Wherever the fell flames of treason have crossed! Till earth, newly healed, has forgotton her scars, And we-weep our lives out in wee for the cost, As we number our lost!

Shine, sun of the summer! bloom, roses of June! Blow, soft winds, and heal the hot fevers of hate Rise, rivers, and circle each Southern lagoon, Till lilies are throned on your waters in state, Where blood ran of late.

Shine, sun of the summer! sink, dews of the air! Our wounded hearts ache for the hour of repose. But the God of the nation has answered our prayer, And the serpent lies dying just under the rose. Here is balm for our woes.

Black Rock, N. Y., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

WOUNDED.

"Srx hundred and forty-three wounded!" "If that were all!" My wife spoke in a sad voice

"If that were all!" "The return is given as complete," I said, referring again to the newspaper which I held in my

hand, "One hundred and forty-one killed, and six hundred and forty-three wounded." . "A fearful list, but it is not all," my wife answered. Her tones were even sadder than at first.

"A great many more were wounded—a great many more." "But this is an official return, signed by the com-

manding general."

"And so far, doubtless, correct. But from every battle-field go swift-winged messengers that kill or wound at a thousand miles, instead of a thousand paces; bullets invisible to mortal eyes, that pierce loving hearts. Of the dead and wounded from these we have no report. They are casualties not spoken of by our commanding general."

I had not thought of this; or, at least, not with any realizing sense of what it involved. My wife resumed:

"Let us take the matter home. We have a son in the army. The ball that strikes him strikes us. If, in the list of killed and wounded, we had found his name, would there have been no bayonet point or shattering bullet in our flesh? I shiver at the thought. Ah, these invisible messengers of pain and death wound often deeper than iron and lead.'

As she thus spoke my eyes were resting on the official list, and I saw the name of a friend. An ejaculation of surprise dropped from my lips.

'What?" My startled wife grew slightly pale.

"Harley is wounded!"

"O, dear!" The pallor increased, and she laid her hand over her heart - a sign that she felt pain there. "Badly?" She tried to steady her voice. "A ball through the chest. Not set down as dan-

gerous, however."

"Poor Anna! What sad tidings for her!" My wife arose. "I must go to her immediately." "Do so," I answered.

Soon afterward we went out together; I to my office, and she to visit the wife of our wounded friend.

It is strange how little tho into the actual presence of death and disaster on the battle-field realize their appalling nature. We read of the killed and wounded, and sum up the figures as coldly, almost, as if the statistics were simply commercial. We talk of our losses as indifferently as if men were crates and bales. I do not except myself. Sometimes I feel as though all sensibility, all sympathy for human suffering, had died out of my heart. It is, perhaps, as well. If we perceived to the full extent the terrible reality. of things, we would be in half-paralyzed states, instead of continuing our useful employments, by which the common good is served. We cannot help the suffering, nor heal the wounded, by our mental pain. But let us see to it that through lack of pain we fail not in ministration to the extent of our ability.

When I met my wife at dinner-time, her face was paler than when I parted with her in the morning. I saw that she had been suffering, while I, intent for hours upon my work, had half-forgotton my wounded friends, Harley and his wife; one pierced by a visible and the other by an invisible bullet.

"Did you see Anna?" I asked.

"Yes."

"How is she?"

"Calm, but hurt very deeply. She only had the news this morning."

"Is she going to him?" "There has not been time to decide what is best. Her husband's brother is here, and will get as much information by telegraph to-day as it is possible to

receive. To-night or to-morrow he will leave for the battle-field. Anna may go with him." "She appeared to be hurt deeply, you say." "Yes," replied my wife; "and was in most intense pain. Every line in her face exhibited suffer-

ing. One hand was pressed all the while tightly

over her heart." "What did she say?" "Not much. She seemed looking into the distance, and trying to make out things seen but im-

perfectly. If he were to die, I think it would kill "Two deaths by the same bullet," I said, my

thought recurring to our morning conversation. In the evening, I called with my wife to see Mrs. Harley. A telegram had been received, stating that her husband's wound, though severe, was not considered dangerous. The ball had been extracted, and he was reported to be doing well. She was going to leave in the night train with her brotherin-law, and would be with her husband in the quickest time it was possible to make. How a few hours of suffering had changed her! The wound was deep and very painful.

It was nearly two months before Harley was sufficiently recovered to be removed from the hospital. His wife had been permitted to see him every day, and to remain in attendance on him for a greater part of the time.

"Did you know that Mr. Harley and his wife were at home?" said I, on coming in one day.

"No. When did they arrive?" was the answer and inquiry.

"This morning. I heard it from Harley's

"How are they?" asked my wife.

"He looks as well as ever, I am told, though still suffering some from his wound; but she is miserable, Mr. Harley says."

A shadow fell over my wife's face, and she sighed heavily. "I was afraid of that," she said. "I knew she was hurt badly. Flesh wounds close readily, but spirit wounds are difficult to heal. These invisible bullets are almost sure to reach some vital part."

I met Mr. Harley, not long afterward, in company with his wife. His eyes were bright, his lips firm, his cheeks flushed with health. You saw scarcely a sign of what he had endured. He talked in a brave, soldierly manner, and was anxious for the time to come when the surgeon would pronounce him in condition to join his regiment. His wound, when referred to, evidently gave him more pleasure than pain. It was a mark of distinction - a sign that he had offered even life for his country. How different with Mrs. Harley! It touched you to look into her dreamy, absent eyes, on her patient lips, and exhausted countenance.

"She has worn herself out in nursing me," said her husband, in answer to a remark on her appearance. He looked at her tenderly, and with just a shade of anxiety in his face. Was the truth not plain to him? Did he not know that she had been wounded also? That two balls left the rifle when he was struck, one of them reaching to his distant home?

"In three weeks I hope to be in the field again, and face to face with the enemy." He spoke with the ardor of a strong desire, his eyes bright, and his face in a glow - wounding, and the pain of wounding, all forgotton. But another's eyes became dim as his brightened—another's cheeks paled as his grew warm. I saw the tears shining as Mrs. Harley answered, in an unsteady voice,

"I am neither brave enough nor strong enough for a soldier's wife."

She had meant to say more, as was plain from her manner, but could not trust herself.

"O, yes, you are; brave enough and strong enough," replied Mr. Harley, with animation. "Not every one could have moved so calmly amidst the dreadful scenes of a camp hospital after a battle. I watched you often, and felt proud of you."

"If she had not been wounded also-" my wife began; but Mr. Harley interrupted her with the ejaculation.

"Wounded!" in a tone of surprise.

"Yes, wounded," resumed my wife; "and, as now appears, nearer the seat of vitality than you were. Did you not know this before, Mr. Harley?"

My friend was perplexed for a little while. He could not get down at once to my wife's meaning. "When you were struck, she was struck also."

"O, yes!" Light broke in upon Mr. Harley. He turned quickly toward his wife, and saw in her face what had been unseen before, the wasting and exhaustion that come only from deep-seated pain. He had thought the paleness of her countenance, the weakness that made her step slow and cautious. only the result of over-taxed muscles and nerves. But he knew better now.

"I didn't think of that," he said, with visible anxiety, as he gazed into his wife's countenance. "Our wounds, so ghastly to the eyes, often get no deeper than the flesh and bone. The pain is short, and nature comes quickly to the work of cure with all her healing energies. We suffer for a while, and. then it is over. We are strong and ready for the

conflict again." "But," said my wife, "into the homes that stand far away from battle-fields come swift-winged messengers that wound and kill as surely as iron hail. cheerful and serene above the small buzz about They strike mothers, wives, sisters - some with death wounds, all with the anguish of vital pain. Alas! for these wounded! The healing, if it follows, is never, as the surgeons say, by first intention, but always slow, and often through abcess and ulceration. The larger number never entirely recover. They may linger for years, but do not lose the marks of suffering."

A long silence followed. There were others present who, like Mr. Harley, had never thought of this. I noticed that for the hour we remained together he was tenderer toward his wife, and more than once I saw him looking at her, while she was not observing him, with a troubled countenance. He did not again speak of the early period at which

he expected to join his regiment. On the day following another long list of killed and wounded was given to the public. As I read over the names and counted the numbers, my thought came back from bloody field and suffering hospital. "These are not all," I said. "Alas! not all. The ball struck twice, thrice; sometimes oftener. There is pain, there is anguish, there is wounding, even unto death, in many, many homes, within a thousand miles of that gory place. Some are alone and neglected-dying on their battle-field, with none to put even a cup of water to their lipssome are with loving friends who yet fail to stanch. the flow of blood, or bandage the shattered limbsome cover their wounds, hiding them from all eyes, and bear the pain in chosen solitude. The sum of all this agony, who shall give it?"

Our wounded! If you would find them all, you must look beyond the hospitals. They are not every one bearded and in male attire. There sat beside you, in the car just now, a woman. You scarcely noticed her. She left at the corner below. There was not much life in her face; her steps, as they rested on the pavement, were slow. She has, been wounded, and is dying. Did you notice Mrs. - in church last Sunday? "Yes; and now I remember that she was pale, and had an altered look." One of our wounded! Do you see a face at the window? "In the marble-front house?" Yes. "It is sad enough; what in-looking eyes!" Wounded! Ah, sir, they are everywhere about

us. Already, from over a hundred battle-fields and skirmishing grounds, have been such missives as pain and death. They have penetrated unguarded homes in every city, town, and neighborhood of our once happy and peaceful country, wounding the beloved ones left there in hoped-for security. For such there is balm only in Gilead-God is their physician.

Strive to be as kind, forbearing and forgiving as you can, both to friends and foes.

THE DARK SIDE. BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

It was strange what a "'aculty" that woman. Mrs. Rufus Mitchell, had for looking on the dark side of things. She managed to find it everywhere. The fairest May morning that ver rose out of the night, with its great pink and thite vases of apple blossoms, with its golden win of sunlight, and its sing-

ing birds filling the new my with their praises, had always a "little chill in the air, a little dampness under foot, or a small blck cloud in the east that promised rain," to the vison of Mrs. Rufus Mitchell. And this eye for the mots and mole-hills, she carried into every relation and circumstance in life. She could not-no she wald not see the silver linings, nor catch the sunbams which brighten every life—not that the lot whih had fallen to Mrs. Rufus Mitchell was a peculiarhard, or unfortunate one; but she made a continal penance of every day, with her sighings and complainings, and general

lugubriousness.

She was like a continul "rainy day" in her household, and her husbandand her children were the victims of this mental ad moral dyspepsia. It was 'just her luck" that noing should ever turn out well, on which she s her hand or her heart. Nothing that was ever rought into the house was right, and let all the wlels of her household economy run as smoothly they would, Mrs. Rufus Mitchell always found ome jar in the machinery. She was a devoted wifend mother, she was a generous neighbor, and onhe whole, a kind-hearted, well-meaning woman; ut this habit of incessant fault-finding-of seeingrouble in the present, and clouds and darkness the future, soured, and rusted, and mildewed h life.

Then she was always nagining herself slighted, or aggrieved by her righbors-always fancying some inuendo or affra was intended by others. She always gave her ends credit for the worst motive, where they out to have had at least the "benefit of a doubt." nd of course she was very acute in detecting all e small faults and defects of character. She nevecame out with a generous, whole-souled, unqualifidy good verdict about anvbody or anything. Andhough Mrs. Rufus Mitchell was a plain, uncultivatt woman, yet she is a typical representative of slarge a class of her sex. that we have chosen he to illustrate it.

Dear readers, it is a iserable, miserable habit, this continual looking o the dark side of things. If you are in any dange of falling into it, get ride of it somehow - shake off before its blight falls upon your life! All tir flavor and sweetness will be destroyed, if youro sighing the hours, and looking persistently upc your trials. Close your eyes to them, where the are inevitable, and carry your thoughts away om them just so far as possible.

You will have enoughto bear. God knows that the brightest human lifewhich ever rounded itself through three-score year and ten, was full enough of disappointment, andweariness, and suffering; but that is no valid rean for despair. We must do the best that we canand trust in God for the rest; and there is enough in the life that now is, in the death that is to ome, if viewed from the right stand-point, to lesp any human being from settled despondency. Be sure that Eternal Love and Wisdom are about 70u - that to this, every morning bears its sweet testimonies, and every evening declares it, and the wrong will all be made well for those who love 3od and keep his commandments.

Cast off your burdens, hen. Linger no more in sloughs of despond. Cltivate a brisk, cheerful habit of speaking, of thiking, of feeling. There is neither common sense or religion in any other only folly and sin.

Be generous, and largehearted, and don't see, any further than you can klp, the petty faults, and weaknesses, and follies which blur and warp the best and noblest characers. Don't be fretted and stung by every little "nosquito bite" of envy and gossip which you may feel, but carry your soul you; for if there is much to dread and fear through life, there may be, for all, more over which to be happy and confident.

"Finally," said the minister, as we school girls gathered around him, at the close of the pleasant Sabbath afternoon, "there was a bird and a buzzard started from the same point to fly over a certain tract of country. And the bird went full of songs, dropping through the still air the golden rain of his notes, and in all its way there was not a single flower opening its vase of perfume to the winds, nor a green breadth of grass, nor a spray of leaves -there was not a thing fair, or gracious, or beautiful in, all its flight which that bird did not see, where its bright wings did not alight for a moment, and for which its song of recognition and praise did not fill the air with more jubilant notes as it passed along. And after the bird came the buzzard and the harsh, greedy hum of its voice followed the song, as its black wings did the bright ones of the bird making, a black spot through the brightness of the day. And in its way there was no pool, green and tainting the air with its miasma —was no demp marsh, no foul or unseemly spot, no dead carrior or noisome place, which the gloating eye of the luzzard did not find out, where he did not alight, nd in which his unclean tastes did not revel. Nw, girls, which will you carry through life, the bid's eyes or the buzzard's?"

DROPS OF WISDOM.

TEMPER is so good a thing that we should neer

Persons often lack courage to appear as good as they really are.

It is well to be a man among men, and no a dreamer among shadows. TALENT and virtue are less frequently hereditay

than the gout.

THERE are many graceless preachers on grae, many uncharitable ones on charity. INDEPENDENCE in thought and action is a luxury far beyond the reach of poor folks.

PRAISES of the unworthy are felt by ardentmines as robberies of the deserving. It is a good thing to possess genius, but generaly a bad thing to be possessed by it.

THE king is the least independent man in lis dominions—the beggar the most so. Fools line the hedges along the road of life; bt

the wise pass with a smile and a tear. THE most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.

Wit and Kumor.

WAR WIT.

COULDN'T SUPPORT IT.—A chap in Virginia was taken prisoner by the rebels, who demanded that he should take the oath to support the Confederate Government. The fellow said he had taken a great many big oaths in his day, but he could not even support his own family, and to swear to support the Confederate Government was taller swearing than

A BEGGAR in New Orleans approached a well dressed citizen and held out his hand for alms. The citizen offered him a Confederate note. "No." said the poor fellow, taking a mournful survey of his own dilapidated dress, "I have too many rags already."

"Some" INSECT.- Capt. Kingsbury, of Co. A. 14th regiment, now at Corinth, thus describes an insect very annoying to the troops in camp at that place. We presume the "boys" will not be disposed to complain of mosquitoes, gnats, etc., which infest this locality, after suffering from the assaults of the 'Propeller Fly":

"Within the last week I have discovered a new kind of insect-I call it the Propeller Fly. It is not so large as one of our Yankee mosquitoes, but you ought to see and feel them bite. They light on you, raise their hind end-standing on their fore legs - and commence turning around. Their bill is like a cork screw, and when they get it in the right place they start the machinery by advancing the right fore leg. They then work a propeller wheel, which is of course at the stern, and around they go like lightning, and in goes the cork screw, and you cannot pull them off without unscrewing them. They are a "bad egg."

POPE'S ESSAY TO HIS MEN:-The new version of Pope's Essay" which the telegraph brings will be alike popular with soldier and civilian. Let us hope that he will be able to accomplish all he suggests, and that he may compass, as well as essay victory. We indorse this "Bull" of our Pope, for its many cardinal virtues and the Catholic spirit it breathes. Though John Pope never saw the "Vatican," the residence of so many of his namesakes, we know he will do vat-he-can to make his assertions facts. We hope he will soon have his See at Richmond.

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 74 letters.

My 6, 3, 1, 9, 19, 23, 71, 59 is a specimen of the fair sex I have strong objections to.

My 15, 55, 28, 61, 72, 43 I am averse to wearing.

My 54, 73, 55, 6, 69 is often encircled. My 31, 14, 33, 55, 8, 41 is an article of diet which would make

a good substitute for dainties. My 5, 2, 18, 4, 28, 61, 30, 46, 55, 64, 36 always makes me think of the last kiss I got from my sweetheart.

My 7, 46, 55, 29, 40, 10, 6, 65, 46, 22, 41, 20, 6, 6, 55, 27 I dream of at night.

My 16, 25, 66, 69, 30, 56, 55, 38, 34 is the age of my Scraphina. My 35, 24, 42, 9, 16, 55, 46, 62, 19 makes delicious music. My 13, 32, 26, 47, 28, 55, 11, 46 is not what it is cracked up to

be, especially when the "old man" is opposed thereto. and cross enough to do battle. My 26, 8, 12, 48, 64, 9, 31, 49, 51, 53, 44 was where I often hid

after having cut up some of my capers.

My 6, k, 39, 60, 45, 74, 44, 52, 63, 74 is what I did when "Liz."

told me to leave. My 62, 57, 66, 21, 4, 50, 26 is a relation I will never bear to Liz. again.

My 68, 17, 12, 37, 38, 55, 18, 70 is a young man's name whom I once knew, who thought himself some pumpkins, no doubt.

My 58, 15, 67, 11 has often, and will again, cause quite a commotion among the ladies.

My whole is perhaps all that earth can afford to make a person happy.

July, 1862. Answer in two weeks.

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

THERE are three numbers in arithmetical progression, such that the product of the first by the third is equal to the square of the second, minus one-half of the third; and four times the quotient arising from dividing the third by the common difference, is equal to the first. What are the G. H. HOLLIS. numbers?

Tuscarora, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. CHARADE.

My first is irrational; my second rational; my third i nechanical; and my whole is scientifical. WM. E. VANTEUREN. Kingston, N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 652.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:- Thou art the Christ the son of the living God. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:— A wicked me falleth into mischief. Answer to Charade:-Mis-fortune.

Answer to Mathematical Problem:- Tension upon the hawser, 100,000 lbs.; Angle with the stream, 86°, 52′, 11″.

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 Mea, throughout the loyal 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 mediums—and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers Murserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c. in various parts of the country, can attest.

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

MOORE'S RURAL 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 this 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 Rurat. New Yorker, but we know that it pays us to advertise in it.

Advertisements.

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS. Building Brick and Drain Tile.

Building BFICK EHG DIGHT 1110.

The Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company are now prepared to meet all demands of either Builders or Farmers wanting Brick or Tile. Pipe Tile of all sizes from two to six inches, and Horse Shee from two to six inches, and Horse Shee from two to ten inches. The Tile 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

2 inch Pipe, Per 1000 pieces. Per rode

2 inch Pipe, 1000 20c.

314



CHOW AND SALE

0 F

WEBB PEDIGREE SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

My 12th Annual Sale and Letting of Yearling Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, will take place, On Wednesday, Sept. 5d, 1862, at my residence, 2½ miles from Holmdel, Monmouth Co., N J. Persons coming by Philadelphia will take the Camden & Amboy Railroad, for Freehold, starting at 6 o'clock, A. M. By New York a special boat will leave foot of Robison St. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Keyport, returning at 6 o'clock, P. M.—Sale to commence at 2½ o'clock, P. M.—Circulars of Pedigrees, &c., now ready, for which please address me at Holmdel, N. J. 661-5t

6,000 SIX THOUSAND 6,000 ACRES

Most Desirable Farming Lands in Illinois.

\$10, \$15, AND \$18 PER ACRE. THEY ARE

High Rolling Prairie Lands, Dry and Healthy, Not surpassed by any in the State. They are situated near Chrisworth Station, Livingston County, Illinois, and are surrounded by Railroads, one of which passes directly through them.

Terms of Sale. Three-fourths of the amount to remain on mortgage, at six per cent. Address FRANK OSBORN, 650-4teo Chatsworth, Livingston County, Illinois

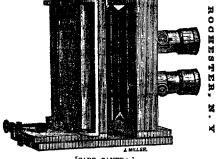
AMERICAN HOUSE

A BOSTON,

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States, is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well renaished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel, in every respect.

648-7601

QUIERS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY



MR. G. W. SQUIERS, a Daguerreotypist and Photographer of sixteen years experience, formerly of New York, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has purchased the well-known WHITNEY ROOMS, located as above, where he promises to furnish all kinds of Pictures known in the art, as good as the best and at war prices. [644-60

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Subscribers, assignees of GEO. BROWN, offer for sale A FARM OF 205 ACRES. All the buildings on said farm are of modern style, and in tip-top order—the barn alone costing over \$3,000. Said Farm lies

IN THE TOWN OF PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., Two and a half miles south-west of Oaks' Corners; has been under a well-directed system of improvement for several years, and is thoroughly underdained. The desirableness of location, convenience and durability of buildings, quality of self, high state of cultivation, all combine to make it

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FARMS Ever offered for sale. Said Farm will be sold at a parg Possession given at any time. A part of the purchase mo can remain on the Farm. Also, with or without the Farm,

350 Well-bred Spanish Merine Sheep and Lambs. Which, for quality, quantity and evenness of fleece, can't be best—together with all of the Stock, Teams, Farming Utensils and Tools. For further particulars inquire of WM. JOHNSON or GEORGE C. MOORE, 642-13t

PROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c. M. J. MONROE.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y. Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatess Freen and Dried Fruits, &c La Pure Wines and Liquers and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D. BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.

By frequent dissections Dr. Bly has succeeded in embodying the principles of the natural leg in an artificial one, and in giving it lateral, or side motion, at the ankle, the same as the natural one. By so doing he has produced the most complete and successful invention ever attained in artificial legs.

A pamphlet containing full description and illustrations can be had without charge, by addressing DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; or, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

E. A. FORSYTH & Co. keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales, rhich they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

E. A. FORSYTH & CO., Rochester, N.Y.,

666-26teo Old Stand of Duryee & Forsyth

See illustrated advertisement in RURAL of March 29. MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED GRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Office, Enion Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Two Dollars a Year-To Clubs and Agents as follows: Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and friends must add 12% cents per copy the club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent to Europe, &c., is \$2.50—including postage.

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 3% cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 5% cents to any other State or Territory, if pald quarterly in advance at the post-office where received.

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

