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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

GOOD AND BAD CROPS.

It is the wise man that sees the end from the beginning-that from the means used can judge pretty certainly what will be the result. In passing through the country, among the growing and rapidly maturing crops, no one can fail to observe the great difference in the yield of the same crops in different fields, ranging from one-third to one-half, and even more. It makes a vast difference in the receipts, whether a field of wheat yields ten or twenty bushels to the acre, or potatoes one or two hundred bushels, or whether one or two tuns of hay are cut to the acre; and unless there is a very great saving in the cost of culture in favor of the lesser yield, he who produces it does so at a much less profit than that obtained by the other. Indeed, one would be apt to judge that unless the profit on the large crop is very great, the small one must be made at an actual loss. This difference is always to be observed, no matter what may be the character of the season, or the average yield; and it may be well to observe that vegetable growth depends so much upon circumstances often beyond man's control, that we cannot expect the uniformity of result generally to be reached in mechanical and manufacturing operations. As a general rule, however, success in farming, as in other things, is the result of well-directed effort. In any department of industry, extra care is always well repaid; but in farming this care always pays a greater proportionate benefit. It requires a great deal of labor and expense to produce a poor crop. There is the same expense, or nearly so, in each case, for plowing, seed-sowing, or planting; the same interest on the value of the land, wear and tear of implements, &c.; and if all these expenses have to be paid out of a small yield, the portion left to the farmer for his profit is small indeed. Now, after enough has been done to give a crop that will pay expenses, every additional bushel adds largely to the profits. When the farmer has done so much, let him remember that every particle of manure applied, all extra attention given the crops, adds directly to the product, and consequently to his own gains, and it is for this he labors. In fact, having done so much, he is constrained to do still more, in order that it may not be labor lost. If you have plowed thoroughly, you receive no compensation for this labor, unless you manure; and plowing and manuring are both lost labor, unless good seed is sown in the proper season, and in the best manner; and plowing and manuring and seeding all goes for nothing, unless the crop, when it comes up, receives the care it requires for its perfection. In fact, every stage requires an additional investment, and makes it more necessary that everything should be done well, for there is more at stake.

Harvesting is the last act, and here there is necessity for promptness. No country in the world is more favored with good weather for gathering the crops than our own; and yet we sometimes see a great part of the profits of a season destroyed by want of a little promptness and thoroughness at last. Who can tell how much our grass crop is depreciated every year in value by being allowed to stand so long that much of the sugar and starch becomes a tough, woody fiber? Our seasons are singular in this respect; having and harvest crowd each other, and it is not often easy to decide whether the grass or grain should first be secured. Almost every season hundreds of bushels of potatoes are wasted, and some seasons thousands are injured in Western New York, because they are dug a week or so too late, and after sharp frosts; while the labor of digging and sorting is much increased. Corn, too, is often injured by being left stacked in the fields through the latter part of fall, and even into winter, while costing more time and labor to husk and secure then than if done at the right time. It never costs more, and generally less, to harvest a crop at the right time than it does afterward.

We have no disposition to complain at the course farmers are pursuing. We believe, as a class, they

there are some that may read these brief hints with profit, and they can injure none. In fact, we often have to remind ourselves of these things, to keep us anything like correct in practice. We try to get along with too little labor, and when work crowds, something must be neglected. The better way is to secure help enough for a busy time, and when work is not pressing, employ leisure time in collecting muck, turf, &c., from the fence corners, for making compost heaps, and in grubbing, extra hoeing, handweed-ing, draining, &c., all of which will be found in the end quite profitable.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

Air-Tight Bins for Grain.

A RECENT issue of the Le Genie Industriel contains a notice of a report lately made to the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, by M. DOYERE, in which that gentleman gives an account of a long series of investigations and experiments made by him in relation to the preservation of grain. M. DOYERE comes to the conclusion that the very best mode of preserving wheat and other grains is by inclosing them in air-tight boxes, which are buried in the earth, or deposited in cellars beneath the surface. He says that the best material for the boxes or bins is sheet iron in very thin plates, galvanized, or covered with zinc, and painted on the outside with bitumen

The principal purpose of M. DOYERE'S report is to give an account of five experiments on a grand scale, which have been made at Paris, Alger, Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon, from 1854 to 1861, to test this plan. The conclusion formulated in the documents is, that the wheat, in all the cases, came from the bins the same as it went in, weight for weight, quality for quality. It was preserved without deterioration, without detriment, and without expense. In addition it is stated that the iron bins cost from one half to three fifths as much as ordinary granaries.

Benefits of the Angle-Worm.

THE present volume of the RURAL has contained inquiries from several correspondents relative to a mode by which the earth-worms in their gardens and fields might be destroyed. Some of the European Agriculturists maintain that the presence of these worms is of great benefit to an estate, and we copy the following from the Scottish Farmer:

Though the angle-worm yields a considerable amount of food to the birds and fish that grace the dinner table, it is much more beneficial to man as a fertilizer of the land. Subsisting on the earth through which it burrows, with an occasional meal from a decaying tuber or leaf, its peculations from the husbandman are of the smallest nature: where it lightens the earth's surface by its burrowings, and thereby aids the spreading of the roots of all cereals and bulbs; and the burrows also carry down water after heavy rains, that but for them would often gather in surface pools, and thereby injure the crops; and they also admit the air to the soil to a depth which by natural means it could not reach. The earth ejected by them also tends to the improving of the soil; and instances are known whereby these droppings, or "worm-casts," caused, in a few years, a considerable increase to the depth as well as the quality of the soil. Mr. DARWIN, the Naturalist, gives an account of a case of this kind which he tested, and from experiments he clearly proved that, in an old pasture, a layer of cinders and lime had been covered within a few years, to the depth of an inch, by the castings of worms. "On carefully examining," he also wrote, "between the blades of grass in the fields above described, I found scarcely a space of two inches square without a little heap of cylindrical castings of worms." A week or two ago we chanced to walk through a very old pasture, and we were much struck by the number of the worm-casts it showed. They were, we are certain, nearly if not as numerous as those mentioned by Mr. DARWIN, and they darkened the field so much, though the grass was growing, that they caused some parts of it to look as if newly top-dressed.

Choice of Animals for Fattening.

MR. HEDLEY contributed the following valuable hints on fattening cattle to the Newcastle Club, and we find them published in the London Agricultural Gazette. He says: "In my close identification with fat cattle for

several years, I have always found that the best animals have the most massive heads, most capacious chests, and the strongest spines. I have, therefore, evolved a few rules to go by in the purchase of lean ones, and scarcely with one exception I have found them to be applicable. The head of any of our bovine races ought to have the first consideration: this is the true index to the vital acumen. and even bodily construction, and will be found to foreshadow all good or bad that may be accomplished. Thus an animal possessed of a broad, full. spacious skull, with strong evenly-bent, deflective horns, will be found to have a thick neck at the base, wide thorax, and strong, nervous system; while one with long, narrow, contracted skull, and puny, abruptly bent horns, will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and slowness to fatten. A small, dull, sunken ye betokens hardness of touch and inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large, open,

accompanies a small forehead and hereditary wildness, and when combined with small, drooping horns, and a chin with no loose skin hanging from it, is a very despicable animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening propensities. Animals with weakly formed heads, have always small loins, and the exact ratio with the strength of the head. The nose instead of being long and fine, as Virgil, Aristotle. and several other naturalists recommend it, ought. in my opinion, to be thick, strong, and near the ear as possible, if only in proportion to the size of the frame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest are often twins, and so are thin, meager, irregular noses and consumption. Small, snipy noses oft sniff the air into frames of small capacities, and are joined to mouths that can crop but very small morsels at a time. These observations I have found to be applicable to any of the kinds of cattle shown at Newcastle market. But besides the shapes of animals, the age and class must always of remunerative profits will be uncertain."

The Turnip Fly.

In England, where the turnip is an important crop, there have been many "remedies" applied for that destructive little insect, the turnip fly. At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. FISHER HOBBS, a member, presented the two following remedies, which he had used with great

First Recipe.—Take one bushel of fresh white gas ashes, or fine wood ashes may be used instead of gas ashes; one bushel of fresh lime from the kiln; six pounds of sulphur; ten pounds of soot—to be well mixed together, and got to as fine a powder as possible, so that it may adhere to the young plant. This is sufficient for two acres when drilled at twenty-seven inches, to be applied early in the morning when the dew is on the leaf, with a broadcast machine, or sprinkled with the hand carefully over the rows. If the fly continues troublesome, the process should be repeated, always when the plant is damp. In light land it is best to make the drills on the flat, the ground being well prepared to receive the seed.

Second Recipe .- Take fourteen pounds of sulphur; one bushel of fresh lime; two bushels of road-scrapings, or a substance of mold where road-scrapings cannot be obtained, per acre. Mix together a few days before it is used. Apply very early in the morning or late at night, in the same manner as directed in No. 1, using the horse hoe immediately after.

Lambs Swallowing Wool.

LAMBS very frequently swallow particles of wool, which, in playfulness, they suck and bite from their dams; to prevent which, says the Irish Farmer's Gazette, the dams, when this occurs, should be smeared with a mixture of aloes and water, or assafætida and water. When they swallow the wool, and it gets mixed with curd in the stomach, it forms hard balls that are indigestible; but the administration of a teaspoonful of soda mixed in water, twice or thrice a day, dissolves and digests the curd, if not too far gone. Calves frequently die of the same disease, and the only remedy vet found is the soda.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

CORN FOR SOILING

SHOULD be drilled in now. I find the value and pastures are dry, and for feeding about the time the frosts affect the pasturage in the fall, is under-estimated by dairymen especially. It has been my in the ground, the better. It should be put in thick in drills; and the kind, here in the West, should be the small yellow or Yankee corn. If sweet corn seed can be obtained, it is better for this purpose.

It is a common thing, even among men who know its value, and who sow it, to neglect to cut and cure that portion of the crop that is left after the dry weather soiling. One reason, doubtless, is that it costs so much labor to cut and cure it. But one man can secure a greater weight of it per day than he can of timothy hay; and it is of greater value if cut, well cured, and stacked before frost, than the timothy, especially for feeding milch cows.

I have seen many modes of curing adopted; but the best way I have discovered is to cut the corn with a hook or corn cutter, bind it in small bundles as fast as cut, and set in medium sized shocksbinding the tops of the bundles firmly together, so that the shock may resist the wind. If this is done, as all work on the farm should be done, thoroughly, and then properly stacked during the fine weather in October or November, before the late rains begin to fall, it will be found vastly more profitable than cutting and securing even upland prairie grass.

Snug is the word in performing this work. That a day than can be bound up and set up snug the same day. There should be no gavels left unbound

waste. It is tedious to harvest it in any other way that I have discovered; and it is perfectly practicable and profitable to adopt the mode here recommended.

[The foregoing was mislaid when received, and lthough rather unseasonable, it is "put on record" on account of hints which may prove of value in the width of these parts will always be found in an | future to those who desire to test the system.—ED.]

CUTTING UP CORN.

I AM aware that it is early in the season to say anything on this subject. But because it is early, I broach the subject. I was talking with a farmer the other day, who said he did not believe it was any benefit to the crop to cut it up,-that he found he could get from one to three bushels per acre more if the corn was allowed to ripen on the stalks before the latter were cut up. He thought he got more weight.

In most cases, I have no doubt, he would do so But that fact does not prove it is the best practice As the mass of farmers in the West cut up corn have especial consideration, and be adapted accord- it seems to me little better than a waste of time and ing to food and situation; otherwise, the realization | labor. Four-fifths of them—it may be that fraction is too large, but I think not-cut their stalks after the virtue has gone out of them-after they have matured the corn, and the foliage has become dry and crisp, like husks. I seriously doubt if it pays the labor of cutting them. I have seen farmers actively engaged in cutting large fields long after every particle of foliage had been withered by the frost. That is not expending labor economically, unless a large herd is dependent upon that kind of fodder. The time to commence cutting up corn is as soon after the ears are glazed as it is possible to get at it. No matter if the foliage is as green as in mid-summer; so much the better-so much the more valuable will the fodder be; and the loss in the weight of the grain will be more than compensated

by the increased value of the stalks. In cutting up corn when the stalks are so full of sap and the foliage so green, it is not good policy to set them up in the large shocks or stooks common in the West. It is better to set them up around an uncut hill—fifteen or twenty hills to the stook—and bind them well to it. It is not a difficult matter to make the corn stand erect in this way. Then it is easy to cut the hill with a hook when it is to be husked or removed from the field. Fields intended for winter grain can be easily cleared in this way, and in good season. The corn off, the stalks may be stacked securely, and the fodder preserved fresh and nutritious for horses and cattle. I have met farmers in the West who have adopted this practice, and who aver that it is the cheapest way they can winter stock. The amount of fodder wasted in the corn fields of the West, from this want of providence, would, if saved and fed, keep double the amount of

stock now fed annually. I am glad to say that the ancient practice of topping corn does not obtain here to any great extent. That it is practiced anywhere, is only a striking proof of the want, as well as the value, of a more general knowledge of the laws of vegetable physiology. That portion of the stalk above the ear. with its foliage—and that is the part usually taken off in the process of topping—is as essential to the life of the plant and the development of the grain, as the head of a man is to the life of his body. Cut off the top of your corn, and the ear ceases to grow the grain ripens prematurely. There are hundreds of experiments that prove this,-some are on record.

A PLACE FOR REFUSE.

I like to quote BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, there is so much of that uncommon article, common sense, importance of this crop, both as a reserve when the | in his writings. In one of his miscellaneous papers he says, "There seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did, by plundering their conquered observation that the earlier in July the crop is put neighbors. This is robbery. The second by commerce, which is generally cheating. The third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown in the ground, in a kind of continual refracle, wrought by the hand of God, in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and virtuous industry.'

> I quote this, in order to say that agriculture is not always an honest way, because the increase obtained is not always the result of the observance of the law of compensation on the part of the farmer. He often gathers where he has not strewn, and reaps where he has not sown. He does not always keep the principal good while receiving the increase. He exacts enormous usury of the soil. The result is often its ruin. Now, one of the modes of compensation involves the necessity of saving refuse. And it will astonish the careless farmer, when he discovers what he loses by not saving what he has the power to save.

There should be a convenient place appropriated for the receiving of all manner of refuse that can be gathered from the house, the out-buildings, the garden, the fence corners, the street, &c. &c. The weeds that are pulled from the garden, or rooted out of the field; the refuse lime, and bones, and ashes, is, it is not safe or profitable to cut down more in and chip manure, and old wood, slops from the house that are not food for swine, chamber lye, soap-suds, charcoal, worthless rags, decayed or decaying vegat night-fall. There is economy in the handling etables, the droppings along the high way, the that compensates for the heavy work of binding in leaves and dried grass raked from the lawn, should are industrious, enterprising, and successful. Still, eye, vice versa. A staring, dark, fiery eye often bundles. It cures better, also, and there is less all go to this penny-saving and pound-making place, clouds, as no doubt you and most of your readers

and from thence, after being turned over a few times, to swell the grand compost heap in the barnyard, or directly to the field, where it may be made useful.

It will create a different atmosphere about the farmer's house, if he will prepare such a place for such a purpose. Now that the hot weather is at hand, when the processes of decomposition are as active in dead matter as those of production are in vitalized nature, health may be insured, disease prevented or removed, by attention to this matter. Neighborhood filth accumulates more rapidly than the inattentive suppose, even on the farmer's premises; and it is scarcely less important to himself and family, as a sanitary measure, than to the denizen of the city, that all such accumulations are removed, or absorbents applied to absorb the gases evolved by decomposition.

THE GRAIN APHIS (Aphis Avense.)

EDS. RURAL NEW-YRRKER: -- Several neighboring farmers have called my attention to the fact that their oat crop is infested and swarming with the aphids to an alarming degree, so much so that it is feared the yield will be very poor indeed. The numerous showers of rain, however, aided greatly in supporting the plants against the depletion of these pests of vegetation, and in fields otherwise in good condition no serious loss need be apprehended. I have examined numerous heads, well filled, and likely to mature, notwithstanding they were literally encased with aphids. Had there been a long spell of dry weather, no doubt the entire crop would have proved a total failure—and this may yet be the case where fields are in the drag.

I had prepared an article, with illustrations, for your valuable paper, but neglected to forward it; and now find, in your reply to D. HILANDS, of Perrysville, Pa., (in the RURAL of July 12th inst.,) my article so well supplied that I concluded to say nothing further about them, only that in Lancaster county we find them (the aphids) on the oats (Avena sativa;) hence the name you give it is correct—Aphis Avenæ—as is also the description.

In regard to the means to be employed to rid the fields of this pest, a serious question is involved one not easily answered. You say "slaked lime in powder has been recommended for dusting the wheat heads, as also chloride of lime." Air-slaked lime, when it has been kept in a dry place, contains sufficient pungency to destroy the tender carcasses of the aphids. If an east wind and then a west wind could be gotten up for the occasion, and a huge dusting box, operated so as to carry the light powdered lime over the field, when moistened by the morning or evening dews, I have no doubt but the application on a large scale would be of service over a ter acre field; but as the wind "bloweth where it listeth," some ingenious inventor must get up a balloon fixing, or contrivance to effect that object. I, as his agent, (being in that line of business,) will help him to obtain letters patent.

Isolated plants are often infested, and it may be well to mention the easiest method of ridding them of these disgusting creatures. Have a suitable vessel partly filled with strong and warm soap-suds; bend the branchlets infested into the vessel, and agitate them gently in the suds a few minutes. Afterwards they may be again immersed in clean water, to remove the suds. This will clean and enliven the plants.

Having given these creatures some attention, I have quite a collection of the various genera and species belonging to this family, in my picture gallery, but can not attempt a detailed notice of them here. However, being frequently asked where they come from, and where they go to, should you deem it worthy a space in your paper, I will simply state what has been stated by every writer on the subject, adding a few remarks of my own.

According to observers, aphids propagate twenty generations in a single year, without the intervention of a male! REAMUR proves that in five generations a single aphis will produce the astonishing family of 5,904,900,000 descendants. If there be four times five generations, and supposing one hundred to begin with, what would be the number? Any one curious enough may figure it out. I know that they produce their young alive, a fact of which any observer may be readily satisfied by patiently inspecting their operations for five minutes at a time; but that they give birth to twenty-five during a single day, (as it is asserted,) I have reason to doubt, however prolific they prove to be. With regard to their eggs,-which we are informed are like small grains of powder, affixed to the buds, &c., of plants,-after diligent search I have found them, but when submitted to the microscope, and touched with a fine needle, they prove to be thin, black, glossy shells, enveloping the pupæ of the next year's brood. If we could find and destroy these minute eggs, so to speak, it would be "nipping them in the bud;" but who has patience for such a task? As to their sudden departure, this often arises during a protracted spell of cold rainy weather, or from other local causes, such as reaping the fields. When the cut grain and dry haulms fail to yield them suction, (being like some old topers who live upon suction, "tobacco and grog,") they soon perish. Occasionally whole fields will take wing, in early autumn, and fill the air with dense

have witnessed. In this condition they are called smother-flies by the country people, and it is well to keep the mouth shut when "under the cloud."

E M- MYCAYT

But I am gossiping, and, as I cannot enter into a scientific dissertation on the various facts, conditions and circumstances that govern the family, observed by various authors, as well as by myself, I must conclude this article, imperfect as it is. J. STAUFFER Lancaster, Pa., July, 1862.

EXPERIENCE IN KEEPING POTATOES

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing a few facts about potatoes in a late paper, has induced me to take up my pen with my great rough hand, to lay before your readers a few facts about my potatoes. One of the potatoes lies on the table before me, and here are the facts:-About the first of last May I selected about half a bushel of large "Western Reds," cut their eyes out deeply with a pocket knife, buried them close by the north side of the house, thinking I had invented a "patent right" for keeping potatoes fresh and nice throughout the season, without the trouble of sprouting them two or three times, as I am usually obliged to do. About the first of July, those that I didn't put through my machine becoming wilted and scarcely eatable, I told my wife I guessed we'd try some of my patent righted ones. So I went out to the north side of the house and removed the old pieces of boards from the heap, that I put on to keep them moist and cool, and began to paw away the dirt, when, do you believe it, Mr. RURAL? I found my potatoes completely bound together in a net work of roots, many of them starting from the very center of the cavity made with the knife.

We cooked a few of the best, but didn't think the threw the rest of them into the old stone milk-house, do not swarm. and took no further notice of them till in the fall, when, to my surprise, I found them still bent on producing a new crop in some way, and were actually being burst asunder from the center by their progeny, as eggs are burst by the chicks. One-and that the one I now have before me-had two young when they were procured. In 1861 they filled the potatoes just peeping from its side, and apparently about half an inch in diameter. I put it into the cellar, and now, the old one, though perfectly sound, is quite withered and wrinkled, and begins to show unmistakable symptoms of old age, while the second crop are growing vigorously, (considering the circumstances,) one being nearly out of the shell, and over an inch in diameter, and is actually sending out new sprouts for the third crop! And now, Mr. RURAL, by way of winding up this piece, I will say that writing for the papers is new business for me, and handling this quill makes my hand ache worse than digging stumps and stones all day with the crowbar. So good bye to you forever; but don't forget to keep sending your paper to me; for I and my eid woman take so much comfort reading it. Northville Mich., 1862. FARMER.

-The above communication will be interesting to some of our readers, but those who have had much experience in potato growing must have observed the same phenomenon. We have before noticed the receipt of similar specimens.

The potato is tenacious of life, exceedingly productive, and will re-produce itself under the most adverse circumstances. Under some conditions it will bear tubers on the branches above ground. If it is not planted in the soil, but allowed to lie in the cellar, without roots or leaves, it will make an effort for a crop, and often from its own body give two or even three small potatoes. These, of course, live on the parent tuber, but we have thought, from the size of the product, that they must exceed it in weight. but this we would not affirm. A gentleman called at our office last week and left with us four small kidney potatoes, the growth of the present season, and produced under the following circumstances: About a quarter of an acre was planted early, but a-portion did not come up. About the 15th of July the owner determined to put in turnips where the potatoes had failed, and on examining the hills it was found that in several cases, though no signs of tops were apparent, there were the usual underground branches, and tubers of the size of but-

THE CROPS EAST.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I will give you my views of crops for the present year, as seen from the rail-car and private conveyance, for a few weeks past, in traveling as far east as Connecticut; also in

Notwithstanding the drouth of May, I think the rains of June and July will bring crops forward, so that no scarcity will be felt. Grass, I think, will be full an average crop; wheat better than usual; rye, that came under my observation in Connecticut and Massachusetts, rather below an average; oats bid fair for a full crop at present-straw will not be long but well headed, and the present rain will be all that is needed to mature them. Up to the 15th of June I had thought that the crops would be short, but am very much disappointed in their rapid improvement. The first half of last week was rainv. and the last three days I harvested twelve acres of grass (on drained land) that was first rate in quantity and quality for any season; think there were fully two tuns per acre; and had there been the usual rains in May, in all probability there would have been a much heavier crop. As it is, I am highly pleased with the result of drainage.

Wheat is nearly fit to cut in this vicinity. Corn is rather late, but doing well, and of good color generally. Potatoes also are doing finely. We have had a continuous rain since last Sunday. It is now (Wednesday forenoon) raining quite hard; so there are no fears of drouth for our summer crops this year. On the whole, the farmers where I have traveled, and in this vicinity, have every cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all good, for His abundant mercies bestowed upon us the past season; and were it not for the civil war that hangs like an incubus over the Nation, we should be the happiest people on the face of the earth.

From the experience of the season thus far, I am more fully convinced that by good tillage, with manuring, (whether on the surface or plowed under,) and thorough draining of the wet lands, the effects of a drouth may in a great measure be overcome. In fact, I much prefer a dry to a wet season for raising good crops.

The season is later than usual, and but a small part of the grass is harvested here at this time, in consequence of the rain of last week and this thus far; but the rains will keep the grass green and growing, which would have matured sooner if no rain had fallen; also, it will be fine for fall feed where the grass is already secured.

Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 22, 1862.

The Bee-Keeper

Hiving Bees-A Swarm Catcher.

In answer to inquiries in a previous number of the RURAL, a correspondent of Tonawanda, N. Y. sends us a description of a Swarm Catcher, which is attached to the hive when a swarm is about to leave It is thus described:

"The Swarm Catcher is fastened to the old hive when a swarm is ready to leave, by hooks in the sides and staples in the old hive, which holds it firmly there. At the bottom of the Swarm Catcher is a sliding door, which admits the bees into it. The sides are covered with wire cloth, to admit light to see them pass through. There is a door in the top of the Swarm Catcher, and an empty hive over the door, and the bees pass directly from the old hive. through the Swarm Catcher, into the new one. By this method of hiving bees there is no loss of queen bees; and usually, when two or more swarms are out at a time, they light together, but by this method they are kept entirely separate.

"Swarms can be equalized, leaving the second or third swarm as large as the first. Last season I had three swarms from one hive. When a good-sized swarm was out, I shut the sliding door and took the Swarm Catcher away from the old hive, and the bees that escaped from the old hive returned. I did the same with the second and third swarms, and the last swarm was as large as the first, and wintered well. A boy or woman that can handle an empty bee hive, can hive bees as well as the most experienced person."

Plenty of Honey, but no Swarms.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have one hive of bees, and only one; and it seems that I am not machine had done them any particular good. I likely to have more, unless by purchase, for my bees

> In the summer of 1860 I obtained a swarm of bees, and as they had been neglected I transferred them to a Langstroth hive, obtaining a few pounds of honey the first season—perhaps fifteen pounds—but no swarm. This was not strange, as it was in June spare honey-boxes very fast, and I took away sixty pounds, made in the small convenient boxes that go with the Langstroth hive. In that year I had no swarm; at least I think not, for I kept pretty close watch and saw no signs of swarming. The present summer, thus far, I have taken twenty-eight pounds of honey. There are now four six-pound boxes nearly sealed over, and three four-pound boxes more than half full. In a week or ten days, if the weather is favorable for work, I shall be able to take away thirty-six pounds more of honey, making sixty-four pounds up to the first of August. But I have seen no inclination to swarm. Now, I am not dissatisfied with my experience in bee-keeping, as sixty or seventy pounds of honey are very acceptable in my family, and about as much as I need: but is it not strange that my bees do not swarm? I advised a brother, living in this county, to procure bees. He obtained a hive, and it has produced five swarms this season.

> Of course I could divide my bees, and perhaps that would be the better way; but I am content to let well enough alone, as I have nothing to do now but to supply them with empty boxes, which they fill very fast; and sometimes they hurry me up, needing boxes before I have them ready. Rochester, N. Y., July, 1862.

Queen or No Queen?

In common hives, from which the combs can not be lifted for examination, it is, at times, exceedingly difficult to ascertain, as early as is desirable, whether the colony has succeeded in raising a queen, after the old one has departed with the first swarm. This is the case particularly where the beekeeper is a timid spectator, and unaccustomed to lifting his hives and inspecting the condition of the combs. Forty years ago, Knauff published the following method of determing the fact, and Judge Busch recently stated that he has frequently tried it, and always found it reliable:

"Early on the morning of the twenty-eighth day after the first swarm has issued, accompanied by the queen, tilt up the hive gently from one side. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are not so seen there, the colony is queenless. This should be done about five o'clock on the morning of the specified day."

Judge Busch adds:—"If, after swarming, the parent hive be removed to a new location and the warm placed in its stead, (as is my invariable practice,) the indication above referred to may be looked for at a much earlier period. The parent colony then loses suddenly so large a portion of its population, that all the royal cells, save one, are mmediately destroyed, and the young queen will become fertile much sooner than if after-swarming be permitted. Generally, especially if the weather be bad, the expulsion of the drones will commence in about two weeks after the swarming and the removal of the parent hive; and if this hive be lifted early on the morning of the fourteenth day, the drones will be found crowded on the bottom board, if the colony has been successful in rearing queen and she has become fertile. The workers will then no longer tolerate the drones in the upper part of the hive, or in the vicinity of their stores, but drive them down, preparatory to their forcible

expulsion." All this is of course needless where movable comb hives are used; but it may be of service to those beekeepers who still retain the old-fashioned hives. It is always important to know, at the earliest moment, the real condition of a colony which has sent forth a swarm, so that if it proves to be queenless, it may forthwith be supplied with eggs and larvæ, have a sealed royal cell inserted, or be provided with a fertile queen from the nuclei kept n reserve.—Bee Journal.

August Management.

WITH this month, in most sections, the honey season closes. The bees continue to expel the drones, and during this period the colonies should be carefully supervised. Those which retain their drones longer than their neighbors, should be marked as suspicious, and an early occasion taken to examine them, to ascertain their condition, so that if found queenless the proper means may be seasonably used to provide a remedy by supplying them with a reserve queen, or uniting them with some weak stock known to be sound. Care must also be taken to prevent robbing, to which bees are much prone at this time. The removal of surplus honey, or giving additional supplies to such as have insufficient stores for the winter, should be undertaken only early in the morning or late in the even- as it can be procured.

ing, or on some cool day, and should be performed with all possible expedition. Honey-combs must not be placed in exposed situations, nor should the brooding chamber of movable comb hives be uncovered for prolonged operations during the hours when bees are flying briskly. If colonies require to be fed. it should be done only at night, and the feeding boxes should be removed early in the morning, to avoid attracting bees by the odor of honey. The entrances of the hives should likewise be contracted. to enable the bees the more effectually to defend themselves and their stores in case of attack. All cracks and crevices in old box or basket hives, through which a bee might creep, must be closed with soft clay or putty. The greater the number of hives in an apiary, and the more deficient the pasturage, the more diligent must the bee-keeper be to guard against robbing.

But, in districts where buckwheat is cultivated. the bees have usually renewed and abundant pasturage during a part of this month, of which they avail themselves with great eagerness. Where the supply of nectar is ample, and the weather favorable for gathering, it is well to remove the greater portion of the sealed honey, to afford the bees room for storing; and if they can at the same time be furnished with empty combs in good condition, they will be greatly aided in their work. Movable comb hives enable the bee-keeper to perform this operation with great facility; and if the empty comb be inserted between two full ones, the re-filling will proceed still more rapidly. Where buckwheat pasturage can be confidently expected, an increased amount of honey will be secured if the queens are confined or removed about three weeks in advance, so as to check the production of brood and consumption of honey, and also previding an increased number of empty cells. But this process must be cautiously availed of in colonies intended to be wintered, because if the queens are kept in confinement too long, the hives will contain an inadequate number of young and vigorous bees in the fall. On the other hand, it may be freely used, and with great advantage, in colonies intended to be broken up or united with others .- Bee Journal.

Bural Spirit of the Press.

Surface Manuring for Corn.

In an article on the culture of corn, the Massachusetts Ploughman remarks that manures for this crop must work early in order to hasten the ripening of the ears. But in order to do this they should not be buried deep, for deep burying keeps them cold too long, and not active enough for corn. Many writers have asserted that there is no risk in burying manures deep in the soil. They talk quite learnedly of the loss of ammonia when manures lie near enough to the surface to breathe a little. But manures must have some air to give them action. When cattle are permitted to beat down a heap of manure in the yard so that it cannot have air, it ceases to ferment, and will lie quite safe in the yard through the summer. Manures may be permitted to ferment moderately, in heaps thrown up lightly, before they are spread over the field. Then a harrow will bury them deep enough, in case they are spread over fresh furrows. They will produce better corn than they will when buried quite deep. Yet writers, who are not practical farmers, are generally slow in learning this.

How to Teach Cattle Bad Habits.

THE Cazenovia Republican truly remarks that we are too apt to underrate the intelligence of the domestic animals under our charge, and yet a moment's reflection should teach every farmer that cows, horses, sheep and pigs are very apt pupils; and most farmers and farmers' boys are quite proficient in teaching them to do mischief. Thus we find many persons, when turning stock into or out of pasture, instead of letting down all the bars, leaving two or three of the lower rails in their place; and then, by shouting or beating perhaps, force the animals to leap over. This is capital training, the results of which are seen in the after disposition of animals to try their powers of jumping, where a top rail happens to be off, and this accomplished, to set all fences at defiance, and make a descent upon the corn or grain field, as their inclination, ability or hunger may prompt them. Another good lesson is to open a gate but a little way, and then, as in the case of the bars, force the cattle forward, and by threats and blows, compel them to pass through it. The result of this teaching is shown in the determined spirit manifested by some cattle to make a forcible entry into the stable, yards, fields, or in fact, to almost every place where a gate or door may, by accident, be left slightly open.

Peas as Fodder. A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer relates his experience with the field pea as fodder, thus: During the past two years I have grown the common Canada field pea, sown broadcast, and harvested them as fodder for cows and horses. I use from two to two and a half bushels of seed to the acre. I plow the land first as deep as I can with a good strong team; say seven to nine inches deep. I then sow the peas, and with a one-horse plow cover them by plowing the land crosswise, and about four inches deep; when the pods become well filled, and before they begin to dry, I mow the crop, and gather it in the same manner as clover. My experience satisfies me that the result is more profitable than if the same land were used in clover. The weight per acre is greater, and the quality of the food such that our horses will pick the pea straw from out of a rack of clover and peas mixed, leaving the clover until the last; and while I feed the pea straw and its grains, my horses keep fat without any other grain. Another advantage in growing peas I find in the light mellow condition of the land, after taking off the crop; and still further, that after the crop is off, a crop of turnips or buckwheat can be grown on the same piece the same year, and all without exhausting the soil much.

The Defects of Sandy Soils.

THE American Agriculturist, in treating upon this tonic, and the means of remedy, remarks:

They are mechanically defective, being so light and porous that they cannot retain moisture or manure, if applied. Besides, they are generally wanting in various important elements of plant growth. Therefore, to improve them, we must endeavor to supply these radical defects. The first point can be gained by spreading a coat of clay over the surface and dragging it in. This will improve its texture, and will also impart fertility. Adhesiveness and strength having been gained, manure from the barn-yard may be applied as fast

Another method is to dress such lands with rough composts. Prepare the heaps at leisure, in the barn-yard. The ingredients may be such as these: Ten loads of stable dung mixed with five loads of clayey soil, twenty bushels of ashes, and the same amount of lime. After these articles have been well incorporated, let the mass lie for a month or two; then it will be ready for use. Such a compost, it is easy to see, will be more enduring, and better in all respects, than the same bulk of barn-yard manure. It will improve the quality of land permanently, and will enrich it with a fertility which will be very lasting. On every farm of the kind here supposed, there should be one or more compost heaps of some sort constantly building.

Cultivation of Millet.

FROM an article in the Baltimore Rural Register we clip the following:

Where not only a larger supply, but a variety of long forage is desirable, a few acres seeded to millet will be found to be of great advantage. Millet is one of the best substitutes known for a short crop of hay. Its cultivation, nevertheless, has been strangely neglected, notwithstanding its well known nutritious qualities. One reason perhaps has been because the seeds scatter so freely in gathering, when the plant is fully ripe. A little care, however, in this respect, in cutting tolerably early, would avoid this difficulty. On soils adapted to its growth, and made rich enough. millet will produce heavy crops of provender, and makes an excellent hay. Its yield per acre, when properly cultivated, will very largely exceed that of the best timothy-four tuns to the acre having, in some instances, been secured. There is another advantage that millet possesses which ought not to be overlooked. It will grow on soils which are not well adapted to the grasses usually cultivated. It resists drouth, and all kinds of stock will eat it with a relish.

As to Soil.—The best soil for millet is undoubtedly a rich, light, deep, sandy loam, though with judicious cultivation, deep plowing, and complete pulverization of land, it will flourish on any soil, except a tenacious clay, that is not wet or cold.

Time of Seeding .- All through the month of May, but the earlier in the month the better.

Quantity of Seed per Acre. For hav, one bushel of millet seed per acre; but for hay and seed, half a bushel will suffice.

When Fit to Cut.-Whenever the ear containing the seed begins to turn vellow.

Mode of Curing.-Cut one day, turn the swath the day following, and carefully, so as not to scatter the seeds. Put up into small cocks at first, and after the drying process has fairly commenced, throw two or more cocks together, until the hay is sufficiently cured to haul to the barn or barrack.

Cutting and Curing Clover.

THE Beston Cultivator, in an article on Haymaking, says:

As clover hay was generally made in this country a few years ago, it was far from being of a high quality. Exposed frequently to hot sun and rain, alternately, the leaves and heads were broken off and crumbled to dust, leaving only a mass of stems, bleached and tasteless. By the modern mode, the clover is cut while as little wet as practicable, left in the swath, if cut with a scythe, or without being touched if cut with a machine, till fairly wilted, not dried; then put carefully into cocks which will make about fifty pounds of dry hay each, and covered with caps. Properly secured in this way, it is safe, whatever weather may follow, and, except during an actual storm, the process of curing will go on. The internal moisture of the cocks will be driven to the outside, and will gradually exhale. The farmer will, of course, watch the process from day to day, and when he finds that it has advanced so far that a slight exposure to the air will fit it for the mow, he turns the cocks bottom upwards, loosening such portions as seem to want more drying. But after clover has been put up in this way for several days, it seldom requires more additional making than it will receive in the process of loading and unloading in a good hay-day.

Clover cut while most of the heads are in blossom, and cured in the way above described, will make as much beef, mutton, or butter, as any other hay, pound for pound. It is also good for horses, except such as are kept at hard work, for which it is too relaxing.

We have alluded to the advantages of making hay without too much exposure to sun and air. There can be no doubt that the drying of herbs in the shade preserves their intrinsic properties better than if they were dried in the open air, exposed to the direct influence of the sun. Why is not the principle applicable to hay? Without caps it was hardly practicable to adapt this principle to hay-making. The liability of having the hay wet induced the farmer to make the hay and secure it as soon as possible. It was, therefore, - with the exception of clover, which was sometimes cured chiefly in cock, exposed as much as possible to sunshine, and the drying process hastened by stirring it. By the use of caps, hay can be cured in the shade after one day's sunshine, or after it is dried to such a degree that it will not actually heat in cock. This is the practice of some who use hay caps. They put the hay, which has had one day's sunshine, in cock, and leave it protected by caps till it is sufficiently cured to put in the barn. It is the testimony of some who have adopted this system, that they make their hay with less expense than by the old mode, and that it is of ketter quality, not only by being protected from rain, but by being dried in such a way as to retain more of the essential properties of the grass.

UNCLE ZEB, (writing to NED, through the Country Gentleman,) thus gives his notions about making clover hay:-A word with regard to the making of clover hay. In our sunny climate, I think we are apt to sun our hay too much. It should be made more in the cock. When hay becomes slightly warm in the cock, the water evaporates and the hay is less harsh and woody. More of it is soluble in the stomachs of animals. They like it better, and derive more nutriment from it. But there is an extra reason for not sunning clover too much; its leaves fall off and are left on the field. The better way is to cut it in the morning; let lie in the swath the first day; throw it into small cocks at middle of afternoon; turn these bottom upwards, at 10 or 11 o'clock the second day; throw two of them into one towards night; the forenoon of the third day, turn once again, and perhaps spread a little, if that seems to be required, and again put two into one in the afternoon; and so on till dry enough for the barn. A small degree of warmth does the hay no harm, but is a positive benefit-renders it both more tender and more nutritive. But take care not to store it till dry enough not to heat very much in the barn, and not to smoke when handled in winter.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER-HARVEST-CROPS.-The old adage that "it never rains but it pours" is on the lips of many about these days. It has rained almost daily, and nightly, since the 19th. Indeed, between the evening of the 19th and this date (29th) some four inches of water have fallen—and as we write both sky and barometer indicate a continuance of wet weather, Of course this is very discouraging to farmers, as it greatly impedes harvesting. Considerable wheat has been cut in this region, yet the crop can not be secured in season to prevent more or less injury or loss, though we have thus far heard of no serious damage. Fears are expressed that there will be a loss from wheat growing in the shock. The wheat crop is abundant and of excellent quality, and it is hoped will be secured without material injury. There is little complaint of the midge, though it has injured Spring wheat and late pieces of Winter. The grain aphis is said to have destroyed, or materially damaged, many fields of Spring wheat. The Grass crop is much larger and better than was expected, the wet weather having improved it wonderfully. Oats and Barley are both heavy crops-as good as we have had for years. Corn is generally poor, though it looks promising on high and rolling and well underdrained land. Peas and Beans are quite promising.

- On the whole the crop prospects are very good-above the average, and much better than the wisest anticipated a month or two ago. Though farm laborers are scarce, many young men in the surrounding country are enlisting to aid in ending the War for the Union. By working a little harder themselves, and using labor-saving machinery as extensively as possible, farmers can spare those who are able and willing to fight, and should bid them God-speed.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR-To be held at Rochester, Sept. 30, Oct. 3 -The arrangements for this Fair are progressing finely, and the prospects of a large exhibition and superior accommodations are daily improving. The Managers of the County Ag. Society are preparing their Fair Grounds and erecting new buildings and fixtures in an admirable manner, under the supervision of Mr. President BAKER, (with the concurrence of the State Society's Committee on Grounds and Erections, named below,) and the prospect is that everything will be arranged in good style and seasonably. The officers of the State Society are also actively perfecting arrangements for one of the most extensive displays ever made in this country. All the Superintendents appointed, and an unusually large number of the Judges, have accepted. We copy the list of Committees of Reception, Superintendents, &c., from the Society's Journal:

COMMITTEES OF RECEPTION.

On the part of Officers of the Society.—Ex-Governor John A. King, Ex-President; Hon. William Kelly, Ex-President; Edward G. Faile, Esq.; E. P. Prentice, Esq., Col. L. G. Morris, Hon. A. B. Conger, T. S. Faxton, Esq., Hon. B. N. Huntington, Hon. George Geddes, Ex-Presidents; James O. Sheldon, Esq.

On the part of Citizens of Rochester.—Hon. M. Filon, Mayor of the city; M. B. Anderson, L.L. D., President University; B. M. Baker, Esq., President County Agricultural Society; Hon. William Buell, I. Butts, Esq., Hon. Alfred Ely, Asron Erickson, Esq., Hon. Addison Gardiner, Hon. Jacob Gould, William Kidd, Esq., Hon. John C. Nash, D. W. Powers, Esq., Hon. Elijah F. Smith, Samuel Wilder, Esq., Gen. John Williams.

SUPERINTENDENTS. General Superintendent-John Harold, Hempstead, Queens

Assistant to General Superintendent—H. Bowen, Medins, Orleans county.

Superintendent of Cattle — James S. MoDonald, Salem, Washington county. Superintendent of Horses—M. D. Hollister, Rome, Oneida county.

Superintendent of Sheep and Swine— T. V. MAXON, Adams, Jefferson county.

Superintendent of Poultry-E. P. Cheeven, New Haven, Oswego county. Superintendent of Plowing—EZRA M. PARSONS, Rochester, Monroe county.

Superintendent of Farming Implements—S. RICHARDSON, Rochester. Superintendent of Mechanics' Hall-D. A. WOODBURY, Rochester.

Superintendent of Floral and Fruit Department—JAMES VICK, Rochester.

Superintendent of Grain, Dairy and Vegetables—George A. Moore, Buffalo.

Superintendent of Domestic Hall-OWEN GAFFNEY, Roches-

Superintendent of the Press-D. D. T. Moore, Rochester. Superintendent of Forage Department—Martin Roberts, Henrietta.

Superintendent of Police Department—Captain John Bren-NAN, Albany.

Police Magistrate-E. S. HAYWARD, Esq., Brighton, Monroe county. TO PRESIDE AT EVENING DISCUSSIONS.

Hon. A. B. Concer, Ex-President. The Discussions are to be held in the City Hall—affording the Society ample and convenient accommodations for what has become a very important and interesting part of the exercises of the week. COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND EXECTIONS.

GEORGE GEDDES, Ex-President; P. BARRY, Vice President; E. Sherrill and T. C. Peters, Executive Committee.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS - State, County and Local - The Iowa State Fair for 1862 is to be held at Dubuque on the 30th Sept. and 1st, 2d and 3d of Oct. The officers are active in naking preparations. The amount offered in premiums exceeds \$5,000,--- The Minnesota State Fair is to be held at St. Paul, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th, on the capital grounds, the floral department to occupy a portion of the capital itself.— The Ontario Co. Fair is to be held on the Society's Grounds t Canandaigua, Sept. 24-26, and the Winter Exhibition on the last Wednesday in January, 1863. "Competition open to all Persons in all Classes, within or without the County." The Steuben Co. Fair is announced to be held at Bath, Sept. 24-26. The premiums offered are liberal and varied - including several prizes for best essays and designs. Hon. G. DEN-NISTON, Prattsburgh, is President, and A. H. CRUTTENDEN, Bath, Secretary .-- The Queens Co. Ag. Society is to hold its 21st Annual Exhibition on the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Newtown, on the 18th and 19th of Sept., 1862, as we learn from a handsomely printed pamphlet containing Premium List and Regulations, with list of Officers, Life and Annual Members, &c. ROBERT WILLETTS, Flushing, is President, and John Harold, Hempstead, Secretary and Treasurer .-The Jackson Co. (Mich.) Ag. Society will hold its 10th Annual Fair on its grounds in the city of Jackson, Oct. 8-10, 1862. Hon. GEO. PECK, of Lansing, is to deliver the address. - The Kalamazoo Co. (Mich.) Society holds its 17th Annual Fair in

Kalamazoo, Sept. 24-26. - The Ohio State Fair, to be held at Cleveland, Sept. 16-19, will include a Wool Show, which it is thought will embrace the finest fleeces grown in the Western States. On the last day there will be a general auction of Wool, Cattle, &c. See announcement relative to the Fair in our advertising columns.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. -Among the successful competitors for Prizes at the London International Exhibition—including nearly one hundred Americans—were the following from this State: S. F. Pease, Buffalo, samples of carbon and petroleum oil for lamps and lubrication; Glencove Starch Co., New York city, samples of maizena or corn flour; Hecker Brothers, New York city, samples of flour; Brewster & Co., New York city, a phaeton and a road wagon; Wheeler & Wilson, New York city, American sewing machine; Lee & Larned, New York city, steam fire engine; C. Near, New York city, self-registering dynamometer; C. T. Porter, New York city, stationary engine and governors; R. H. Worthington, New York city, duplex pump; W. A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, self-raking reaper, and combined eaper and mower; Steinway & Sons, New York city, grand and square pianos.

CANADA THISTLES PROSCRIBED IN PENN.—At its last session the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act to prevent the spread of Canada thistles. The principal section of the very sensible law provides that "Hereafter any individual or corpo ration allowing the Canada thistle to ripen seed on his or their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars upon each complaint that is properly established; and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada thistle upon his premises from the lands of his careless or thriftless neighbor, may, after five days' notice, enter upon any lands where the weed is found growing, cut it, and recover full costs for the labor and trouble."

HORTIGULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A FEW of the herbaceous plants are in flower, but the garden at this season depends almost entirely upon the bedding plants and annuals for its beauty. There is no more interesting part of the garden than the herbaceous border. Every day almost during the flowering season it furnishes some new object of interest. And yet, the place devoted to these plants should not occupy a conspicuous place in the garden, as perhaps less than a quarter will be in flower at one time. He who places his herbaceous plants on the lawn, or in any place where a constant display is required, therefore, makes a mistake. Such beds should be occupied by plants that continue in flower during the whole season, like the Petunias, Verbenas and Scarlet Geraniums, or the free blooming annuals, the Phlox Drummondii, Double Zinnia, &c.

Among the plants now in flower in the herbaceous department, the most striking are the Delphiniums, which make a grand show, and keep in flower a long time. They are of the most brilliant shades of blue and white, and are in all respects desirable. They may be grown from seed, and will flower the second year; or roots can be obtained in the nurseries in autumn.

The Aconite is another valuable flower now in bloom, the flowers growing in spikes, which in some species are two feet long. The best sorts are blue, of different shades.

The Digitalis or Foxglove is one of the most showy and desirable of our biennial flowering plants, though but seldom seen in our gardens. For these reasons we call the attention of our read-



DIGITALIS, OR FOXGLOVE.

ers to its merits, and also present an engraving of | on sucking fluid from the soil, and driving it upward the plant as it appears in flower. The seed may be into the system. The effect of this is, that after sown in the open ground any time in the spring or the early part of the summer, so that good strong plants are obtained during the first season. In June and July the next season they will be in flower, while an occasional spike may be seen at almost any time during the summer. Any good garden soil will answer for this plant, though if rather cool and moist, all the better. There are several varieties of the Foxglove, but the best we have ever grown is Alba, white, spotted with reddish purple, and Rubra, red, with white spots. Plants often flower the third year, but after the first season's flowering it is better to divide the roots, and in this way the number of plants are increased, and they may be kept in good condition for an indefinite time.

Among our annuals just coming into flower, we have several new and fine things. Bidens atrosanguinea was announced last year in Europe, and in the summer the Botanical Magazine, Belgique Horticole and Gardenflora gave colored plates of the flowers, while ORTGIES, and other florists and botanists, represented it as one of the finest additions to our flowering plants. It was discovered by ROEZL, in Mexico. The appearance and habit of the plant are similar to the Dahlia, and indeed, at first sight, it would be considered a dwarf Dahlia. The leaves are very similar, and the flowers resemble a small. single, dark colored Dahlia. Rozzl named it Dahlia Zimapani, but further investigation has proved that it is a Bidens. The plant is dwarfish in habit, growing only about a foot in height, even with the best of culture, branches very much, and blooms most profusely. The flowers are borne on long, slender stems, from eighteen inches to two feet in height; are single, dark velvety reddishbrown, called in Europe "blood-brown," with a cone of disc flowers, like the Single Zinnia. The blooms remain fresh a long time. Our first flower opened two weeks since, and is now as fresh as at first. We have placed this flower in the hands of our artist, and will give a correct engraving soon.

Cuphea Zimapani is also one of Roezl's recent introductions, and is by far the finest of this class of flowers. The plant grows to the height of four feet, and branches freely. The flowers are large, of a rich velvety purple and violet, and are borne in great abundance. In situations where tall plants are required, it will be found very desirable.

Dwarf Double Striped French Marigold .- This is new, and a decided acquisition. The plant is of a dwarf, compact habit, the flowers perfectly double, beautifully striped with rich brown and bright yellow, producing the most striking effect. It is also destitute of the peculiar fragrance of the French Marigold, which makes this flower offensive to many. Some of the plants did not prove true, being brown, but those that came true were really beautiful, making a most brilliant show, especially in the sunshine.

Tropeolum Dwarf Crystal Palace Gem.-This is the first dwarf Nasturtium we have ever grown. The plant is compact in habit, with a round head, and showing no disposition to run. The flowers are of a creamy yellow, blotched with red.

The Double Zinnias show a great improvement since last season. A greater proportion give good double flowers, and there is also a wider range in color. It will not be many years before we shall in the Single Zinnias.

DE TO AS A

RISE AND FALL OF SAP,

MUCH has been written on this interesting question—much is known; yet of some things we shall perhaps always remain ignorant. We cannot anwer the question of "Essudo," and say in a few words what power causes the sap to rise from the earth to the tops of the tallest trees: and regarding the rise and fall of sap, about which we hear so much that is erroneous, we give an interesting chapter from Prof. LINDLEY:

"What a curious hallucination is that which supposes the sap of trees to fall, or settle, in the winter into the roots! One would have thought that the notorious difficulty of cramming a quart of water into a pint measure, might have suggested the improbability of such a phenomenon. For it certainly does require a very large amount of credulity to believe that the fluids of the trunk and head of a tree, can by any natural force of compression, be compelled to enter so narrow a lodging as the root. The idea, however, has established itself in some persons' minds, and, we presume, in connection with that other old vulgar error, that the sap is in rapid motion in the spring time, in the roots of a tree, before it begins to flow in the branches. These whimsies took their origin in days when the world was contented to accept assertions upon trust, and when hypotheses and vain imaginings formed the debased paper currency of science. But now men have found out the value of a golden standard, both for money and for knowledge: they call for facts before theories; and the result, already, is a wonderful disturbance in the crowded ranks of scientific as well as historical legends.

"We shall assume the word sap to signify the fluids, of whatever nature, which are contained in the interior of a tree. In the spring, the sap runs out of the trunk when it is wounded; in the summer, autumn and winter it does

not unless exceptionally, make its appearance. But in truth the sap is always in motion, at all seasons, and under all circumstances, except in the presence of intense cold. The difference is, that there is a great deal of it in the spring, and much less at other seasons.

"When a tree falls to rest at the approach of winter, its leaves have carried off so much more fluid than the roots have been able to supply, that the whole of the interior is in a state of comparative dryness; and a large portion of that sap which once was fluid, has become solid, in consequence of the various chemical changes it has undergone. Between simple evaporation on the one hand and chemical solidification on the other, the sap is, in the autumn, so much diminished in quantity as to be no longer discoverable by mere incisions. The power that a plant may possess of resisting cold, is in proportion to the completeness of this drying process.

"When the leaves have fallen off, the tree is no longer subject to much loss of fluid by perspiration, nor to extensive chemical changes by assimilation, for the leaves are the principal organs of perspiration and assimilation. But the absorbing power of the roots is not arrested; they, on the contrary, go

some months of such an action, that loss of fluid which the tree had sustained in autumn by its leaves, is made good, and the whole plant is distended with watery particles. This is a most wise provision, in order to insure abundant food to the new-born leaves and branches, when warmth and light stimulate them into growth.

"During all the winter period, the sap appears indeed to be at rest, for the re-filling process is a very gradual one. But M. Biot, many years ago, proved, by an ingenious apparatus, that the rate of motion of the sap may be measured at all seasons; and he ascertained it to be in a state of considerable activity in mid-winter. Among other things, he found that frost has considerable influence upon direction in which the sap moves. In mild weather, the sap is constantly rising; but when frost is experienced, the sap flows back again a phenomenon which he referred to the contracting power of cold on the vessels of the trunk and branches, the effect of which is to force the sap downward into the roots lying in a warmer medium; then, again, when the frost reaches the roots themselves, and begins acting on them, the sap is forced back into the trunk; but as soon as a thaw comes on, and the ground recovers its heat, the roots, out of which a part of the sap has been forced upward, are again filled by the fluids above them, and the sap is forced to fall. A large poplar tree, in the latter state, having been cut across at the ground line, the surface of the stump was found to be dry, but the end of the trunk itself dripped with sap. Sap, then, is always in motion; and if it ever settles to the root in a visible manner, that is owing to temporary causes, the removal of which causes its instant re-ascent.

"As to the idea that the bleeding of a tree begins first at the root, and, in connection with this supposition, that what is called the rise of the san is the cause of the expansion of buds, and leaves, and branches, nothing can well be more destitute of any real foundation. If in the spring, when the buds are just swelling, a tree is cut across

at the ground line, no bleeding will take place, neither will the sap flow for some distance upward; but among the branches the bleeding will be found to have commenced. Let A B represent the trunk and branches of a tree; let incisions be made at c, d, e, f; the sap will run at c first, then at d, next at e, and last at f, next the roots. This was observed some years ago by Mr. Thompson, at that time the Duke of Portland's gardener, who thought he had discovered that the sap of trees descends in the spring, instead of ascending; a strange speculation enough it must be confessed. The fact is, that the sap is driven into accelerated motion, first at the extremities of a tree, because it is there that light and warmth first tell upon the excitable buds. The moment the buds are excited, they begin to suck sap from the parts with which

they are in contact; to supply the waste so produced the adjacent sap pushes upward; as the expansion have as great a diversity of color in the Double as of the leaves proceeds, the demands upon the sap near them become greater; a quicker motion still is

necessary on the part of the sap to make good the loss; and thus from above downward is that perceptible flow of the fluids of trees, which we call bleeding, effected.

"The well known fact of trees sprouting in the spring, although felled in the autumn, proves that the sap had not at that time quitted the trunk to take refuge in the roots. Such a common occurrence should put people on their guard against falling into the vulgar errors on this subject."

NEW EVERGREENS-EFFECT OF PAST WINTER.

FOR several years, H. W. SARGENT, Esq., of Woodenethe, near Fiskhill Landing, who imports and tests the new evergreens, on his beautiful place near the Hudson, as fast as they are obtained, has furnished the Agricultural and Horticultural press with much valuable information as to their hardiness and adaptation to this country. His annual reports are always looked for with eagerness by the lovers of the beautiful class to which Mr. S. has been so much devoted. His report of the effects of the winter of 1861-'62, which we find in the Horticulturist, is as follows:

"Though the winter generally was much less severe in cold than many previous ones, and the spring was equally favorable, yet about the average amount of disease and disaster has taken place, though not always in the same or even expected subjects. A coniferous friend of mine, and an experienced (though now discouraged) planter of the half hardies, has a theory that the life of an imported tree depends mainly upon the amount of vitality which it brings over with it across the water, and unless immediately adapting itself to this climate, it gains no new strength from being transplanted here, and only survives as long as its foreign tone and vigor continue to support it, and as this year by year fades out, the tree passes away

"I have been coming, very unwillingly, to a similar conclusion the past year or se, for I think it within the experience of most planters of imported trees, (which are not unquestionably hardy,) that they sometimes look worse and grow less every succeeding year, until they entirely fade away. More than this, when we find a tree able to withstand a winter such as 1860-'61, where the thermometer indicated, in February, 18 to 20 degrees below zero, and apparently doing well and growing vigorously the succeeding summer, we are very apt to make up our minds that this tree is quite safe at this temperature hereafter, and are very much surprised and puzzled to find it does not withstand the succeeding winter when as favorable as the past year. I find several trees here dead this spring which have sustained several winters a cold of 15 degrees below zero; among them the Euonymus maritima, the Chamæcyparis variegata, Glyptostrobus heterophyllus, etc. Now, this winter has not destroyed them; but if my friend's theory is correct, they were obliged to give up so much of their English vitality during the winter of 1860-'61, that they had not enough left to carry them through the winter of

"We all know, I believe, that foreigners always suffer less from heat and cold the first year of their residence in this country than natives, and do not for their first year readily lose the fine florid look belonging to all healthy Englishmen; the second and third year both the color disappear from their cheeks and tone from their constitutions. Why may not the same be true of plants?

"I have been led to make these remarks, to show how difficult it is to make any decisive rules by which we can judge of the entire hardihood of any plant, except after the experience of a long series of years has proved it to be so.

"Among the new things which have gone through this winter with entire success, are Thujopsis borealis, Chamæcyparis thurifera, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Pinus Beadsleyi, P. Jeffreyi, P. Benthamiana, Abies amabilis, A. grandis, A. lasciocarpa, A. Parsoniana, A. Pattonii, A. Hookerii.

"The latter is said to be one of the handsomest of evergreens, having the grace of form and habit as well as color of the Deodar, but much greater vigor and strength. Among the new Arbor Vite 1 have found glauca, gigantea, compacta, Lobbii, Hoveyi, Buistii, Craigiana, and Menzesii, perfectly hardy.

"As the true Gigantic-rising to an altitude of 140 feet—is one of these, (either Lobbii or gigantea,) it is very gratifying to know we are to have such a valuable addition to our ornamental trees. Certainly Craigiana, gigantea, and Lobbii are among the most beautiful of trees, unquestionably the most so of Arbor Vite.

"Wellingtonia seems to do perfectly well here, with a little advantage of position; and the Golden Yew is decidedly hardy and most distinctive.

"Cryptomerias seem to have worked up into an improved condition of health, as well as Cedars of Lebanon, though neither can be, I think, depended upon for large trees.

"Deodars, I fear are hopeless, except as bushes. "Among the older evergreens, Douglasii, Clanbrasiliensis, Cephalonica, monstrosa, Hudsonii. Kemeri, nobilis, Nordmandiana, Pinsapo, orientalis, Webbiana, Whittmaniana, etc., among the Firs; and Austriaca, Benthamiana, Fremontiana, Cembra excelsa, Laricio, Moritmia, Nivea, ponderosa, pumilio, Pyrenaica, Pygmæa, etc., among the Pines, continue with me to withstand perfectly both summer's heat and winter's cold.

"All I have ever said or written in favor of Rhododendrons, Azalias, Kalmias, and Mahonias, I wish to confirm.

"I do not even think now that shade is essential for the Catawbiensis variety of Rhododendron, though the foliage is better out of much sun; but certainly neither sun nor cold affects them. Mahonias sometimes suffer a little, and occasionally die back, but sharp pruning to live wood makes them soon recover all they have lost.

"The English Hollies, Laurel, Portugal Laurel, and many others of the broad-leaved evergreens, can be grown perfectly well if taken up in winter and removed to a cold pit; a system of cultivation eminently adapted to this country."

Horticultural Aotes.

UTILITY OF SMALL BIRDS .- In several of the public prints, especially in the *Times*, there have lately appeared very interesting letters on the destruction of small birds; and I would ask your numerous readers, country gentlemen, farmers, and others, to think this matter coolly over, and consider if there is not a great necessity for the preservation of these small birds, from the simple fact that where they have been exterminated, as in France, there has been such an inroad of caterpillars that they have been compelled to legislate for their preservation.

Let us look at the case of the house sparrow, perhaps the

most destructive to the cereal crops of all the feathered race Now, Bewick, in his "British Birds," says: "It has been observed that a single pair of sparrows, during the time they are feeding their young, will destroy about 4,000 caterpillars weekly; they likewise feed their young with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be productive of several hundreds of caterpillars."

In "White's Selbourne," in a note, the editor says: "J young sparrow which I picked up in my garden, and placed n a cage for the purpose of ascertaining what food would be brought to it by its parents, was almost wholly fed on cockchafers.

Lastly, I will quote Dr. Stanley, the late Bishop of Norwich, who states that "sparrows feed their young thirty-six times in an hour, which, calculating at the rate of fourteen hours day in the long days of spring and summer, gives 3,500 imes per week — a number corroborated on the authority of another writer, who calculated the number of caterpillars destroyed in a week to be about 3,400."

I would add, supposing the sparrow does much mischie in the harvest, which may be prevented by a few live scarers. does not this bird pay back a good pracentage in the destruc tion of grubs and insects?- J. L. P., in London Journal of

A Long-Keeping Apple.-I send you specimens of a seedling apple, raised by R. B. LOCKHART, of Sheldrake, for your examination and opinion. The apple, in my mind, is worthy of general cultivation, both from its flavor and its quality as a long keeper, maintaining, unlike most apples of its class, its freshness and juicy character until August, if it is desirable to keep it so long. In the fall, it is hard, with an unpleasant flavor, and would be rejected as poor, its qualities not being seen until after April, when it begins to ripen. The apples inclosed were placed in a barrel in the cellar along with the other kinds, without any further care than is usually bestowed by farmers in keeping their fruit; and while the other varieties are all gone from rot, these have kept perfectly, with little decay. If any one desires grafts as far as the tree goes, they can be had without charge. - T. M. COLEMAN, Sheldrake Point, N. Y., 1862.

The apples received were rather below medium size, of fair quality, though not equal in this respect to the Northern Spy, and some other varieties. Its hardiness and long-keeping qualities may make it valuable.

CROPS IN MICHIGAN .- A correspondent in Wayne county, Michigan, writes:--" We have a fair prospect of good crops generally, and fruit in great abundance. Cherries have taken upon themselves the task of yielding the heaviest crop ever known in this State. The aphis spoken of by a correspondent of the Rural recently has infested my dwarf trees in greater numbers than I ever saw before; but, unlike the genus homo, they can't endure the filthy weed, and disappear on the first

Two New Camellias. - Amona is perhaps the finest Camellia yet raised. The petals are beautifully smooth carnation striped, the flower very double, and the habit of the plant excellent. The other is Punicea, the flowers large, double to the center, the petals firm and smooth, evenly cupped, and of the richest crimson - so rich and bright that some of the good old reds look like brick-dust beside it; the foliage a rich deep green, and broadly oval .- London Gardeners' Weekly.

WILSON STRAWBERRY - PRODUCTIVENESS .- In the spring of 1861, I set out twenty-four strawberry plants of the Wilson variety on one hundred and twenty-nine feet of land. This year I picked from those plants sixty-eight quarts of berries, or two and one-eighth bushels, from less than half a rod of land. Who can beat this?—Albert Griswold, Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., 1862.

BLACK EAGLE CHERRIES .- Among the very fine specimens of cherries we have received from fruit-growing friends in this section, none were finer than a sample of the Black Eagle, grown by Dr. C. CAME, of Pittsford.

SARMIENTA REPENS.—This is a pretty Gesneriaceous plant, recently introduced into England, having scarlet flowers and small round leaves, and it is supposed will become a very popular basket plant, or employed in rockwork under glass.

Inquiries and Answers.

TO CLEAN A STRAWBERRY BED.—I wish some of the readers of the RURAL would inform me whether it will answer to mow the bed in order to clean it? Will it injure the plants or not? It is as bed two years old. I would like to be informed through the RURAL.—C. SELKIRK, Bethlehem, N. Y.

Mowing will not clean an old strawberry bed. We judge your strawberries have been so much neglected that the hest way would be to set out a new bed, taking the young, well-

DOUBLE CAMPANULA.—I would like to inquire if double Canterbury Bells are known to florists. Among my blue Canterbury Bells this summer is one plant bearing double blossoms. There are generally three or four bells enclosed one within the other, then closely filled with irregularly sized parties all the edges truning beely filled with irregularly sized petals, all the edges turning back from the center, resembling somewhat a rose at the mouth of the bell. Inclosed is a specimen which may be to you, as it is to us, a curiosity.—S. R. M., Binghamton, N. Y., 1862.

With the above we received a very double flower of the Canterbury Bell, Campanula media. We have double Canterbury Bells, both blue and white, but have never seen one so large and perfectly double as the specimen sent us by our fair

WEORTLEBERRY-HUCKLEBERRY.-I should like to inquire WHORTLEBERTY—HUCKLEBERTY.—I should like to inquire of the Rural, or some of its numerous contributors, the difference between Huckleberry and Whortleberry? There are two kinds growing here—one low, on dry land; the other high, on wet land, and I can't learn which name belongs to either.—A. K. M., St. Joseph, Ber. Co., Mich.

Whortleberry and Huckleberry are different names for the same thing, the latter being only a corruption of the former; but it has become so common as to be adopted by authors, and authority for its use may be found in WEBSTER. There are several varieties of berries sold under the common name of Huckleberries. The tall variety mentioned by our corespondent is probably the common swamp Blueberry. The low growing kind we could not name without a specimen, as there are many varieties that closely resemble each other.

INSECT ON GRAPE VINES-CITRON. - A little mischief-make INECT ON GRAPE VINES—CITRON.—A little mischlef-maker has appeared in this neighborhood this spring, but as yet in a single garden. It has destroyed all the grapes in that one. It destroyed all the fruit while in the bud, and later, the larvæ has made itself at home on the leaves. I inclose one of the larva, the only one I could find; also two of the perfect insects. Whether they are of the original stock, perfected from larvæ deposited this past spring, I do not know. If you are acquainted with them, please tell us what you know. Can you tell me how to preserve eitron as it is prepared for market?—W. H. O., Penn Yan, N. Y., 1862.

This insect is the grape vine flea beetle, and was described in RURAL of May 18th, last year, and May 31st of presen volume. A strong decoction of tobacco or wormwood will check their ravages, and Prof. HARRIS thought walnut leaves would answer, applied in the same manner. The citron of commerce is a fruit resembling the orange, and very different from our melon-like citrons.

PLANTS FOR NAME - You were so kind last year as to PLANTS FOR NAME.—You were so kind last year as to answer some inquiries relative to flowers, or names for them, and as we are in the same place again, having flowers without satisfactory names, I have concluded to appeal to you as undisputed authority. Enclosed you will find several different plants, or portions of plants.

No. 1. Raised from seed sent me from Connecticut. By some it is called Lady of the Lake."

No. 2. Also raised from seed sent from Connecticut. It goes by the name of Red Yarrow. It is Yarrow, I think, but find no notice of it in botany or elsewhere. Have never seen it in any garden, except the one from which it was taken, and our own. Do you think it worthy of cultivation?

No. 3, is a climbing plant from the woods. I never saw but this specimen.

No. 4, is a very small sprig of a plant brought from Philadelphia. It seems to be a sort of mint. What name have you for it?—E. A. WHITLESEY, Olyde; N. Y.

No. 1. Physostegia Virginiana, (Dracocephalum Virginia-

No. 1. Physostegia Virginiana, (Dracocephalum Virginia num of Linnaus)-False Dragon-Head. It is seldom seen in our gardens, but is for sale at most nurseries, and usually under the old Linnæn name.

No. 2. Achillea millefolium roseum - Red Yarrow. It is a very pretty plant.

No. 3. Smilax Hispida — Catbriar.

No. 4. Name not known. The specimen sent was not in

Domestic Gronomy.

TO MINERVA-A HINT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I must dispute with MINERVA" about the wonderful efficacy of her doughnuts. Really, and seriously, the less we eat of cakes fried in grease, the better off we shall be, and the more cheerful, because more healthful. We eat too much cake, and too many fixins, and contrive too many ways to torture our stomachs to. disease.

I should expect that the ultimate tendency of doughnuts would make my children cry, or groan, or fret. As for my husband, he is a confirmed dyspeptic, and I should not hope to cure his disease, or temper, with doughnuts, or any other pastry. Besides, I have made and used your kind of cakes and cookery for years, and have seen the effects,-they never brought a smile to my husband's face, that I saw, nor improved the dispositions of my children, nor their constitutions.

In place of all the recipes for fine cakes, pies, preserves, &c., I for one would be glad to see instructions in the art of preparing our flour, fruit, and vegetables, in a plain, substantial manner, and would be willing to cultivate a pure, simple taste, so as to love unadulterated, unpoisoned, wholesome food. HARRIET.

Western New York, 1862.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Cutlets are cut either from the fillet or the neck, but chops are taken from the loin. Some persons have deprecated the practice of beating meat, but it is essentially necessary in veal cutlets, which otherwise, especially if merely fried, are very indigestible. They should be cut about one-quarter, or, at the most, one-half an inch in thickness, and well beaten; they will then, when fried, taste like sweetbread, be quite as tender, and nearly as rich. Egg them over, dip in bread-crumbs and savory herbs, fry, and serve with mushroom sauce and fried bacon. Or, prepare as above, and fry them; lay them in a dish, and keep them hot; dredge a little flour, and put a bit of butter into the pan; brown it, then pour a little boiling water into it, and boil quickly; season with pepper, salt, and catsup, and pour it over them.—Godey's Lady's Book.

To CLEAN FEATHERS FOR BEDS. -- Mix well an gallon of clear water with a pound of quick-lime; when the lime is well dissolved, let it settle, and pour off the lime-water; put the feathers in, adding two gallons of water; stir the feathers occasionally; let them remain in the water three or four days, then squeeze them out and wash them well in a tubful of clean water, then squeeze them out and put them in nets, loosely tie them up, and hang them up to dry. When they begin to come through the nets, tie a sheet loosely around them, and hang them up in the air and sun to dry; open them occasionally, and pull them apart. The process will be complete in about three weeks .- Lady's Book.

Bottling Cherries.—In answer to "A Country Curate's" inquiry, I can assure him, if he tries the following recipe, he cannot fail to have delicious. fruit for tarts, through the winter:-To every pound of fruit, add six ounces of powdered lump sugar. Fill the jars with fruit; shake the sugar over; tie each jar down with two bladders, as there is danger of one bursting, during the boiling. Place the jars in a boiler of cold water, and after the water has boiled, let them remain three hours; take them out, and when cool, put them in a dry place, where they will keep over a year. We have tried this recipe for several years, and never found it to fail.—London

RASPBERRY CREAM.—Rub a quart of raspberries, or raspberry jam, through a hair seive, to take out the seeds, and then mix it well with cream; sweeten with sugar to taste; put into a stone jug, and raise a froth with a chocolate mill; as your froth rises, take it off with a spoon, and lay it upon a hair seive. When you have got as much froth as you want, put what cream remains into a deep china dish or punch bowl, and pour your frothed cream upon it, as high as it will lie on.

COOKING PEAS.—I send you a recipe for cooking peas for what it is worth. At all events I think it worthy of trial. Take about half the pods after shelling, and boil them pretty thoroughly, then take them out and boil the peas in the same water, and season as usual. There is more sweetness, richness, and virtue in the soup of the pods than there is in the soup of the peas .- A SUBSCRIBER, Lockport, N. Y., 1862.

A GOOD PUDDING .- One quart sweet milk; one pint bread crumbs; one cup of sugar; a piece of butter size of an egg; the yolks of four eggs; rind of one lemon, grated. Bake half an hour. Take the whites of the eggs, one cup of sugar and the juice of the lemon; beat the whites stiff, add the sugar and lemon, and pour over pudding when done. Set in the oven and slightly brown.—A Subscriber, Herkimer, N. Y., 1862.

TO CLEAR OUT THE MOTHS.—For the benefit of RURAL readers, I send a recipe to prevent moths, and at the same time create a nice perfume. Take cloves, cedar and rhubarb, each one ounce; pulverize, and sprinkle it in the chest or drawers. It will create a beautiful scent, and prevent moths.—R. P. Post. Durham, 1862.

PLAIN BREAD PUDDING. — Take a quart of milk, in which soak crumbs of dry bread or crackers until they are soft and as thick as batter; then add three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a very little saleratus; bake about three-quarters of an hour; serve with butter, sugar, and nutmeg, beaten together.

FRUIT RICE PUDDING .- Swell the rice with milk, over the fire; then mix fruit of any kind with it cherries, currants, gooseberries, quartered apples, or anything you like; put in one egg, to bind the rice; boil it well, and serve with butter and sugar, beaten together, with nutmeg or mace.

COLORING SKY BLUE .- Will some of the numerous correspondents of the RURAL please favor me with a recipe for coloring sky blue, or a shade darker, on woolen, and oblige—CARRIE W., Kast Avon, N. Y., 1862.

TO DYE SILK SLATE COLOR.—Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL please inform me how light changeable silk may be colored a dark slate color, and oblige - MIRIAM, Westfield, Chau. Co., N. Y., 1862.

Padies' Department.

THE COUNTRY CHILD.

With mingled trembling and delight, And slowly falling feet, A little country maiden now Is passing down the street; A country child-I know it by Her timid air, her wand ring eye.

The warm sunlight has kissed her brow, And tinged her cheeks with brown; The odor of the violets Comes with her to the town; We almost guess the woodland place Where she has dwelt, from her sweet face.

We almost read her inner thoughts. Through her large, wistful eyes; How bright, to her, the city seems, How much like Paradise. As Nature's child, with bounding heart, Looks, for the first glad time, on Art!

The merchant, in his store-house door, Smiles as she passes by, The laborer pauses in his work, To watch her with a sigh; Where'er she goes, she wakens dreams Of shady nooks and rippling streams.

She seems to bring the country here-Its birds, its flowers, its dew; And slowly, as, amid the throng She passes from our view, We watch her, sadly, as we might Some pleasant landscape fade from sight.

Ah well! we would not keen her here These dusty streets to roam-So fair a flower should open with The daisy buds at home : "Mid primrose stars, as sweet and wild, As she will be-dear woodland child!

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

ARE the salutary effects of kind words upon thos around us, upon ourselves, our social relations, and our happiness, sufficiently well understood? Do we realize their priceless value? I often think we do not. We all are ready to acknowledge the charm of a soft answer-the magic, as it were, contained in gentle words. We respect and admire those who ever make use of them, but fail to make use of them ourselves! This life would prove but a desert of sorrow, devoid of one heart-cheering oasis, were it not for gentle words! What else is possessed of such power to lead the erring from the rough and stony paths of sin into the flowery walks of virtue and right? They cost nothing, while they enrich the heart and scatter sunlight all around, winning us many true and faithful friends. It is no excuse to say we are naturally quick spoken, and impulsive, and therewith rest content, our talent effectually buried in the dust. We can remodel and improve our natural dispositions if we will, - we can cultivate the good and eradicate the evil.

Mother, are you wearied and exhausted, watching over and guarding those wayward little ones? Do their oft-repeated transgressions have a tendency to extort from you an unkind word or hasty blow? Oh, think again before you speak it. Let not that little spirit committed to your care, so easily molden in your hands, ever become familiar with harsh words. Consider the lasting impression you are making upon that darling child. Would you that your memory be ever sacred to your little one, when it has arrived at the age of maturity? Would you that it should remember with pleasure the days of its childhood, and think with fondness of the gentle mother who watched over and guarded it? Then let kind and loving words be ever heard from your lips, reprove gently, and win by love. Some one guided your erring little feet, years agone, and bore and forebore with your disobedience; can you not do as much?

Daughter, never let an unkind word escape your lips, never have it to regret, should you be bereft of parents, that you were so disrespectful that you often spoke so unkindly to the patient one! Speak words can never die." Penn Yan, N. Y., 1862.

WOMAN'S PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

THE Atlantic Monthly recently contained one of Mr. Higginson's vigorous and common-sense articles, on the "Health of our Girls." He thinks women have more physical capabilities than they are credited with in the world's books, and remarks:

"We must hold hard to the conviction that not merely decent health, but even a high physical training, is a thing thoroughly practicable for both sexes. If a young girl can tire out her partner in the dance, if a delicate wife can carry her baby twice as long as her athletic husband, (for certainly there is nothing in the gymnasium more amazing than the mother's left arm,) then it is evident that the female frame contains muscular power, or its eqivalent, though it may take music or maternity to bring it out. But other inducements have proved sufficient, and the results do not admit of question. The Oriental bayaderes, for instance, are trained from childhood as gymnasts; they carry heavy jars on their heads to improve strength, gait and figure; they fly kites to acquire 'statuesque attitudes and :graceful surprises;' they must learn to lay the back of the hand flat against the wrist, to partially bend the arm in both directions at the elbow, and, inclining the whole person backward from the waist, to sweep the floor with the hair. So, among ourselves. the great athletic resources of the female frame are vindicated by every equestrian goddess of the circus, every pet of the ballet. Those airy nymphs have been educated for their vocation by an amount of physical fatigue which their dandy admirers may well prefer to contemplate through the safe remoteness of an opera-glass. Dr. Gardner, of New York, has lately contributed very important professional observations upon this class of his patients; he describes their physique as infinitely superior to that of ordinary women, wonderfully adapting them not only to the extraordinary, but to the common perils of their sex, 'with that happy union of power and pliability most to be desired.' 'Their occupation demands in its daily study and subsequent practice an amount of long-continued muscular energy of the severest character, little recognized or understood by the community;' and his description of their habitual immunity in the ordeals of womanhood reminds one of the descriptions of savage tribes. But it is really a singular retribution for our prolonged offenses against the body, when our saints are thus compelled to take their models from the reputed sinners-prize-fighters being propounded as missionaries for the men, and opera-dancers for the women.

SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH DRESS.

ENGLISH character and habits have an inherent dignity and solidity, which might be copied to advantage in this country. They seem to have a rooted aversion to anything like display on ordinary occasions, and find in simplicity a peculiar charm. American ladies are sadly deficient in good taste in dress. Many of them are never satisfied unless burdened with costly silks and jewelery, for an out-door costume; and foreigners are uniformly amazed at the promenade dress of our great cities. A recent visitor in England alludes to the habits in respect to dress and furniture which obtain in the first families there, and we know many husbands and parents here who would rejoice if such habits provoked im-

"In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to business. A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manner practised. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good, substantial stuffs, and a display of fine jewelry was reserved for great occasions.

"The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and more fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed-substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain, and without any pretention to elegance. Even the carpets in many suits of parlors had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country on show and fashion, which, rigidly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and humanize, civilize, and educate all mankind."

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

THE women of our land have distanced all their sisters on the earth for general steady devotion to the material needs of the soldier. We may challenge any people to show such a perfect devotion manifested in such a way. When the history of this war is written, the Sanitary Commission will take a large place in it, and the Sanitary Commission will have to write, "We should have been able to do very little for the comfort of our men, had it not been for the untiring devotion of our women, and their generous, boundless gifts of what was most needed." Of the part taken by women in that which pales all gifts of food and garments, I cannot at this time adequately tell. Mothers gave their sons, wives their husbands, and then sat down to their daily life. "That is the portrait of a young man, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," a friend said to me one day, opening her album; "they are a rich family; he was educated in the best schools, and had just come back from a tour in Europe when the war began; he went into the army at once, and was killed at Ball's Bluff."

A lady, now the widow of one from our own State who fell at Pittsburg, went up to the field on one of the first boats, and when she arrived found her husband dead. The novelist, who professes to give us life as it ought to be, will say, "Then she sat down by his bleeding corpse all night long and wept." The angel who writes down in the book kept in the archives of heaven life as it is, has written out in fair golden characters:—The wife of Gen. Wallace, of Ottawa, went to Pittsburg to find her husband. who was represented wounded, and found him dead. Then she looked on the face of her dead, and wept help them. So she turned away from her dead, sent back her tears into her heart, and turned to the living, and all night long she went from man to man with water and words of comfort, and the holy succor that must come out of such an inspiration in such a place.—Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.

Love as we may other women, there stands first and ineffaceable the love of "mother;" gaze as we may on other faces, our mother's face is still the fairest; bend as we shall to other influences, still over all, silent but mighty, reaching to us from long | He who ever lends a listening ear to the cries of be wayward at the time; fear, entreaty, the silent agony, all in vain; she may sink into her grave despairing; but these are not lost, no prayer, no counsel, no appeal. When tossing oceans separate, and other scenes distract; when years have rolled their steady increase, and care and toil and grief have joined to make the self-reliant man; when the green grass waves above her grave, then, audible to the soul as when first spoken to the ear, come those neglected words, to strengthen and to save. In the mighty want of his soul, the prodigal hears his mother's voice, her hymn, her prayer, her precept; flashes over him in his riot a vision of her form kneeling by his bedside and teaching his innocence to pray. In upon scenes of sin and shame and license comes that pure, that holy, that allloving presence. The wine-cup falls: the tempter is at bay. A little child in spirit but a giant in a new-found strength, he dashes all away, and goes out into the world with new resolve and hope, to contend, not alone, against the perils which had well-nigh mastered him. Full many a time, just at the crisis-hour-you have known it, I have known it—a long-forgotten word or look—a little waif floating down the tide of years—has borne the periled soul into its safety. Do you remember that toast which was given in the camp of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, last Thanksgiving day—"Our Mothers?" Did not it, and the response made to it there, and wherever the knowledge of it went, speak, as no eloquence of language could, to the all-pervading, unquenchable influence of mothers? -Rev. J. F. W. Ware.

SHAFTSBURY observes, that, after all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth. True features make the beauty of the face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection. you. If you yield to his temptation, you purjure | must necessarily be shaped like a coffin.

Choice Miscellany.

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

RESISTLESS, forward-flowing tide of Life! Upon thy current, rapid, silent dark, Floats to its destiny my little bark Past snow-crowned hills and vales all red with strife. Like the light gossamer tossed by the breeze, The veriest sport of Fortune and of Chance; So I obey the winds of Circumstance, Speeding me onward unto unknown seas. Though the stars shine and the soft breezes sigh. And the fair flowers woo me to delay; Though woes assail me and my loved ones die, And I would pause to weep, I may not stay, For lo! the end! Without a warning cry, My bark is whelmed in dread Eternity. Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] OUR LIFE-MISSION.

THERE exists in every breast an innate desireheaven-planted germ—to be, or to do something great or good. It is true that all our high and holy spirations may never have a perfect realization Many glowing anticipations yield only grief and bitter anguish; many sweet and precious hopes are borne far from us, on the resistless tide of adversity; many noble intellects that might illumine the world by their brilliancy, are content to dream only of fame, or goodness, while the Gon-given powers ever remain dormant, a hidden fountain, whose sparkling waters never leap up to the merry sunlight, making more bright and beautiful the highway of life. There are others, of far inferior endowments, yet possessed with that indomitable will which amounts to an overwhelming force, sweeping away every opposing influence, and, like the gigantic mountain torrent, rushing on and on, with fast-increasing power, till it reaches the ocean's vast expanse. The influence exerted by such a mind, if directed by the "unerring counsel of Gon," will produce most glorious results, the extent and magnitude of which time can never

God has not endowed us all with the gigantic mental powers of a WEBSTER, or the exquisite moral sensibilities of a LUTHER, nor the sensitive poetic nature of POPE or DRYDEN. The All-wise may not require of us the work of a Howard or an OBERLIN. It may not be ours to stand among the great or noble of the earth,—the fadeless laurel may never wreathe our throbbing brows, nor our hands ever grasp life's highest prizes; our mission may be of a very humble nature, yet we have each a lifework to perform, and the giving even a cup of cold water to one of earth's weary fainting ones, in the name of the Father, hath a most glorious reward; every cooling drop will exhale in sparkling gems, for the crown of life awaiting us, more purely bright than ever graced an earthly monarch's brow Let us not complain of the work Gon assigns us, though it be of such a character as never to win for us the applause of an admiring world. So long as there are dark and cheerless places scattered up

and down the vale of life, to be illumined by the warm sunlight of love; sad, aching hearts to soothe with the healing oil of joy; fainting ones on life's Sahara to cheer with the refreshing waters of kindness; be it our mission to scatter, as gently and abundantly as pearly dew-drops, the sweet and grateful ministries of love and sympathy. It is true, the imperishable marble will not bear to succeeding generations the record of our meek selfdenial for another's good, "but it is written deep in the hearts of men, of friends, of children, of kindred all around us;" yea, more, it is written in the secret book of the great account.

Our life-mission, whether it be to relieve the needy, comfort the afflicted, lead the erring from the dark and deadly ways of sin, and guide them gently to the safe and pleasant paths of peace, or bear to heathen lands the "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people," should engage the for a little season. But she saw all around him on whole heart, calling into vigorous action all the kindly to thy brother, and genly to all, for "kind | the boat the men who had fought and fallen with | latent powers of our being. God has not fashioned ELLA MORTIMER. | him there yet alive, in pain and thirst, with none to | us after His most glorious image, and bestowed upon us minds susceptible of all the transcendent joys of heaven;—minds that will not be bound down to the material and visible, but are ever soaring, grasping after the infinite and unseen,-without a purpose developed, and matured in infinite wisdom and love. What, we may then ask, is the design of our present existence? Is it not that we may aug ment the glory of the Being who created us? An idle, aimless life is a perversion of the divine purpose,-we degrade ourselves and dishonor Gon, by being idlers instead of faithful workers in our Master's vineyard. "LORD, what will thou have me to do?" should be the burden of our daily prayer; and gone years, is a mother's influence. The heart may | His children, will point out our duties day by day, and when the work assigned us is all complete, like melting strains of richest harmony will sound from the Eternal's throne, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy LORD." Oxford, N. Y., 1862. F. M. TURNER.

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

WHAT I'D LIKE TO KNOW. THERE are two things which I'd like to know. One is, why will a man get drunk. And the other, why will a man use tobacco. It is neither manly, womanly, nor beastly. So I infer it must be in imita tion of that rebel down in Plutonic Dixie, holding the reins of government there. And still, with all my ideas of the horrible of that abode, a drunken man or a walking tobacco shop always seems a

trifle beyond the picture.

DANTE, I believe, assigned a place for drunkenness; but if he lived in these times, I fancy he would be puzzled to find a future residence for the latter an—I was going to write animal, but my conscience forbade my disgracing the brute creation. If there is a more disgusting, horrible sight, than that of a human being, bearing Gon's image in every-lineament, with the unmistakble stamp of intellectual overeignty upon his brow, staggering wildly along, uttering oaths that would make BEELZEBUB himself ashamed, or talking so sillily one would think him devoid of brains, I hope it may be my good fortune never to behold it. When I see young men, those who are to be the future guardians of our firesides, and who must, if any, stand out in the full light of the future, groveling in the depths of drunken dissipation, my heart dies within me. It there was any reason for one's getting drunk, twould not seem so bad.

Young man, if your friend invites you to take a glass with him at the bar, he most grossly insults

your soul and dishonor your manhood. I should think you would be proud to stand up firmly in your independence, and show yourself a MAN, scorning to let God, or humanity, see you eternally disgrace yourself. A black spot on your soul you can never efface!

While riding from A- to I-, yesterday, a young man, an occupant of the stage coach, was feeling very unwell, and attributed his illness to a glass of ale which he drank the day previous, adding, "ale is such a fashionable drink now-a-days that one must drink it, if he likes it or not." I could not help wondering if there were not some men as simple as most women, perfectly willing to make consummate fools of themselves for the sake of being fashionable!

Any man who furnishes intoxicating drinks on any occasion for stimulation, such as during harvesting, huskings, raising buildings, &c., is a downright curse to his country, and should be treated as a public nuisance of the most detestable stamp. As for tobacco smokers, they can't help knowing that they resemble inhabitants of a very warm country, puffing away at a blazing stick, blowing the filthy smoke in honest people's faces. 'Tis a fact that the first drink of intoxication and the first attempt at tobacco using, make men terribly sick. And if it is not strange that they will persist in becoming addicted to the vice, then I'll admit there is nothing strange. Every old tobacco chewer should be thrown into a vat of strong, hot ley, and soaked for six months; and if he is then clean, after being thoroughly rinsed in a strong solution of nitrate of silver, he may think he hadn't used as much to acco as some of his neighbors.

If there is any one who can tell me "what I'd like to know," he had better do it, providing he wants a situation in Barnum's Museum

MINNIE MINTWOOD. Alfred University, Alleg. Co., N. Y., 1862.

THE BEAUTY OF THE GRASS.

It seems as if nothing could be said under this head, because, in truth, there is so much to say. To get a good idea of the beauty of the grass, endeavor, in imagination, to form a picture of the world without it. It is precisely to the scenery of nature what the Bible is to literature. Do you remember that idea of Froude's, that the Bible had been obliterated, and every other book had thereat lost its value, and literature was at an end. Take away this green ground color on which Dame Nature works her embroidery patterns, and where would be the picturesque scarlet poppies, or white daisies, or the gray of the chalk cliffs, or the golden bloom of a wilderness of buttercups? Its chief service to beauty is as a garment of the earth. It watches night and day at all seasons of the year, in all places where the eye of heaven visits," for spots on which to pitch new tents, to make the desert less hideous, to fill up the groundwork of the grandest pictures and give the promise of plenty on the flowery meadows where it lifts its silvery and purple panicles breast high, and mocks the sea in its rolling waves of sparkling greenness. It is beautiful when it mixes with lupine and turritis on the ruined bastion or the gray garden wall; beautiful when it sprinkles the brown thatch with tufts that find sufficient nourishment where green mosses have been before; beautiful when it clothes the harsh upland, and gives nourishment to a thousand snow-white fleeces; still more beautiful when it fortunate purple isle," with its ruddy spikes of short-lived flowers; and precious as well as beautiful when it comes close beside us, in company with the sparrow and the robin, as a threshold visitant, to soften the footfall of care, and give a daily welcome to the world of greenness.

"If a friend my grass-grown threshold find, Oh, how my lonely cot resounds with glee!"

Is it only for its velvet softness, and the round pillowy knolls it heaves up in the vista of the greenwood, that the weary and the dreamer find it so sweet a place of rest? or is it because the wild bee sprays, and cherishes the children of his bosom under its brown matted roots; that the daisy, the cowslip, the daffodil, the orchids-the fairies of the flower world-the bird's-foot trefoil-the goldenfingered beauty of the meadows, the little yellow and the large strawberry trefoil, are sheltered and cherished by it; and that one of its simple children, the Anthoxanthum adoratum or sweet-scented vernal grass, scents the air for miles with the sweetest perfume ever breathed by man.—Hibberd's "Brambles and Bay Leaves."

TEMPER.—A man's temper is very much like a colt. When a colt is first bitted and saddled, it seems as though he would tear the vard all to pieces. and himself with it: but by-and-by he finds that he cannot break the bit, nor throw the man and the saddle from his back. The man sticks to him day after day, and gradually he becomes less and less difficult to manage, and in the course of two or three weeks he gets so that he will let the man bit him, and saddle him, and back him without any resistance. Now, getting astride of a man's temper is frequently like riding, not a colt, but lightning. And yet, after he has trained it, and broken it, by determined effort of his will, he finds that he can maintain his equanimity with perfect ease in circumstances in which at first he could not have done it without a struggle. Thus the yoke becomes easy, and the burden light. In proportion as you bear the cross, you conquer that for which you bear it.-

Do Your Own Work.—Enlarge not thy destiny, ays the oracle; endeavor not to do more than is given thee in charge; the one prudence of life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation; and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are course or fine. Property and its cares, friends and a social habit, or politics, or music, or feasting everything is good which takes away one plaything and delusion more, and drives us home to add one stroke of faithful work. Friends, books, pictures, lower duties, talents, flatteries, hopes — all are distractions which cause oscillations in our giddy balloon, and make a good poise and a straight course impossible. You must elect your work; you shall take what your brain can, and drop the rest. Only so can that amount of vital force accumulate which can make the step from knowing to doing. Emerson.

THERE are people who think that to be grim is to be good, and that a thought, to be really wholesome,

Sabbath Musings.

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

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

I HEAR a sound of joy!-the deep-toned thunder, Speaking low love-words to the fainting earth,-Sending a thrill through all her trembling heart strings, Reward, at last, for patient trust and worth.

Long hath she languished like some doubting maiden Pining in silence o'er the love denied; But now she binds upon her brow fresh roses And stands, arrayed and crowned, a trusting bride,

Descends upon the scorched and barren land,-See ye not now that for some good, we knew not, Our Father thus so long withheld His hand? O, ye, whose hearts were faint and unbelieving,

Thanksgiving to our Gool-the rain in torrents

Doubt not the promise of His love again,-Which He has left recorded firm forever,-Promise of "early and of latter rain."

Great God, our eyes by mists of sin are blinded; We cannot rightly read Thy works and ways; Yet here, to night, we lay upon Thine altar, From thankful hearts, our offerings of praise Cambria, N. Y., 1862.

IMITATION OF CHRIST. It is reported in the Bohemian story, that St.

Wenceslaus, their king, one winter night going to his devotions in a remote church, barefooted in the snow and sharpness of unequal and pointed ice, his servant Podavidus, who waited upon his master's piety, and endeavored to imitate his affections, began to faint through the violence of the snow and cold, till the king commanded him to follow him, and set his feet in the same footsteps which his feet should mark for him. The servant did so, and either fancied a cure or found one; for he followed his prince, helped forward with shame and zeal to his imitation, and by the forming footsteps for him in the snow. In the same manner does our blessed Jesus; for, since our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger, apt to be mistaken, and to affright our industry, He commands us to mark His footsteps, to tread where His feet have stood, and only invites us forward by the argument of His example; but He hath trodden down much of the difficulty, and made the way easier, and fit for our feet. For He knows our infirmites, and Himself hath felt their experience in all things but in the neighborhood of sin; and, therefore, He hath proportioned a way and a path to our strengths and capacities, and, like Jacob, hath marched softly and in evenness with the children and the cattle, to entertain us by the comforts of His company, and the influence of a perpetual guide. He that gives alms to the poor, takes Jesus by the hand; he that patiently endures injuries and affronts, helps Him to bear His cross; he that comforts his brother in affliction, gives an amiable kiss of peace to Jesus; he that bathes his own and his neighbor's sins in tears of penance and compassion, washes his Master's feet. We lead Jesus into the recesses of our heart by holy meditations; and we enter into His heart when we express Him in our actions, for so the apostle says, "he that is in Christ walks as He also walks." But thus the actions of our life relate to Him by way of worship and religion; but the use is admirable and effectual, when our actions refer to makes a little islet in a bright mountain lake, "a Him as to our copy, and we transcribe the original to the life.-Jeremy Taylor.

ANSWERING PRAYER.

I would rather have a good man's prayers laid up in Heaven for me, than anything a king could give. It is good to ask for physical and external things - we need them, and we get them. It is good to ask for secular benefits; but ah, "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth;" a man's life is joy, peace, faith, immateriality—it is heart. In that realm flits around its silvery panicles, and blows his bugle | where heart is, there is the realm of God's answeras he goes with a bounding heart to gather sweets; | ing of prayers; and there he hears us pray for that the hare and the rabbit burrow beneath its others, and others pray for us. And the prayers are smooth sward; that the dear lark cowers amid its not instantly answered. The answers are reserved, because the multitudes of things asked for have to be wrought out, and not because God is indifferent, or wishes to tantalize His creatures. I do not think that God sits and trifles with us, as we do with our children when we hold out tempting fruit towards them, and then, when they have reached after it, and almost clasped it, draw it back. There is no such trifling with us by the Divine Being as that. But if my child asks me for a tuberose, though I plant a bulb immediately, and comply with his request at the earliest possible moment, months necessarily elapse before he gets the flower. And the reason why our prayers are not answered at once, is not because God would tantalize us, but because the things for which we ask are so large, and require such a development, that there is of necessity a space between asking and getting.—Bescher.

THE SABBATH A DELIGHT.

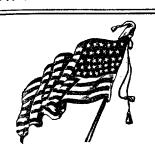
THE mistakes of its friends, as well as the hatred of its enemies, have represented it as a day of gloom and austerity. A true Sabbath is just as gloomy as is true piety; just as gloomy as a heart can be, that is at peace with God and assured of heaven, that hears the voice of a loving Father in every mercy, and sees His hand in all His works. It is true, that with all this experience of faith and joy, the Sabbath will mingle confessions of sin and tears of repentance, wailings of grief and prayers for deliverance. But the Sabbath does not make the sins or the sorrows; it only takes them to a compassionate Savior for relief, and the highest pitch of all its ecstacy is just at that "point where the sorrow is turned into joy." Would that all those who hate or dread the day, could have a fair experience of its spiritual delights. What unknown refreshment, what expansion, what satisfaction it should bring them! It should lie across their rough and shaded pathway like a gleam of sunshine upon green pastures and still waters. Men would find themselves in a new world, if every week should roll it into this belt of heavenly light.-Rev. H. D. Ganse.

THE best dates are said to be gathered when the tree has reached a hundred years. So is it with eminent Christians; the older the better; the older the more beautiful; nay, the older the more useful; and, different from worldlings, the older the happier.

PRAYER is this—to look into the Bible and see what God has promised; to look into our hearts and ask what we want, and then, for Christ's sake, ask and expect the promise to be fulfilled.

Aural Aew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"FLAG of the eagle! who

Upon thy shining fields of blue, His fiery pinions boldly spread; Around thee we will stand, With our bright blades in hand, And swear to guard the land We love, till life's last drop be shed! Hail, banner, beautiful and grand, How sweet, how beautiful is death, When for thy sake we yield our breath."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The New Militia Bill.

ONE of the most important acts passed by Congress was that entitled the Militia Bill. It is doubly important from the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come within the lines of the army are made free forever.

Sections one and two provide that whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall serve for the term specified, unless sooner discharged. If, by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling militia, the President is authorized to make all necessary regulations, and the enrollment shall in all cases include all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to population, and when so enrolled shall be organized after the mode pre scribed for volunteers.

The third section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers as infantry into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under it shall receive his first month's pay in advance, and also twenty-five dollars as a bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States; and all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted for three years or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace the volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The fourth section authorizes the President to accept such a number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry now in the service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which is to be paid upon joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of

the term of enlistment. Section fifth authorizes the appointment of a

judge advocate-general, with the pay of colonel of cavalry, to whose office all proceedings in court martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President.

Section six authorizes a judge advocate for each army, and section eight requires all battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service.

Section nine authorizes the President to establish and organize the army at his discretion, and section ten regulates the staffs of commanders of army corps, as follows:-One assistant adjutant-general, one quartermaster, one commissary, and one assistant inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenantcolonel, and three aides-de-camp.

Section eleven regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments.

Section twelve authorizes the President to receive into the service for the purpose of constructing intrenchments and performing camp service or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the Laws, as the President may prescribe.

Section thirteen enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to its enemies, and shall render any such service as enumerated in the section, he, his mother and wife and children shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. And where such persons owe service to loyal masters, provision is made for compensation.

The Rebel Programme for the Future.

THE Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald, in his letter of the 12th inst., has the following intelligence:

A council of war, composed of all the principal rebel Generals, was held at Richmond on the 4th of July. The conferences were animated, and were protracted far into the night. They embraced a complete review of the military operations of the past fifteen months, and plans for the present summer campaign. Nothing was decided upon, and the council re-assembled early on the morning of July 4th. At this meeting the plans for the summer campaign were decided on.

The general review of military operations did not appear to the council in a very favorable light. The amount of territory that had been abandoned caused the council great chagrin. The evacuation policy was warmly discussed, being unsparingly ridiculed and denounced by some, and defended by others. Every one agreed, however, that in the case of Corinth it was highly proper, and indeed a masterly stroke of policy, since it had saved Richmond. But the fact that they had lost the whole Mississippi

Tennessee and Kentucky, besides so large a part of Missouri, appeared to dampen the ardor of the members somewhat. It was unanimously agreed not only that it would not do to lose any more territory, but also that what had been lost must be regained.

The results of the defensive policy, which has been hitherto the policy of the South, were not regarded as satisfactory, and its abandonment was strongly urged. Both Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Lee endeavored to demonstrate the feasibility of an invasion of the North at three different pointsnamely, from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It was not certainly known whether the 'invasion' plank of the platform had been adopted or not. It was strenously opposed by Jeff. Davis and one or two of the Generals; but a large majority of them were in favor of it. It is known, however, that the following operations were agreed on as forming parts of the summer campaign:

1. The immediate obstruction of James river, so as to make it impossible for McClellan to use it as a means of communicating with the government and for the transportation of re-enforcements and army supplies.

2. The re-occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown and the entire peninsula.

3. The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the repossession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

4. The recovery of New Orleans and Memphis and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects had been accomplished, the Lee and Beauregard plan proposed:

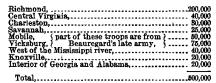
5. To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers at once their base of operations and frontier line, and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

6. To hurl upon Washington, from Richmond, a column of two hundred thousand troops; the capture of that city, the 'liberation' of Baltimore, and the invasion of the North at the three points named above. By becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defense of our cities fully five hundred thousand troops.

The plan adopted for the obstruction of the James River was by the secret erection of permanent batteries, to be afterward mounted with heavy guns of long range, and by the use at present of batteries of light artillery, mostly rifled guns, that can be moved from place to place. Several of these batteries are already in the course of erection at various commanding points on the James river, where they are completely concealed by the thick woods and bushes. This dense foliage affords, also, complete concealment to the men who work on them, who have instructions, also, not to show themselves to any passing vessels. Sentinels are stationed so as to give notice of the approach of vessels, and as the latter pass, the men at work on the batteries suspend their laborif their is any danger of their being either seen or heard. When all the batteries are completed the trees and bushes in front of them will be cut down, and the river will be found to be closed. It will be remembered that it was in this way that the batteries on the Potomac river were erected last summer.

The importance of Virginia to the rebels has been forcibly demonstrated by the events of the spring campaign, and hence the strenuous efforts which they will make to regain it. If they can restore there the statu quo ante bellum, or even the state of affairs as they existed in June, 1861, they believe that we can never again invade that State. Its capabilities for defense are superb; indeed, unequaled anywhere. And if, on the recurrence of the cool weather of the fall, we can be compelled to begin the campaign over again at Manassas and Romney on the north, and at Fortress Monroe on the southeast, the rebel leaders expect that we will find the road to Richmond less practicable in the fall than we found it in the spring.

Such is their rather extensive programme for the summer campaign. The means at their command for its execution are rather inadequate; but they count upon the active assistance of both England and France. Both of these nations, they think, will hee compression independence and breaking the blockade, will take their cotton and sugar away and bring them arms and ammunition in return. They have now in arms 500,000 troops, distributed as follows:



So far as General McClellan's army is concerned, the rebels at Richmond are confident that by the end of this month they will have driven them entirely from the peninsula.

Southern Conscription—Over 1,000,000 Soldiers. THE Memphis correspondence of the Chicago

Times states that the rebels are enforcing rigidly their conscription, without respect of persons.

Every man between the ages of seventeen and thirty-three is compelled to take up arms and go into the field. Hundreds of refugees from Arkansas tell the same story. Many of them have lain in the woods for weeks to escape from it, while others have taken to canoes and paddled down the stream, night after night, to meet our boats. There seems but a shadow of a chance that a man in Arkansas can escape. The majority of them enter the ranks with a negative acquiescence, but, once in, make as good soldiers as anybody. The remainder, who are deadly opposed to it, either run away and escape, or are caught and hung.

It is stated in rebel circles that when the conscription was resolved upon the rebel Secretary of War caused the Sheriffs of every county in the seceded States to make a return of the number of men between the above-mentioned ages fit to bear arms. The total returns showed \$1,400,000 men, who can be relied upon as soldiers when once brought into the ranks. The conscription is the measure to accomplish this, and with ample powers to carry it out, the end will surely be attained. With one-half that available number in the field two or three months from now, and the rest as a reserve, what may not be expected in the way of resistance?

It would be well for the North to understand these facts. It would have been well if they had been understood three months ago; for then the people would not have been astonished to find two hundred thousand men at Richmond, where they only expected one-third that number; while, if only the official statements from Corinth are true, there valley, New Orleans, Norfolk, and the whole of are not less than a hundred thousand more in Mis- They have culminated, and every day must grad- pelled the surrender of the cavalry and infantry in in charge of the United States blockading fleet off



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Columbia Co., N. Y., December 5, 1782. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were among the early emigrants from Holland to the Colony of New Netherlands, now the State of New York. The father of Mr. Van Buren was a farmer in moderate circumstances, an upright, intelligent man, of strong common sense, and pacific disposition. The maiden name of the President's mother was originally GOES. She was distinguished for her amiability, sagacity, and examplary piety. Martin Van Bu-REN was the eldest son of these parents. His opportunities for instruction were limited, but at an early age he exhibited indications of a superior undernative village.

When but fourteen years of age we find him leaving the Academy to begin the study of a profession. In 1796 he entered the office of Francis Sylves-TER, Esq., and commenced the study of law. At that period seven years of student-life was required of candidates who, like the subject of this sketch, had not received a collegiate education. The last year of this course of preparation was passed in the office of Mr. Wm. P. Van NESS, a distinguished member of the bar in New York city. In 1803 Mr. VAN Bu-REN was admitted, as an attorney at law, to the bar of Supreme Court of the State of New York, the and returned to his native village to pursue the practice of his profession.

Mr. Van Buren was an active and ardent politician even while pursuing his legal studies, and when he began his professional career the violence of party spirit was extreme throughout the country. He had connected himself with the Democratic party, and naturally became the vindicator of their political faith. In 1807 Mr. V B. was admitted as counsellor in the Supreme Court, where he was brought into more immediate conflict with the distinguished legal minds of the day, and rapidly advanced to a high rank in the profession. In his own county he filled offices of trust and responsibility, and in 1815 was appointed Attorney-General of the State. His practice in the courts had become extensive and lucrative, but his career as a lawyer closed in 1828, when he may be said to have entered

the National political arena. In 1821 the Legislature of New York elected Mr. VAN BUREN a member of the Senate of the United States, and he was re-elected in 1827. Circumstances compelled him to resign, and in 1828 he was chosen Governor of New York. He remained but a brief peroid in the chief majestracy of his native State. In 1829 he resigned the office of Governor. because of his appointment as Secretary of State of the United States. In 1831 he retired from this position and was appointed Minister to Great Britain. In 1832 he was elected Vice-President of the

United States, and in 1836 was chosen President. The public political life of Mr. VAN BUREN closed

MARTIN VAN BUREN was born at Kinderhook, | with the expiration of his term of the Presidency, and he retired to his residence at Kinderhook, to which retreat he gave the name of "Lindenwald." Professor Holland thus speaks of the man as he appeared in social life.

"The private character of Mr. VAN BUREN is above all censure or suspicion. In the relations of father and son, of husband, brother, and friend, he has always displayed those excellencies of character and feeling which adorn human nature. Extending our view to the larger circle of his personal friends, rarely has any man won a stronger hold upon the confidence and affection of those with whom he has been connected. The purity of his motives, his standing. After acquiring the rudiments of an integrity of character, and the steadiness of his English education, he entered the Academy in his attachments, have always retained for him the warm affection of many, even among the ranks of his political opponents.

"The ease and frankness of his manners, his felicitous powers of conversation, and the general amiableness of his feelings, render him the ornament of the social circle. Uniting in his character firmness and forbearance; habitual self-respect and a delicate regard for the feelings of others; neither the perplexities of legal practice, nor the cares of public life, nor the annoyance of party strife, have ever been able to disturb the serenity of his temper. or to derange for a moment the equanimity of his deportment. He has with equal propriety mingled in the free intercourse of private life, and sustained the dignity of official station."

We close our biographical sketch with the following "Recommendation" by Governor Morgan:

ing "Recommendation" by Governor Morgan:

State of New York, Executive Department, Albany, July 24, 1862.

Martin Van Buren is dead! One more event is added to the long catalogue which distinguishes the year of 1862 in our country's annals. His years were many, and though past the time of life when his personal services could be fully executed, it is sad to separate from one whose history connects him with the more auspicious days of the Republic. Few men have enjoyed more largely of the public confidence than Mr. Van Buren, none have more worthily executed the great trusts committed to them. dence than Mr. VAN BUREN, none have more worthilly executed the great trusts committed to them. In this his native State he has held successively the offices of State Senator, Attorney General, Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Senator of the United States, and Governor. It is most fitting, therefore, that he be honored in his death by all, and and expectably by those in exthetic in this Chair.

and especially by those in authority in this State.

Under the General Government he was Secretary
of State, Minister to England, Vice President, and President. His fame is the common property of the country. His death is a national loss. His high qualities of mind and heart, the purity of his private character, his devotion to the national good, and his unabated loyalty to the Union, renders his long successful and useful life an example for emulation. In obediance to what I holiary to be the sense of the obedience to what I believe to be the sense of the obedience to what I believe to be the sense of the people, I respectfully recommend that all judicial officers, and the authorities of the cities and towns in this State, do adopt such measures as shall publicly testify their respect for the deceased, and I further recommend that the public institutions of the State and the shipping in the harbors do honor the event in the usual manner.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

sissippi, to say nothing of the Arkansas force, which is increasing by hundreds every day. The movement is, to speak literally, a united uprising of the people—an arming of every man in the country who is capable of bearing arms. Not but that they go unwillingly enough many of them, but they go. They find arms, or the government finds arms for them, (it has an abundance to spare now,) and they become soldiers from that day on.

In connection with the foregoing we give the following paragraph from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated "Athens, Ala., July 10:"

THE REBEL ARMY.—I see it stated in one of vour papers of a recent date, that the South has upward of seven hundred thousand men in the field-an assertion I think entitled to credence. I have probably in some of my other letters noted that very few men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five ing Corinth up to the present date, we have traversed a section of Alabama and Mississippi equal in extent to several hundred miles square, and from this vast area of territory, thickly populated as most of it was sixty days ago, enough men young and aged could not now be gathered to form a regiment. The conscript law has done its work most faithfully, and every person capable of bearing arms has been forced, willingly and unwillingly, into the Confederate service, and in numerous instances the tenure of the act has not been respected, men forty, fifty, and sixty years of age being dragged to aid the schemes of the insurgents. The same policy has doubtless been pursued in all parts of the South, with as much rigor as in the particular section to which I refer, and basing a calculation upon the figures you publish, it is easily to be seen that 700,000 men approximates nearer to the truth than would a smaller number. Grant them an army of this size, and all is granted.

ually weaken their aggregate strength. They have no reserve to draw upon, no means to fill their ranks which are so fearfully being decimated by sickness, death, and desertion; and while the army of the North can be swollen to triple its present number, that of the South cannot be increased at all.

The Fight at Murfreesboro'.

THE Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal has had an interview with Lieut. C. H. Blakesley, Adjutant of the 3d Minnesota, one of the regiments attacked at Murfreesboro' by the rebel cavalry, and gives the following details of that battle:

The force at Murfreesboro', as we learn from Lieutenant B., consisted of six companies of the Michigan Ninth, two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, nine companies of the Minnesota Third. and four pieces of Hewitt's First Kentucky Battery. are remaining at home. From the time of our leav- The Ninth and the cavalry were encamped in the edge of the town, and the Third and the battery a mile and a half outside, on the Nashville pike. The forces are a part of the Twenty-third Brigade, which is commanded by Col. Duffield, lately of the United States forces in Kentucky. General T. T. Crittenden assumed command of the post on Friday night. The attack was made on Sunday morning at four o'clock, upon the cavalry and Michigan regiment, they being completely surprised. So large was the attacking party that the infantry could not form in line of battle, and after fighting as best they could for several hours, the Michigan regiment surrendered. Our cavalry was of no assistance whattwo escaped.

In the meantime, a portion of the enemy had burned the railroad depot, freight house, containing commissary stores, and a large warehouse, containing forage and Quartermaster's stores. Having com-

town, they broke for the battery. Col. Lester had been advised of the attack, and placed the battery upon a knoll a quarter of a mile from his camp, with his own regiment to support it. The rebels passed around to the north of the camp, and driving through it, burned the officers' tents and killed or wounded the guards. As they came out of the woods to make the attack, Col. Lester retained his fire until they were within forty paces of him, when the battery was opened upon them. They were completely disorganized and retired in the greatest confusion. Upon the next charge the infantry and battery both fired, and the enemy was thrown into confusion a second time. Not relishing such treatment, a portion of the rebels went round to the rear, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear as well as in front. This, however, was of no avail, for Col. Lester formed his men in a square, and Capt. Hewitt directed his pieces both ways.

A third attempt was made to cut the brave men to pieces, but the result was the same as before. The rebels retired for a while, and Capt. Hewitt turned his pieces upon the town, shelling it in the most approved style. It is said that the town was badly damaged, and fired in several places.

The fighting commenced again at noon, and continued unabated until 3 o'clock, when a flag of truce from the enemy appeared, stating that the Michigan Ninth had surrendered early in the day, and demanding an unconditional surrender by the remainder of the forces. It is said that a threat was also made that, if Col. Lester did not surrender, Gen. Crittenden and Col. Duffield-who were taken out of their beds by the enemy at the outset—would be immediately shot. Col. Lester rode into town, under protection of the flag of truce, and ascertained that he had to encounter a force of about four thousand, and that he could only rely on his own little handful of men to sustain himself. His ammunition, too, had nearly given out, the battery having only sixty-five rounds of case and solid shot, and the infantry but a few rounds of cartridge left. He returned, and, after a consultation with Capt. Hewitt and his own officers, it was determined to surrender, which was done about 5 P. M.

The only loss that we can learn among the officers is the killing of Capt. Rounds, of the Michigan Ninth. Neither the battery nor the Third Minnesota lost any officers. About twelve men of the Third were killed. It is thought that at least one hundred and fifty of the rebels must have been killed. The strength of the rebels was about 4,000 cavalry—two Georgia and one Texan regiment being of the number.

Brilliant "Cutting-out" Expeditions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Transcript gives the following details of a daring expedition up the North Santee River on the 19th ult:

The United States steamer Albatross, Geo. A. Prentiss, commander, was blockading off the North Santee River, S. C. On the 19th Capt. Prentiss received information that the schooner Louisa, laden with 150 bales of cotton, was lying at a rice mill about twelve miles up the Santee River. He sent his executive officer, Acting Master T. B. DuBois, to try and effect her capture. About 10 o'clock at night, Mr. DuBois, accompanied by Acting Master's-Mate J. H. Harris and Second Assistant Engineer Thos. Hawky, and ten seamen, left the ship in the cutter and gig. After a hard pull of five hours up the river, they saw the masts of the schooner. Mr. DuBois ordered the boats to keep close to the banks, where the overhanging bushes would screen them from observation. While pulling cautiously in this manner, a negro suddenly hailed from the bank. Keeping the negro in conversation, the boat's head was suddenly turned into the bushes and the negro captured by the wool.

The party now made the boats fast, and started single file, walking on a narrow mud bank that surrounded the rice fields, and forcing the negro to pilot them to the mill where the schooner lay. When near the mill, to our surprise, we observed a steam tug and two large flats of rice at the wharf, near the schooner. Both vessels were boarded at once. We found the crew of the schooner (consisting of five men, who have been some time employed in running the blockade,) asleep on board. We prisoners, and in less we had the whole concern, schooner, steamer, rice, &c., cast off quietly from the wharf, and shoved out into the stream. Within two hundred vards of the vessels, the captain (Dexter) of the schooner, the proprietor of the mills, his overseer, and two secesh army officers, were sleeping; but this we did not know till after we left the wharf.

Steam was got up on the tug quick as possible, and she started ahead, towing the schooner and rice flats. It was now near daybreak, and they were getting along finely, when by some accidental pull on the wrong wire by the negro pilot on the steamer, the steam whistle set up one continued scream that seemed like a call for help to the whole State of South Carolina. Our party now expected an instant attack, as there was a quantity of soldiers within a mile, and the overseers of the plantations might be aroused. But no attack was made: no doubt they thought the whistle was blown in defiance, and that we were in strong force, as the Charleston Mercury reported the capture by thirty Yankees, a few days afterward.

Finding the tug unable to steer with the whole fleet in tow. Mr. DuBois sent her on with the two lighters of rice, with instructions to anchor them at the mouth of the river, under cover of the guns of the Albatross, and then return for the schooner. The schooner now proceeded under sail for about three miles, when she grounded near a large plantation, within ten feet of the shore. She lay in this situation five hours, with only Mr. DuBois and five seamen on board, with five prisoners. An attempt at re-capture seemed certain; the plantations were all round them, and men could be seen at a distance in several directions. The crew, part of whom fought in the Cumberland and Congress in the engagement with the Merrimac, expressed their determination to stand by their officers till the last, in case of attack. The plan was, if attacked by a greatly superior force, to burn the schooner and retreat, fighting in the small boat. At 9 A. M., Mr. Harris went to their relief, with news that the tug was aground at the mouth of the river, and Capt. Prentiss was sending boats loaded with men to their assistance. At noon the steam tug was got affoat, and by the time she reached the schooner she also was afloat. Both vessels proceeded safely down the river, and were soon under the protecting guns of ever; not a man mounted his horse, and but one or the Albatross. Mr. J. H. Harris was sent home to Boston in charge of the schooner Louisa. Her cargo consists of 147 bales fine cotton. The steam tug and lighters are still in Winyaw Bay, near Georgetown, S. C., (also two small pilot boats previously captured at Georgetown by the Albatross,)

Georgetown. The rice was shipped for New York in the coal schooner S. J. Waring.

The prize steamship Ann, of London, cut out

from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, June 29th, arrived at New York last week. The Ann had run by the blockading fleet during the night, as it was so dark that she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next morning she was discovered by the Susquehannah, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. The Susquehannah, accompanied by the gunboat Kanawha, then got under weigh and steamed within gunshot, and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort, and kept up for an hour on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer as the shells from our vessels fell about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and dropped down with the current about a mile, when the Kanawha was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When the Ann was boarded by Acting Master Patridge from the Kanawha, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-room were soon filled with water, but as she was built in four water-tight compartments, and the communication between them had not been opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the Susquehannah and Kanawha, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out. The Ann sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the 4th inst., and arrived at Key West the 7th, where she lay two days taking in coal and having some repairs effected. At 5 o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c. The following is the list of officers in charge:—Acting Master L. H. Partridge, of the gunboat Kanawha; James Butterworth, Engineer in charge, from the Susquehannah; Master's Mate D. C. Keller, from the United States brig Bohio.

A Brilliant Cavalry Exploit.

FROM the correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune we extract the following:

We have conversed with an officer who took part in the brilliant movement upon the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam, of which Gen. Pope gives the official report. It was executed by Col. Mansfield Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, with 370 men of his command. They left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, marched 40 miles in the course of the night, and at 8 o'clock were at the Beaver Dam station, which is forty miles from Richmond, on the Virginia Central. To do this, they were obliged to go 15 miles within the enemy's lines, and 22 miles beyond his scouts, who are within 18 miles of Fredericksburg.

In order to secure their retreat, two squadrons were detached to guard the bridge over the North Anna river, several miles from the railroad, and other squadrons were detailed to guard and watch the several roads. Only about 140 men under Col. Davies reached the railroad station, where they were entirely unexpected. They captured Captain J. L. Moseley, of Virginia, an aid of Gen. Stewart's, who was waiting for the cars. He had upon his person a letter from Gen. Johnston recommending him to that officer, and recommending that officer to study Napoleon's maxims. From its contents it appeared that Gen. Stewart was at Atlee's Station, nine miles from Richmond, and that Gen. Stonewell Jackson was between Charlottesville and Staunton. Capt. Moseley was bearer of dispatches from Gen. Stewart to Gen. Jackson.

Col. Davies destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines for four or five miles, and the station, containing ammunition, flour and other valuable property, the water tanks and a large quantity of cord wood, in the course of the hour which remained before the train from Richmond, which Capt. Moseley had expected to take, and which had on board a brigade of troops going to re-enforce Jackson, was due.

It is a mistake to suppose, as a Washington paper states, that any railroad bridge was destroyed, as there is none at Beaver Dam. The only bridge in the vicinity is a turnpike bridge across the North Anna river, which was guarded as stated, and left uninjured. The railroad was rendered useless by the felling, at frequent intervals, of trees across the track, and by tearing up some of the rails. It is believed that it will take at least 36 hours to repair damages.

The information with reference to the movements of the enemy derived from papers which fell into the hands of our forces, and from residents in the vicinity, was extremely important. The white residents on the road were thrown into a state of great consternation, not having been accustomed to offensive operations by the National troops. The blacks manifested no apprehension, however, and in a number of cases the Virginia women waved their handkerchiefs, supposing the cavalry to be a rebel troop.

The private who was seriously wounded by two buckshot in his head, came from Troy. He had straggled from the ranks with two others, and stopped to eat his dinner, when he was suddenly attacked by five rebel scouts. He was left at Spotsylvania Court House, the surgeon considering it unsafe to carry him forward.

The retreat was executed in the daytime, with as much skill as the advance. A battalion of cavalry and a regiment of infantry pursued for a long distance, but gave up the chase. There were 16.000 armed rebels at Louisa Court House to the left, and a considerable force at Bowling Green to the right. After riding 80 miles in 30 hours, the command returned in excellent condition, with not a horse or a man permanently the worse for the journey.

Items and Incidents.

THE CAPITOL BAKERY .-- "Perley" writes to the Boston Journal that between the 1st of May, 1861, and the last day of June, 1862, the Capitol Bakery supplied for the troops in and around Washington 10,707,151 rations of excellent bread, for which 56,486 barrels of flour were used, and the saving between the weight of flour allowed and what was consumed was \$16,453. As high as 245 barrels of flour have been consumed every twenty-four hours for a week, making 42,750 twenty-ounce rations of loaves a day. The average number of barrels of flour consumed during the month of October, 1861, was a fraction less than 239 a day, or 1,315,275 loaves for the month. Sixty-five thousand loaves were once issued in a single day. The saving of flour in some months all expenses, and the net profits for the fourteen out delay, and all will be well.

months ending with June 30th, have been nearly \$90,000. At one time 185 hands were employed, but the average number has been about 100. They receive from \$31 to \$42 per month, and one ration. They mess together, and have a relief fund, to which all contribute a portion of their pay, with which any who may be sick are supported.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.—The following is an extract from a private letter by one who participated in the battles before Richmond:-"Say what they (the rebels) will, and boast as they may, they are reeling and staggering under our blows. God grant that the people of the North may come at once to our aid, and that the precious time now ripe for the overthrow may not be lost. Weeks, days, yes, hours, now, are of untold value to our cause. An immediate forward movement, with adequate force, would crush them out never to desolate the land again. If it is not made, where shall this army find fortitude and patience in its long suffering, its hope deferred, its heart and home sickness? Oh? for omnipotent faith in right, in God, to lead us through! Surely the nation can commit no greater sin than to refuse now to put forth its enormous strength to overwhelm this monster of Rebellion, and surely it will be accursed if it does not."

WHAT A LITTLE GIRL DOES .- The Cleveland Herald says:-"Every Saturday morning finds Emma Andrews, ten years of age, at the rooms of the Soldiers' Aid Society in this city, with an application for work. Her little basket is soon filled with pieces of half-worn linen, which, during the week, she cuts into towels or handkerchiefs and returns, neatly washed and ironed, at her next visit. Her busy fingers have already made 229 towels, and the patriotic little girl is earnestly engaged in her good work."

An officer in the West, who won a Brigadier-General's rank by service in the field, writes under date of July 4th:-"This war will never close until we handle them (the rebels) without gloves, subsist our armies on them, tax the rich ones, and confiscate all rebel property. There are no Union people in the South. We are now protecting the fathers and mothers whose sons make up the Southern army. We pay our money to rebels, whose all is in the Southern cause, and every cent we pay helps fill the Southern treasury. Is this right? The army, to a man, think not.

FICTITIOUS PRICES. - The old lady could not understand the reason why the price of candles should be raised on account of the war, as there was no fighting done by candle light; and the Cincinnati Times does not see why the price of tea should have risen so high, simply because there might be a chance that the article might be taxed some time or another, or that coffee should rise forty per cent. because it happens to be taxed one mill per pound. It says, speaking after the manner of consumers:-"Months ago, when it first became apparent that a national tax was inevitable, the prices of a great number of articles in ordinary consumption ran up, thanks to the retailers, in a manner perfectly oppressive to persons with small incomes, whether fluctuating or fixed. It is to be hoped that these prices will come down. The commonest quality of tea, which seven-tenths of the public use, has advanced from fifty to seventy-five cents a pound, and the new bill leaves tea untaxed. Ordinary coffee ran up from fifteen to twenty-six cents per pound, and the extra tax upon it is only three mills. All these, and other advances in the price, have been made before the articles were taxed, and now it is to be hoped that the retail prices will come back to something like what is fair. There was no fair pretext, from the first, for anything like the advance in prices which the grocers made seven months ago, and have adhered to."

A REBEL COLONEL WEEPS. - Col. Bratton, of South Carolina, was brought down on the Vanderbilt recently, a wounded prisoner. During the trip down he saw a wounded South Carolinian and a Massachusetts boy, suffering side by side, engaged in an animated conversation. "My God!" exclaimed the rebel Colonel, bursting into tears as he witnessed the scene, "do you call this war? But a | defeated the Confederate cavalry, about 100 strong, few hours ago," continued he, "these two brave lads were engaged in mortal conflict together, and road from Fredericksburg to Richmond. They now they are the best of friends!" Such scenes are not uncommon—the rebels being always surprised to observe that their wounded are so well taken care of.-Fortress Monroe Letter.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT TEASER .- The capture of this gunboat turns out to be of more importance than was at first anticipated. In addition to having on board some six hundred feet of submarine cable and a rebel balloon, there was found among her papers a chart, showing the point at which all obstructions, infernal machines, torpedoes, &c., on both the James and Appomattox rivers, are located, the nature of such obstructions, their extent, and the benefit likely to accrue to the rebels from their being so placed.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN BATHING IN JAMES RIVER. -On the way up the James River, President Lincoln and several other gentlemen took a bath in that stream. Will the rebel President dare to come as near Washington for a bath?

A SURGEON writing from Gen. McClellan's army, speaking of operations upon the field at the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, says he removed limbs and cut out bullets without using chloroform, the patients being so excited by the noise of the artillery and musketry as not to mind the pain.

THE TOTAL LOSS AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES. The following, which comes from an official source, enumerates the Union losses during the six days'

battles before	e Richmo	nd:		
Corps, Franklin Summer Keyes Heintselman Porter Cavalry Engineers	170 69 189 873	Wouvded. 1,313 1.068 507 1,051 3,700 60 2	Miselns. 1,179 848 201 838 2,779 97	Tota 2,7; 2,0; 2,0; 7,3; 7,3;
Total	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,2

Weekly Summary of Events.

THE movements of the contending armies during the past week have not been of much importance, and we give a brief summary of such as are worthy of notice.

The Army of the Potomac holds its line on the James River, and is daily being strengthened. Major-General Halleck has been up the river, had an interview with McClellan, and returned to Washington on Saturday. Gen. Halleck has been busily engaged since his arrival at Washington. It is understood that the President gives him entire control of all military affairs. There is no doubt that the war will be prosecuted hereafter with vigor and made the profits of the bakery \$10,000 after paying determination. Let the men be forthcoming with-

The designation in General Orders No. 125, from and completely routed them, killing and wounding and 6th army corps, is confirmed by the War Department.

The forces under Maj.-Gen. Dix will constitute

the 7th, under Maj.-Gen. Wool the 8th, and under Maj.-Gen. Burnside, belonging to the Department of North Carolina, the 9th army corps, respectively. reached Harrison's Landing from Richmond, on the 27th ult., and reports two iron-clads being built order. He anticipates raising one or two regiments there similar to the Merrimac; that great unanimity exists among the rebels; that Jackson and Ewell are extremely popular; that Magruder has been shelved for leaving his men to be slaughtered at ries for army clothing and subsistence, and while Malvern Hill; and that Beauregard is fast losing cast. The rebels lately received a large quantity of boots and shoes from England.

The Times correspondent writes that the Army of the Potomac is being reviewed by division commanders. Nothing will be done until the army is fully re-enforced.

A Newbern (N. C.) letter of the 15th says Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th by three of our gunboats-the Commodore Perry, Ceres, and Shawshen-and Hawkin's Zouaves. It was defended by a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by a strong force of infantry and artillery, and a rebel fort which commanded the river. There were numerous masked batteries along the river, as also a rebel steamer filled with sharp-shooters. While the gunboats attacked and dispersed the men in the batteries, the Zouaves advanced on the town, accompanied by detachments from the gunboats. The fort was taken by a charge, and also the town. The rebel steamer was captured by our gunboats, whose fire drove her occupants overboard. We only had one man killed, John H. Bridges, seaman, of Danvers. Mass., but quite a number wounded. This victory is of importance, inasmuch as it clears the way to Weldon. It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy, who, it is said, left some forty or fifty dead on the field.

With the Army of Virginia there is a promise of active operations. All of General Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits his arrival with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

In obedience to the spirit as well as the temper of Gen. Pope's instructions, the rich and aristocratic rebels of Warrenton have already been placed under contribution for the support of the National Army. The leading families have received notice that all their spare mattrasses and bed clothing will be required for our sick and wounded soldiers, and that all the unoccupied rooms in their mansions, and if necessary the entire buildings, will be used as hospitals. In obedience to orders issued by Gen. Pope, hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses, or property of any description whatever. Commanding officers will be held responsible for any outrages committed by their troops, and rebels must be quiet or take the consequences.

Stonewall Jackson is represented as still in the vicinity of Gordonsville, apparently awaiting our advance. His force is large, estimated from 50,000 to 70,000.

Gen. Pope is keeping his cavalry busy. On the 19th ult. he sent out an expedition under General King. They left Fredericksburg at 7 P. M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, 25 miles west of Hanover Junction, and 35 miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burning the depot which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, one hundred barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a captain in charge as a prisoner. The whole country was then thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched

eighty miles in thirty hours. On the 22d inst. another body of cavalry was dispatched upon a secret errand. They met and stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph burned their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonsville. An hour later a large body of Stewart's cavalry came up to attack them, and they, too, were defeated and driven across the North Anna River, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of 70 miles and the encounter and defeat of two bodies of rebel cavalry were accomplished in 29 hours and without the loss of a man. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad by the expedition of the 19th had not yet been repaired.

The Army of the West are in about the same positions as heretofore reported. The rebel guerrilla raid into Kentucky has proved a failure, if anything of importance was attached to the movement. Morgan and his men went out of the State a little more hurriedly, and with a good deal less grace than they entered.

The steamer Evansville, from the Tennesse River, brings the news of a rebel raid at Florence, Ala. They entered the city and burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermaster's stores and all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the U.S. steamer Colonna, used for conveying army supplies over the shoals. They also took all the money belonging to the boat and passengers and then burned her. The property destroyed is said to be of great value. A small detachment of Gen. Mitchell's army were captured. They then proceeded down the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, Waterloo, and the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Two hundred and forty persons took the oath in Memphis on the 25th, and one hundred and twenty received permits to go South.

Colonel McCheal, with a detachment of Federal troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was 15 killed, and 30 wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater, 23 being left dead on the field. Col. Stacy, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed.

The news from Vicksburg is unimportant. The bombardment was renewed from the upper fleet, the rebels replying occasionally.

The Arkansas, at last advices, was still under the protection of the rebel batteries, undergoing repairs.

Lieut. Cheveux, with a company of State militia, came upon a band of guerrillas, 200 strong, of whom he had received information, three miles south of Patton, Mo., on the 26th ult. He attacked

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, of forces com- | a number, and taking Capt. Patterson, the leader, a manded by Brig.-Gens. Porter and Franklin as 5th | prisoner. He also took one other prisoner. Our loss was three wounded.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, has received a most important commission, namely, to go to Kansas and recruit troops under the law just passed. His instructions from the President and Secretary of War enable him, it is stated, to receive all men into Chaplain O'Ragan, of the Excelsior Brigade, the service who are loyal, without reference to color, and he will widely proclaim that fact in his of blacks and one of white men in two weeks after reaching home. Special authority has been given him to draw on the quartermasters and commissahe will not accept a generalship from the President, because of its interference with his Senatorial seat, he may accept a commission from the Governor of Kansas, and promptly enter the field at the head of his brigade.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE 1st of September is determined upon as the day on which the tax bill shall enter into practical operation. The collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever else may be necessary will be done before that date.

The Danish Charge d'Affaires and the Secretary of the Interior have entered into a contract, the government of the former agreeing to receive from the United States vessels all negroes delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave trade by the commanders of United States vessels, and to provide them with suitable instructions, clothing and shelter, and to employ them at wages under such regulations as shall be agreed upon, for period not exceeding five years from the date of their being landed on the Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received cheering advices from the Indian Territory. The 2.000 white troops who have accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees, have already made a good impression in the Cherokee country, and with the addition of 1,500 Indians under John Ross, further results are anticipated. Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms to operate against the secessionists in the various tribes.

It has just been ascertained that the rebel government professes to have made treaties with the Quapaws, the Reserve Texas Indians, Camanches, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Cherokees, and appropriated money to carry them into effect. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States, it is supposed a treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebel government.

The Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury have had almost daily consultation on the stamp currency. It seemed difficult to decide the question of jurisdiction. A compromise, however, has been effected between the two departments, namely: The Post-office department is to order and prepare the stamps, and deliver them to the Treasury department for distribution. They are to be of all denominations, from one to twenty cents.

The following orders have been issued from the various departments during the week:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 11, 1862. Ordered, That Mejor-General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole of the land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to this Capital as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the departments now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 22, 1862.

EXECUTIVE ORDER. EXECUTIVE ORDER.

1. Ordered that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military nursess and that while proor for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

2. That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advan-tageously used for military or naval purposes, giv-

tageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

3. That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases, and the several departments of this government shall at-tend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders. By order of the President.

EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following order from the President has been embodied in a general order from the office of the Adjutant of the United States Army, and transferred to the commanders of the different military

Representations having been made to the President, by ministers of foreign powers at amity with the United States, that the subjects of said persons had been required by the military authorities to take an oath of allegiance, general or qualified, to the government, it was the duty of all aliens residing in the United States to submit to and obey the laws, and respect the authorities of the government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with

laws, and respect the authorities of the government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation and subversion of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints, when there may be necessity, but they can not be required to take an oath to the government, because it conflicts with a duty to their sovereigns. Therefore all such obligations heratofore taken are Therefore all such obligations heretofore taken, are anulled: Military commandants will abstain from enforcing similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu thereof, adopt such measures as they shall find necessary, convenient and effective for the public

It is further directed, that when any order shall be made effecting the personal liberty of an alien, report of the same, and causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department, for the consideration of the Department of State.

The President has issued the following PROCLAMATION:

In pursuance of the 6th section of the act of Con-gress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate nunish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 12th, 1862, and which act and a joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and warn all persons within the contemplation of said 6th section, to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said 6th section provided.

vided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Seymour's Improved Grain Drill—P. & C. H. Seymour. Ohio State Fair—John H. Klippart, Cor. Sec'y.

"The Dia!,"—S. E. Cohen, Publisher.
Photograph Albums—John Edwin Potter.
The New National Tax Law—Beadle & Co.
The National Feed Cutter—Whittemore Bros.
Farm and Nursery for Sale—Horace Blackmar.
Army and Navy Claims—Samuel V. Niles.
History of the Rebellion—E. G. Storke.
Falley Seminary—John P. Griffin.
Colored Plates of Fruits and Flowers—D. M. Dewey.
Employment—Issac Hale, Jr., & Co.
A Perfect Peach Parer—Whittemore Bros.
Rejected Applications for Patents—J. Fraser & Co.
Strawberry Plants Chesp—J. L. Cady.
Milliken's Stencil Pamphlet—D. L. Milliken.

The News Condenser.

- On the 4th the stars and stripes waved in every State of

- Five thousand two hundred pupils attend the Protestant schools in Paris.

- It is reported that Charles Dickens will soon pay another visit to this country.

— The population of Paris, the city proper, is considerably over one million souls.

- There is a report that Gens. Fremont and Lane may be

given commands in Texas. - There has occurred a terrible railroad accident in Italy,

at Sienna-one hundred killed. - Over \$20,000 worth of postage stamps were sold at the

New York postoffice on Monday week. - Two members of the rebel Legislature of Virginia have been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.

- Counterfeits on the legal demand issue of Treasury notes have made their appearance in Louisville.

- The Empire Spring, Saratoga, has been sold to a gentleman from abroad for the sum of \$100,000.

- So many fishermen have entered the navy that 4,000 green nands are required to man the mackerel fleet.

- The Atlantic Monthly asserts that the Mayflower, which landed the Puritans, also landed slaves in Virginia.

- The high rate of exchange now ruling has the effect of driving American buyers out of the Canadian market,

- Eight rebel prisoners made their escape from Fort Dela-

ware, recently, on a raft, getting safely home to Dixie.

- The receipts from canal tolls up to the 15th inst. exceed those of last year to the same period by over \$500,000.

- A company of English capitalists have applied for a contract to build all the railways on the Island of Sardinia. - Com. Farragut, by order of Gen. Butler, has confiscated

3,000 slaves, who are employed on the Vicksburg canal. - Grasshoppers, says the Lloyd of Pesth, are committing immense damage in the southern provinces of Hungary.

- The newly-appointed judge in the Supreme Court of the United States is Samuel F. Miller, a resident of Keokuk, Iowa - Not long since the rebels hung a woman for treason, at a point a few miles above Vicksburg. She was eighty years

- A temporary railroad bridge has been constructed at Troy, over which trains passed for the first time on the 4th ultimo.

- A number of gold and silver fish, sent out from England to Australia, have arrived at their destination alive and healthy

— The Edinburg College of Physicians have decided, by a vote of 18 against 16, that women doctors shall not receive — The mint is coining two hundred thousand nickel cents

a day, and will probably continue this as long as the demand continues. - A London weekly, the Spectator, gravely alludes to Secretary Welles as the "First Lord of the American

Admiralty." - Recruits are coming forward in New York city at the rate of 150 a day, and they are mustered into service as soon

as enrolled.

- The first Sabbath school in Illinois was kept by the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, in 1819, at the village of Milton, two miles

- In Canada, there are one hundred and fifty-five Masonic Lodges. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Montreal.

- In about three weeks the new issue of Government treasury notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2, and \$3, will be in circulation.

- Philip Bayer, aged 14 years, died at Albany, on Friday week, of lockiaw. He was injured on the 4th of July by a small cannon. - The Cubans are flocking to New York in crowds. Hitherto

they have visited New Orleans, but now they prefer the North for recreation. - The name of Jeff. Davis has been erased from the arch

of the Washington and Potomac Aqueduct, by order of - The steamer Eastern State, from Beaufort, reports that

the health of our troops at Newbern and Beaufort continues good. No news - It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury expects to get off several million dollars' worth of stamps. The demand

already is immense. - A subterranean railway is now in an advanced state of construction, running about four and a half miles, under the the city of London

- The sum of \$1,000 has been raised in Lawrence, Mass., for the starving poor of Ireland, and it will probably be increased to \$1,400.

- Mr. Singer, the manufacturer of sewing machines, has left this country, with the intention of spending the rest of his life in the Holy Land. - The demand for postage stamps at Washington is enor-

mous, the passage of the law making them currency having reated a brisk market. - Late intelligence from Jamaica states that food is very scarce on the island, and all kinds of domestic products are

seld at exorbitant rates. - Mackerel have been quite plenty in Gloucester, Mass., harbor the past week, affording fine amusement to those engaged in catching them.

- A new paper, called the Kaffrarian Post, published in English and German, has been started in King William's Town, at the Cape of Good Hope.

- The N. Y. Express says the leading European Steamship Companies have resolved to increase the prices of passage to Europe from 12 to 15 per cent. - A merchants' brigade is in progress in New York. Every

banker, broker, merchant, shipper, &c., will pledge himself to furnish from one to five recruits - A young woman named Sarah Taylor, 18 years of age, does duty in the 1st Tenn. regiment. She is an adept in the

sword exercise, and sure with the pistol. - It is not uncommon for a Spanish lady to possess a hundred fans. She collects and hoards them, as a German collects

or pipes, as a geologist hunts specimens. - A Norwegian brig, from Bergen, Norway, with 105 emi-

grants from that country, passed through the Welland canal into Lake Erie, Saturday week, for Chicago. - The Kangaroo took out over a million in specie from N. Y. Saturday week. The treasure freight of every steamer

that goes out ranges from one to two million. - The Nashville Union says "large quantities of cotton pass through our streets daily. The planters have too much

sense to burn their cotton, if they can help it." - Lord Brougham's opinion of Garibaldi is that he is an admirable warrior but poor statesman. For Mazzini he says he has no respect, either as a statesman or warrior.

- Chicago lies on both sides of a parrow river. It is proposed to run a tunnel beneath, it to accommodate the travel which now has hardly room enough on the bridges.

- The gallant exploits of the Irish officers and regiments are eagerly copied by the papers in Ireland, and the birth-place and early life of each hero is proudly narrated.

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Publisher's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

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

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

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of our last volume are now ready for delivery - price, \$3; unbound. \$2 We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each — or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 - price, \$2 each.

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y .- All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rockester. N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note.

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 3½ cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6½ cents to any other State or Territory, if paid 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

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, July 29th, 1862.

THE market is very quiet to-day and such changes in rates as we are able to note are but very few, and of minor import. LARD is drooping a little, 7%@8 cents being the range - fo a tip-top article the extreme figure may be obtained. Eggs are down to 10 cents per dozen

DRIED FRUITS are beginning to fall off materially. SALT has advanced.

Wool—Considerable wool has been sold the past week at a slight advance above our previous quotations. But very little has been disposed of lower than 45 cts. per pound, and a smal amount has brought 50 cts. Between these two rates quite a quantity has changed hands—47@49 cts. being the figures at which the hulk of the transactions have been effected. A very nice, clean article would, we doubt not, be readily taken at 500

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

TO 3 0 -1-	17mm dana 100310-	
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10s Honey, box 12@14c	
Flour, winter wheat,\$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c	
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 9@9%c	
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00 Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 11@11c	
Meal, Indian 1.00(4)1.12	Fruit and Roots.	
Wheat Genesee 97c(a)1.20	Apples, bushel 50@87c	
Best white Canada 1 25(a)1.28	Do. dried in it 4@4%c	
Corn, old 48@50c.	Peaches, do 12@14c	
Corn, new 48@50c.	Cherries, do 12@14c	
Rye, 60 the # bush . 55@60c.	Plums, do 8@10c	
Oats, by weight, 40@40c.	Plums, do 8@10e	
Barley 55@65c.	Potatoes 63@75c	
Barley 55@65c. Buckwheat 00@00c.		
Beans 1.50(2)2.00	Slaughter 4}@50	
	Calf 7@8c	
Ments.	Sheep Pelts \$0.12@2.00	
Pork, mess\$10.50@11.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@75c	
Pork, clear 12.00@12.50	Seeds.	
Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50	
Beef. cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Do. large 6.00@6.25	
Spring lambs, each 1.50(a) 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.25	
Mutton, carcass 4@5c.	Sundries.	
Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00	
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50	
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal. Scranton 5.50705.50	
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50(25.50	
Geese 40@50c.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50	
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal Char 7080	
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char	
Butter, roll 101/2011c.	Hay, old. tun 10.00@14.00	
Butter, firkin 9@11c	Hay, new tun 6.00@10.00	
Cheese	Wool, ₩ tb 45@50c	
Cheese	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50	
Lard, tried 7%@8c.	Willieghn, nam out. 3.20(03.00	
Tallow, rough 6@5%c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00	
Tallow, tried 7@7 c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

ALBANY, July 23.—FLOUR—Moderately active, with fair receipts by railroad; the sales to-day include 400 bbls extra State in one lot at \$5.30. Corn Meal 8@9s.

Grain—Wheat dull; the only sale reported is 150 bbls white Michigan at \$1.56 Nothing doing in Rye or Oats. At the opening of the Board this A M., Corn was very dull, and no disposition was evinced to take hold; about the close a more active temand arose and sales have been made at 48c for unsound; 52 @36c for sound Western mixed—including lots at East Albany at 62%c.

at 82%.

BUFFALO, JULY 28—FLOUR—The market rules quiet, with only moderate busines doing; sales at \$4,50@4,75 for choice extra Wisconsin; 35 for recy choice extra chio; \$5 for white wheat Minois; double extra chio and Indiana at \$5,50@5,62%—closing with fair interior demand in the aftermoon.

GALIN—Market Quiet, with but little doing; sales amber Michigan at \$1,16; white Kentucky at \$1,25; No. 2 Chicago at \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1,09, subject to 15c of \$1,00 at \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1,09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1,09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1,09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1,09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1.09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1.09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1.09, subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal, at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1.00 subject to 15c of \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on canal at \$1. No. 1 Milwankee club, on c

TORONTO, July 23.—Flour.—Superfine No. 1 sells at \$4.20; fancy, \$4.40; extra, \$4.50; double extra, \$4.76.

GRAIN.—The supply of grain for the week was moderate.—
Yesterday there were about 1,500 bushels of fall wheat offered, which sold at \$9.62\$1,03. \$1.03 was the highest given to-day. Spring Wheat—There has not been much Spring Wheat in the market this week. The average price for the week might be taken at 856,050 per bushel. Barley—Scarcely any barley has been offered during the week; buyers offer 60 for it. Peas laye also been in light supply; \$50,050 are offered for them.
Oats—During the week there have been but few oats in the market; theysell at 480,500 per bushel. Chicago lots sell at 460 per bushel.—Grabe.

The same

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 22.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: \$2 cwt. \$7,75@8.50

First quality,
Ordinary quality,
Common quality,
Inferior quality,
COWS AND GALVES. First quality, COWS AND GALVES.
Ordinary quality,
Common quality,
Inferior quality, ...\$45,00@60.00 VEAL CALVES. Prime quality, SHEEP AND LAMBS: Phead \$4,50@5.00
Ordinary.
 Ordinary
 4,45(0)5,00

 Common
 8,00/03,78

 Inferior
 2,75(0)3,00
 SWINE. | Swine | Swine | Standard | Stan

Still-fed.

ALBANY, JULY 28—BENYES—This has been a discouraging market for the drovers. The declining prices in this, the New York and the Eastern markets for the past two or three weeks was fully felt for the first time at Buffalo and Chicago last week, and buyers at those places bought such numbers as they tho't they could handle, at corresponding low rates; but still they did not buy them cheap enough. At the opening of the trade holders asked last week's prices, and were laughed at. Towards noon on Saturday it was apparent the fresh supply, together with what was left over, would not be less than 3,500, and the conviction began to obtain among holders that they would have to stand some loss. Concessions were then made equal to a decline of 100,200 & 100 hs on all grades from last week's rates, and the trade became pretty active. The average quality was above medium, but hardly up to last week, there being more light weight.

ceipts at this market ove	or the Central	Railroad, esti	mating 16 to
CattleSheepHogs	This week. 3,391 3,600	Last week. 3,780 5,218	Cor. week last year. 2,985 3,284
Prices—Sales up to the lowing quotations:	e close were	-	
Premium, Extra,	\$0,6	00,000 \$0	.ast week.),00@0,00 l.40@4.65
First quality,	3,	70@4,00	3,70@4,15 3,20@3,40
Third quality, SHEEF—The supply is a best sell pretty quick at	an advance of	' '⊀c #2 fb ove	r last week'r
prices, while the poorer Sales about 2,400 head at	prices rangin	compartively from 3%@4	neglected. %c ∯ h.

Hoss—Doing better. Receipts fair and demand brisk at an advance of 12@22c & 100 hos no corn-led, heavy and light, and 8 [dlc on stillers. Sales for the week at \$5,85@4 for heavy, corn-led, \$3,00 for light do, and \$3,22@3,40 for heavy stillers—the market closing firm at the advance—Adas and Argus. CAMBRIDGE, JULY 23.—At market, 560 Cattle, about 480 Seeves, and 110 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and

OARISHIPSER, JULI 2.—As IMERICA, 500 CARD.

Beeves, and 110 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BREF—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,250,650 first quality, \$6,000,00; second do, \$5,500,50; third do, \$4,000,00; ordinary, \$-@-.

WORKING OXEN, \$P pair—\$75(5)150.

COWS AND CALVES—\$22, \$30(34,50).

COWS AND CALVES—\$22, \$30(34,50).

SPENSE—AND LAMBS—\$400,00 or \$0.450. \$\$17(6)19; Three years old, \$20(21).

SEBET AND LAMBS—\$3,000,50 or \$0.450. \$\$1.050.

SPENIG LAMBS—\$3,000,50 or \$0.450. \$\$1.050.

SPENIG LAMBS—\$3,000,50 or \$0.450. \$\$1.050.

SPENIG LAMBS—\$3,000,50 or \$0.450. \$\$1.050.

PKITS—76,057C Calf Skins—80,900 \$\$1.000.

RRIGHTON. JULY 24—At market. 1150 Beef Cattle, 96

BRIGHTON, JULY 24 — At market, 1150 Beef Cattle, 95 tores, 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, 250 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$5,7520,00; first quality, \$6,230,00; cound do, \$6,00(20,00); third do, \$5,00(20,50).
WORKING OINN—None.

ng OXEN—None. COWS—\$43@47; common, \$18@20. CALVES—\$5,60@6,00. 3—Y earling, \$0@00; Two years old, \$17@19; Three years 1d, \$20(22).

HDES-6(36%) \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ ib. Tallow-6}\(\frac{1}{2}\)(36\)(40.

PRITS-\$0,50(20),75 each. Calf Skins-\$(200 \text{ ib.}) \text{ ib.}

SHEEF AND LARBS-\$2,76(25),00; extra, \$3,00(26,50) \text{ SKINS-Stores, wholesale, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\)(36\)(20; extall. (360. Fat Hogs, ndressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)(c); retail,

\(\frac{1}{2}\)(66\)(40.

TORONTO, JULY 23.—BERF—First-class in large supply; selling at \$4.50(@5.00); second class at \$5.50(@4; inferior \$3.50 BERF sell at \$\$0.50 sech. Lambs \$1.76(@2 each. Calves in moderate supply at \$5.00@4,00 each. HIDES remain firm at \$4.50. Calves we selling at 80 \$3 fb. Prins at \$0.000 each. Lamb skins at \$0.000.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 24.—There has been hardly so much doing since our last, but prices generally are firmer. The stock of old domestic wools is nearly run out. The new clip is coming in more rapidly, but a large proportion is going into store, in anticipation of higher rates. The sales are 100,000 hs native faece at 48,056 for old, and new half to full blood Merina and Saxony; 66,000 hs super and extra pulled at 48,051c; 120,000 hs California at 15,030c as to quality; 60 bales Rio Grande at 16c for unwashed, and 25c for washed; 200 bales Mestiza, and 250 bales Spanish on private terms.

Dunon, Libror B. International Constitution of the Constitution of	
American full-blood Merino	47.0.52
American nair and threa-tourthe Merino	46(4)49
American Native and quarter Merino	45.047
Extra mulled	47(2)50
Superfine puried	45(0)48
No. 1 pulle	38(7)43
Lamb's puiled	43/7.45
Lamb's pulled California fine, unwashed	15(2)80
California common do	
Peruvian washed Valparaiso washed South American Merino unwashed	82(0)85
Valparaiso washed	
South American Merino unwashed	നര്ന
South American Mestiza unwashed	26@28
South American common washed	14/015
South American Entre Ries do	23(7)25
South American unwashed	14@15
South American unwashed. South American Cordova washed	26/027
Cane Good Hone unwashed	25(à`28
East India washed	26(0)35
African unwashed	20/026
African washed	00(2)00
Mexican washed	20(2)28
Texas	007/000
Texas. Smyrna unwashed.	167018
Smyrna washed.	24/333
737 37	

N. Y Evening Post. BOSTON. JULY 24. - The following are the rates for the

week:	
Saxony and Mer., fine, 52@458	Texas,
Full blood	Smyrna, washed23(@35
% and % blood48@53	Do. unwashed. 14@25
Common	Syrian,
Pulled, extra	
Do. superfine,	Crimea, 14@25
Do. No. 1,45(a)52	Buenos Ayres,
Do No. 2,00(a)00	Peruvian, washed 24@38
Western mixed46(a)52	Canada
ALBANY, JULY 24.—A furth	er advance of 2c # fb, has been
realized upon street lots during	the week, but the arrivals have
hear light and the prices roid h	ave varied from 44@400 We no.

been light and the prices paid have varied from 44@49c We no-tice sales during the week of 32,000 hs. fleece and 2,000 hs lambs' on p. t.—Journal. BUFFALO, JULY 28—Wool in fair demand; sales by one of our city dealers 28,000 fbs fine at 50c, and 45,000 fbs medium at 6c. Most of the accumulated lots here have already been marketed.—Courier.

DETROIT, July 23.—The market since our last weekly report has stiffened up, and the range now may be stated at 40@ 48c for best, but for light lots 45@46c is nearly or quite the top of the market. The advance is occasioned mainly by the movements of those who had previously kept out of the market, but who now prefer to purchase rather than accept the alternative of taking their money back home. There is now but little left.—Tribune.

CINCINNATI, JULY 23.—The demand has not been so press-ing, and holders are more disposed to sell at the quotations, 44 @48c, for average clips. There is a large amount still in the hands of store-keepers and others, in the interior.—Gazette

TORONTO, July 23.— Quotations for wool are higher thi week than on any previous week for some time; the average prices for the week are \$2@35c & ib.—Globe.

Married.

IN New York, on the evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. MIL-LETT, OLIVER B. WARREN, of this city, to Miss MARGARET GARDINER, of New York. In this city, on the 23d inst, by the Rev. J. B. SHAW, ED WARD J. ROBINSON, of Schenectady, and Miss NORA A WALSH, of this city.

Died.

In Canandaigua, July 13th, after a lingering illness, borne with great resignation and quiet submission to God's will, BET SEY E., wife of HENRY A. SACKETT, in the 40th year of her age

New Advertisements.

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

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MILLIKEN'S STENCIL PAMPHLET—Shows how any active person can make money rapidly. Sent free. Address Editor "Monitor," Brandon, Vt.

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TARM AND NURSERY FOR SALE—Consisting of 250 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation, located at Sodus Bay, Wayne Co., N. Y., on which is a bearing orchard of 10 acres; a young orchard of 40 acres, just coming into bearing, of all the choice varieties of fruit, including Grapes and about 3,000 Pear Trees; about 20 acres into choice nursery stock; has 5 dwellings, 3 large barns, with all necessary outbuildings; also has fine fishing grounds. Will be sold in two or more parcels, cheap. For particulars address 635-2t HORACE BLACKMAR, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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July, 1862. 655-13t

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()HIO STATE FAIR. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

Ohio State Board of Agriculture,

Will be held in the City of Cleveland, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Days of September, 1862. COMPRETITION OPEN TO OTHER STATES.

The railroads throughout the State upon which visitors will be likely to travel, and exhibitors transport their articles, have generally agreed to convey passengers at half the usual rates fare, and transport articles for exhibition to and from the Fair ree of charge.

All persons intending to exhibit at this Fair, are respectfully solicited to forward their entries, with the appropriate entrance fee inclosed, by mail, to the Secretary's office at Columbus, Ohio, (direct to J. H. Klippart, Cor. Sec. O. S. B. Agriculture,) until September.

soliested to forward their entries, with the appropriate entrance fee inclosed, by mail, to the Secretary's office at Columbus, Ohio, (direct to J. H. Klippart, Cor. Sc. O. S. B. Agriculture,) until September.

An attractive part of the present Fair will be a Wool Show, under the direction of S. N. Goodale, Esq., of Cleveland. In this part will be an exhibition of the finest fleeces grown in the Western States and Canada.

The entrance fee, statement of number of fleeces, and quality of wool intended for the wool exhibition, should be forwarded to the Secretary by the 20th of August, then a certafcate of exhibition will be forwarded to the exhibitor; the fleeces should be forwarded to the Secretary by the 20th of August, then a certafcate of exhibition will be forwarded to the exhibitor; the fleeces should be forwarded to S. N. Goodale before the first of September, because it will require some time to assort and arrange them in proper condition for exhibition.

On and after the 8th of September, the Secretary's office will be removed to Cleveland, where entries may be made from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., until Tuesday noon, Sept. 16.

Entries must contain not only the exhibitor's name, his post-office address, County and State, written as legibly as possible, but also the name, sex, and age of the animal offered for exhibition, as well as the class in which it is intended to compete.

In order that every article entered may be displayed in the proper place, to be examined by the Awarding Committee, it is very desirable that all such articles be on the ground at least one day before the commencement of the Fair

The Halls will be incommencement of the fair.

Examinations by the Judges of articles, etc., exhibited, will commence on Tuesday afterneon, the 16th, and be concluded on Wednesday evening the 17th of September.

Examinations by the Judges of articles, set., exhibited, will commence on Tuesday afterneon, the 16th, and be concluded on Wednesday evening the 17th of September and the proper of suff

SUPERIOR STRAWBERRY

Grown with special care, and warranted to give satisfaction, or 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. [653-11t

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

It not only excels as a DRILL, but by removing the teeth and gatherers, (which can be done in a few minutes.) it becomes a BROAD-CAST SOWER, which will sow seed of any size, from peast occlover or timothy, in the most perfect manner. Even beets and carrots can be put in correctly, and guaged shallow enough for such seeds.

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

if desired.

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

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which daily as well as dry.

If required to sow grass seed while drilling or sowing other seed
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THE CHAMPION. Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone CIDER AND WINE MILL.

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This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1862. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of all farmers wanting such machines. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly such disrapes. For sale by all respectable dealers. If your merchant does not keep them, tell him to send for one for you, or write to the manufacturer yourself. or you, or write to the manufacturer Jourson.
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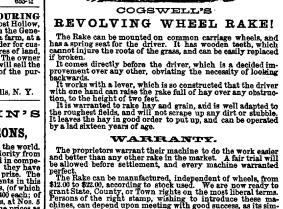
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You whom the fathers made free and defended, Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame! You whose fair heritage spotless descended, Leave not your children a birthright of shame

Stay not for questions while Freedom stands gasping Wait not till Honor lies wrapped in his pall! Brief the lins' meeting be, swift the hands' clasping "Off for the wars" is enough for them all !

Break from the arms that would fondly caress you! Hark! 'tis the bugle-blast! sabers are drawn! Mothers shall pray you, fathers shall bless you, Maidens shall weep for you when you are gone!

Never or now! cries the blood of a nation Poured on the turf where the red rose should bloom Now is the day and the hour of salvation ; Never or now! peals the trumpet of doom!

Never or now! roars the hoarse-throated cannon Through the black canony blotting the skies: Never or now! flaps the shell-blasted pennon O'er the deep ooze where the Cumberland lies! From the foul dens where our brothers are dying,

Aliens and foes in the land of their birth. From the rank swamps where our martyrs are lying, Pleading in vain for a handful of earth, From the hot plains where they perish outnumbered,

Furrowed and ridged with the battle-field's plow, Comes the loud summons: too long you have sluml Hear the last angel-trump-Never or Now!

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We are coming, Father Abraam, three hundred thousand more From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and childre

dear, With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear; We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before-We are coming, Father Abraam-three hundred tho

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky, Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry; And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy vail aside, And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride: And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave m

pour-We are coming, Father Abraam—three hundred thousand more!

If you look up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine You may see our sturdy farmer-boys fast forming into line; And children from their mothers' knees are pulling at the weeds,

And learning how to reap and sow, against their country? needs : And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door

We are coming, Father Abraam - three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide.

To lay us down for Freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside Or from foul Treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,

And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before We are coming, Father Abraam — three hundred thousan

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

BETSEY MORSE: A COUNTRY STORY.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 17, of the town of Pineville, boasted of a goodly number of scholars, both large and small, handsome and homely, and endowed with the usual variety of talent and disposition peculiar to a school. There were restless boys, who spent all their leisure time in cutting out barns and houses on the writing desks; boys who drew comic pictures with red chalk on the plastering, and then gravely wondered at recess whose work it greatly improved if it could be privately eaten during school hours. There were girls who showed their artistic taste by picking the nap off their woollen dresses, to make variegated lamp mats in their spelling books, and some who showed their natural predilections by keeping their readers filled with paper dolls. There were scholars who always had good lessons, and some who were hopelessly stunid. There were some who were always the teacher's tavorites, and such generally enjoyed immunities from punishment not accorded to others guilty of the same offenses. Woe to the unlucky pupil who excited the aversion of the teacher, and, after that, of the school; but such ones are found in nearly all collections of the young. For downright tyranny, commend me to a district school. There might makes right, the majority make the rules for the despised minority, and the familiarity which every pupil feels to act out his or her impulses often descends to personal abuse.

Among those who for years stemmed the current of unpopularity in the district in question, was BETSEY MORSE. BETSEY was truly an uninteresting specimen of girlhood; homely and ungraceful. and without any of the mental brilliancy that would have made her respected, she seemed truly what her chief tormentor, WILL HOPKINS, designated her, "a regular gawky." Just because nature had been less bountiful to her than others, she seemed to be singled out as a mark for every one's malice. Some one always stood ready to upset her dinner basket, or perform some other unfriendly office for her, and many a time was poor Betsey punished for misdemeanors committed by others, who advoitly laid the blame on her. Nearly every teacher for years,-and they had a new one each season,-seemed to have the faculty of believing anything of her that they wished. BETSEY bore all these things pretty patiently; I do not know how she could well have done better; and it never seemed to enter her mind that she could rebel with any success. She had no brother to protect her, no sister to sympathize with her. and her parents were staid, reserved people, whose lives seemed far apart from that of their lonely child.

But there came a time in BETSEY'S school-days. when for two whole winters she had a champion. MORTIMER BLISS came down from the North to stay with his aunt, Mrs. BREWER, and go to school. He was fourteen at that time, about BETSEY'S age, but her opposite in every respect. Handsome, generous, and full of animation, he was as much loved by all as she was disliked. His love of justice caused him often to become the defender of BETSEY from her train of persecutors. "Come boys," he | so many pretty girls about."

would say, "that's not fair," and would often shame them into better behavior.

There were many rival spelling schools held in that and the adjoining districts about those days, and it was owing to Mortimer that Betsey was invited to go with the rest of the school, whenever they went away from home to exhibit their spelling. WILL HOPKINS used to propose that they should draw cuts who should ask her to go, but MORTIMER. who had a kind of daring about doing unpopular things, would say, "Now, BETSEY, be sure and have your hood and shawl on when we come along," and BETSEY, thinking herself favored to go at all, was perfectly satisfied with her informal invitation. Before MORTIMER'S coming she had been especially slighted at their own spelling schools. It seemed to require a great deal of moral courage in the chosers to select BETSEY, although she was not an indifferent speller; but MORTIMER had set them such an example of better things, that while he remained in Pineville, she was comparatively happy. He returned to his home every spring, and came back again when the winter school commenced. School opened the third season, however, without his arrival, but he was daily expected, and the scholars were on tip-toe with delight when, one day at the noon recess, SARAH BREWER, his cousin, entered in tears, with the intelligence that Morti-MER was dead—had died suddenly, about the time he had expected to set out to return there. The scholars heard the news with that kind of awe with which the young hear such intelligence, and an unusual silence prevailed for a time, when it was observed that Betsey Morse was weeping quietly but profusely. WILL HOPKINS was the first to notice it, and it turned the current of his ideas. "Wa'll, I wouldn't cry, BETSEY," said he, in a mocking voice, "you'll spoil your pretty face, and that would be such a pity." "I don't care," said BETSEY, roused for once to defend herself, "he was good to me, any how." "Better dry up, though," pursued her tormentor, "'taint likely he'd ever looked at you if he'd lived to get married. BETSEY disdained to reply. Pretty MARIE BLAIR, who sat not far off, and who smiled to encourage WILL in his attacks on Betsey, did not dream that she was encouraging the very disposition which would one day, when exercised towards herself, make her a pining, unhappy wife.

Had Betsey been of a sensitive nature, she would have been soured by her experience at school; but nature, in depriving her of beauty, had kindly seemed to withhold the sensibility that would otherwise have caused her so much suffering. She became a tolerable scholar, and although at the age of eighteen, to use an expression of WILL Hop-KINS, "she bid fair to be an old maid," yet she was, if a sober, at least a useful member of society. She did not mingle much with those of her own age, and whenever she did attend any of the gatherings of the young folks, she used to sit like a neglected wall-flower, unless some amiable one invited her to assist in the amusements of the evening. But if BETSEY lacked the charms which win admiration, she had at least no envy of those more favored than herself in such respects. She listened to the stories of the conquests of her mates with a longing wonder that was strange to see, and when any of the rival belies had a quarrel among themselves, and undertook to get BETSEY's sympathy, she gave it as freely as if they had not always before systematically slighted her.

BETSEY was such a proficient with her needle, that after she left school her parents had taken her away to learn a trade, and on her return she went from house to house sewing. This occupation she followed for years. BETSEY had accepted the verdict of her school-mates, and never seemed to outgrow the impression of her unpopularity at school. She had no confidant, and in the quiet routine of her life she fell into habits of revery. She would sit and ply her needle industriously, and in the meantime wander off into a world of unreality. She was ever meeting there some hero, and, almost unconsciously to herself, he would take on the form and features of Mortimer Bliss. He was to rescue her from her laborious life, and love her as in her secret heart she longed to be loved. Nobody then gravely wondered at recess whose work it could be; boys who thought the flavor of an apple would never come true, but the very knowledge of their unreality seemed to give them an added

Thus passed five years of Betsey's youth. She had almost ceased to think of marriage as her lot, and had she remained in the neighborhood where she was reared, she might have equaled public expectation and been an old maid; but some good fortune took her away ten miles, to an aunt's, to do up her fall sewing. There she made other acquaintances, went about some, and finally passed the entire winter. For some reason, Betsey appeared to much better advantage away from home; she was no longer Betsey, who at school had been teazed by half her mates and laughed at by the other, but

The first place that BETSEY went to from Uncle BEN. SLOCUM'S, was Mr. BRONSON'S, one of the best and richest farmers of the town. There was a large family, and her services were required a month or more. While there she daily saw the oldest son, LEVI BRONSON, go in and out; but she was so accustomed to pass through the world unnoticed, that she never dreamed the quiet, sensible man, whom every one, even his own father, looked up to, bestowed a second thought on her. She had so little idea of attracting so superior a man as he seemed to be, that there was nothing artificial in her manner whenever he addressed his conversation to her, nor did she appear to any less advantage for that. She did not know that the cultivation and knowledge of the world which Mr. Bronson possessed, enabled him to see deeper into her mind than she did herself, and consequently, when she returned to Mr. Slocum's, although she was pleased to see him come in every evening, she did not dream that his visits were intended for her. She knew that she was passing a delightful winter, the happiest indeed that she ever remembered, but she did not inquire into the cause. In many respects BETSEY was still a child.

It was, however, with some confusion that she announced to her uncle that he need not be to the trouble of taking her home, as Mr. Bronson was going over to Pineville the next day, and had asked her to go with him. Uncle BEN, amused at her apparent simplicity, made no remark, but the next norning, as he looked from the dining-room window and saw Levi assisting Betsey into the cutter, and arranging the robes, to protect her from the cold, he said to his wife, who stood by, "Well, mother, if BETSEY gets such a husband as LEVI BRONSON by coming over here, she hasn't done so slow. She's a first-rate girl, but anybody wouldn't exactly look to see her make the best match in town, when there's

For some cause Mr. Bronson was uncommonly still that morning, and as BETSEY could not think of any thing to say about the weather, or any thing else, she was silent too. They had traveled some distance thus, when she was suddenly electrified by Mr. Bronson's turning abruptly towards her and saying, "Miss Morse, you know that I am a plain man, and can not help coming straight to the point when I have any thing to say. Will you come back here, some time, as my wife? I have a home waiting for a mistress; and if you do not refuse, I will try to make you as happy as you deserve."

"Why, Mr. Bronson," was Betsey's first astonished exclamation, when she found herself able to speak at all, "you can't be in earnest in wishing to marry me. Nobody ever saw any thing in me to love before; how can you?"

"You undervalue yourself greatly," was his

reply. The remainder of their conversation would, perhaps, not be interesting to general readers, but BETSEY was not hard to be convinced of his sincerity, and by the time they had reached the site of the old school house where she had suffered martyrdom so many times in her childhood, she was engaged. The old structure had been removed, and a new building, of neat and attractive appearance, erected in its stead. In the new joy that filled BETSEY'S heart, she mentally compared the change in the place to the change that had begun in her life. Her old, solitary, unloved life seemed passing away, and a new and brighter existence opening before her. It was not an inapt figure of her future. either. She really began to think herself of some consequence in the world, after all. The respect and confidence which her future husband showed her, inspired her with a new feeling - confidence in herself.

The time that intervened between the engage-

ment and the wedding was a season of quiet but intense happiness to Betsey. So much more joy had fallen to her lot than she had ever anticipated that she wondered what she had done to deserve it: and when the wedding day came, and passed, and after a short bridal trip BETSEY was installed in her new home, she felt that for her life had just begun. Her husband was neither brilliant nor vivacious, but he was uniformly kind, and one of those rare men in whose uprightness we confide without fear, and BETSEY appreciated him, which is saying something for her. Many of her old schoolmates who were in the habit of regarding her with contempt, might have taken a pattern from her thorough house-keeping, and envied her the affection which her husband manifested toward her. Betsey could not have told why she banished the poppies and marigolds which had been the ornaments of her mother's front yard and garden, and substituted other and rarer plants in her own, but it was with the feeling that in this dearer home there should be nothing to remind her of her past loneliness. Here, in her home, where peace and plenty reigned, BET-SEY might be said to have rivalled the bee in industry. Year after year went by, and children came to fill her cup of happiness to overflowing. NATHAN and Levi, the two oldest, had been named for father and grandfather, by the proud and happy grandmother. Two girls, SARAH and ELLEN, came next. The greatest difference of opinion Betsey was ever known to have with her husband, was when he wished to call one of the girls by her name. Beside these was the baby, a few weeks old.

When BETSEY's children were old enough to begin going to school, almost for the first time during her happy married life her old school experiences rose up before her, and she felt resentful for the persecutions she had suffered. She felt as if she would be willing to endure almost any thing herself. rather than have her children grow up with as little self-respect as she herself had possessed. But as she saw their joyous countenances, she felt that the world wore a different look to them from what it did to her in childhood. She said but little about these feelings, for BETSEY had not yet learned to be demonstrative.

One morning, about this time, Mr. Bronson entered the room where BETSEY was seated with the baby in her arms. "Well," said he, pleasantly, " isn't this boy to have a name sometime, BETSEY? What is it going to be?'

BETSEY was silent a moment, as if gathering courage for the effort, then she spoke: "Levi, haven't I always been a good wife to you?" Her tone was so different from usual that her husband looked at her

in astonishment. "Why, BETSEY," he replied, "what have I done that you should think I did not appreciate such affection as few men find?"

"Nothing, LEVI," said she, "but there is some thing I wanted to say to you about naming the baby." The whole story came out then, how through those dark years before she knew him she had loved the memory of Mortimer Bliss, and it seemed to her now, through the development and self-knowledge which had come with her maturer years, that she had been guilty of deceit towards her husband, in keeping the knowledge from him. "I always knew," she went on, "that spiteful WILL HOPKINS told the truth when he said that MORTI-MER never would have thought of me if he had lived to marry. I knew that what he did for me was out of kindness, but after he died I was so lonely that, young as I was, I could not help dwelling on the memory of one who had befriended me so often, and I felt some way glad that, as he was dead, he never could be any thing to any body else. He seemed to belong to me. I do not speak of this, LEVI," she continued, still more earnestly, "because I do not feel perfectly satisfied with my lot in life. A woman accustomed to appreciation and kindness could not have loved you as I have, but I believe I am a better woman that I did have even an imaginary affection to keep my heart warm during those years, and I have been thinking, that if it would not pain you would like to call the baby MORTIMER. I would not ask you without telling you every thing."

Mr. Bronson listened to this recital without any of the jealous pain that a more selfish and narrow mind might, perhaps have felt. He understood the truthfulness of heart which had caused BETSEY to make this little confession. He knew that he was first and best in her heart, and he answered, "Willingly, dear wife. It shall be MORTIMER; but do not think of the past and blame yourself for what was perfectly natural."

One of Betser's quiet enjoyments, after her mar riage, had been to ride over to Pineville Center occasionally, to attend church. She never felt her heart swell with such thankfulness for the blessings of her lot, as it did in the dear old church, when the past unconsciously rose up in contrast with the

pleasant morning in June, in her old place there, with her husband, the little Levi and his two sisters, NATHAN, the trusty oldest son, having charge of the baby in the roomy family carriage without. There was quite a time shaking hands with her old school mates, after services, all glad to recognize her now, and a great crowding round the carriage by the young mothers to get a sight of the baby.

Among them were SARAH BREWER, the cousin of MORTIMER BLISS, now the wife of a wealthy farmer living a short distance from the town, and MARIE BLAIR, who had been for many years the wife of WILL HOPKINS, Esq., a lawyer and politican, in a small way, living at the Center. The two schoolmates were intimate yet, and walked homeward together.

"Wont you come in," asked Mrs. Hopkins, pausing as she reached her own door, "and wait until the children come along from Sabbath school?" Mrs. Wilson assented, and on entering the house

they were soon joined by the master. "How well BETSEY BRONSON does look," Mrs. HOPKINS was remarking to her friend.

"Yes," broke in her husband, not at all improved in his disposition, and who never lost an opportunity to make his wife feel uncomfortable, "if I was going to marry again I would look out for the homeliest old maid I could find. Look at BETSEY Bronson; she looks at least ten years younger than MARIE does now."

"She can afford to, with such a kind husband as she has got," retorted his wife.

"I believe that BETSEY is as happy as a woman need be," said Mrs. Wilson, "but I do wonder how she came to call her baby MORTIMER."

"I don't," said Esq. HOPKINS; "the amount of it is that there always was more about her than any of us was willing to allow, and I believe she has never forgotten your cousin. I often think of the jokes I used to play on her and wonder if she bears any malice for them." Petty tyrant that he had ever been, he would have prized BETSEY'S good opinion now.

"I don't think she does," said Mrs. WILSON: "I have heard her express as much myself, for she says her present happiness has caused her to forget whatever was disagreeable in the past."

Happy Betsey, riding homeward, surrounded by those she loved and with the pet of the family sleeping in her arms, could she have heard Mrs. Wilson's remark, would have echoed the sentiment.

Elkhorn, Wis.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ENIGMA. I AM composed of 24 letters.

My 1, 3, 6, 4 is a web-footed water fowl. My 7, 2, 12, 11, 15, 5 is the butcher bird.

My 23, 12, 11, 23, 4, 16 is the popular name of several species of birds allied to the thrushes. My 23, 24, 4 is the popular name of a group of nocturnal

accipitrine birds. My 12, $\hat{5}$, 22, 8, 10, 11, 4 is a bird allied to the nightingale. My 12, 23, 4, 4, 3, 12 is an insessorial or perching bird.

My 17, 9, 16, 14, 12, 24, 18, 1, 5, 12 is a web-footed water fow My 19, 13, 3, 24 is a migratory aquatic fowl. My 12, 21, 11, 4 inhabits the margins of rivers and ponds.

My 20, 14, 24, 15 is a rapacious bird.

My whole is a true saying. Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862. ALBERT B. NORTON. Answer in two weeks.

DOUBLE REBUS.

WHENE'RE I work I'm always clothed; When idle, naked stand; And boldly I, myself, may say, I'm useful to this land. Naked, 'tis true, I often am: But, what will make you wonder, I naked am in winds and storms, In lightning and in thunder; For, where I am, I'm doomed to stand All sorts of storms and weather; But all I want of you's my name,

Answer in two weeks.

For, truth, I don't mind either. A RIDDLE.

I AM a vehicle that's wondrous large, But neither coach nor wagon, ship nor barge; Whether sitting, standing, lying, With you I'm miles uncounted fiving.

Some have traveled with me who never could see Nor believe I conveyed them a yard; And for years I have taken them, nor ever forsaken them And yet of them claimed no reward.

And, riddlers, against or with your will, Or sleeping or waking, I'll carry you still. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

DETERMINE the base and perpendicular of a right-angled riangle, the hypothenuse being 700, and the side of an incribed square 240 O. J. Brown.

Gainesville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 653

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-For wisdom is better han rubies. Answer to Charade :- The vowels a. e. i. o. u.

Answer to Question for Surveyors-N. 44° 26' E.

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[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] Moore's Rural New Yorker comes to us freighted with its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone, but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the times. For years it has maintained an 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.

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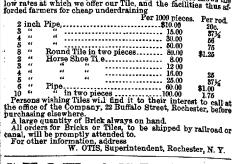
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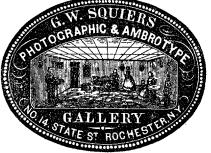
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