TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

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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 those whose interests 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 complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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AGRICULTURAL.

A CHAPTER ON DRAINAGE.

THERE is no subject connected with his profession of more importance to the American farmer than that of drainage. It is not strange, therefore, that it is now exciting almost universal attention, and that a great desire is evinced to obtain all the information necessary to the most economical yet thorough drainage of farming lands. Among the many inquiries received within the past week or two we select the following for a few remarks, because in answering this we shall give the knowledge desired by many, and perhaps all who have asked information on the subject.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:-- I would like to ask a fee questions for the benefit of at least one RURAL reader. I have long watched with deep interest every article in your paper on manuring and draining land, and at the same time have kept my eyes and ears open, to learn the effects of the same; and have come to the conclusion that manuring land that is soaking with water one-half of the year, is manure and labor thrown away. Also, that the only true way of draining land is in underground drains. This I have been slowly doing for the last two or three years, and have been so well pleased with the result, that I intend to go into draining more extensively. My mode of making drain, is to have timber sawed in the form of joists the size I want my drain; lay this in for the drain, and cover with a board or plank. This makes an expensive drain where hemlock lumber is worth \$8.50 per 1,000 feet at the mill. I have long waited, in hopes that the time might arrive when my RURAL brethren or myself might discover some cheap material of which we can construct good and durable drains; and seeing an advertisement in your paper of a tile machine that would make one hundred rods of tile in an hour for ten hours in the day, I thought the long wished-for time had arrived. This led me to inquire the price of tile. I went to Syracuse, and found five inch tile (the size I thought I should want), and was told I could have them at eight cents apiece; but on learning that I wanted two thousand or more, was told I could have them at \$65 per 1,000. Now, I want to know if this is the cheap or common price for tile; if so, tile draining must necessarily go on slowly, especially with men of limited means like myself. I can drain cheaper than this with timber. I would like to build a drain one hundred and fifty rods long, and by laying it as deep as I would like, which is three feet, I can get only eighteen or twenty inches fall. Will it do to lay it as level as that? You see the upper end is three feet, and in the spring the water is eighteen or twenty inches above the top of the ground, and there will be numerous branches to run from the main drain at the upper end. These all will have sufficient fall, if I can get the main drain three feet. If you or some one who has had experience, will answer the above, it will oblige at least one RURAL reader .- W. D. H., Sullivan, July, 1862.

Those who have not given the subject some thought and study, are very apt to think they require much larger tile than is actually necessary, and in consequence put down that which costs fifty dollars or more per thousand, while a smaller size at about one-fourth the cost would answer as good a purpose. It is difficult for those who have been familiar with old fashioned stone, plank, and brush drains, to imagine that a small pipe tile of two inches in diamter can be of much service, and yet for everything but main drains, into which the side drains carry their water, with a good fall, a two-inch pipe is as effective as one four times this size. MECHI, the great London farmer, found that English agriculturists made the same mistake. He says _ "I seldom use any larger than one-inch bore, except for large springs. I am practically convinced they are as large as are required. We make some sad mistakes as to water; a rope of water one inch thick, spread eight inches wide, forms a broad looking stream one-eighth of an inch thick. It is perfectly ludicrous to see immense six, nine, and twelve-inch bore pipes, put, in many cases, to carry an insignificant stream that would fold up into a one, two, or three-inch coil. We must bear in mind that a twoinch pipe will carry as much as four one-inch; a three-inch is equal to nine one-inch. Although, in consequence of our heavy rain storms, we require larger tile than in England, we are satisfied that much of the tile laid down are double the size

required to accomplish the work designed. This mistake makes draining expensive, and prevents many from undertaking the work.

The size of tile required depends as much upon the fall as upon the quantity of water which it is designed to carry. Of course the greater the fall the more rapidly water is carried off with tile of the same capacity, and therefore, where the descent | look at the price for which hay has sold in this city is considerable smaller, tile may be used. And this is a matter, too, on which a great deal of unnecessary anxiety is felt. Many would try draining, but they fear they cannot get sufficient fall. An inch of descent in one hundred, or even in a hundred and fifty feet, will answer, and afford good drainage Our correspondent has a little less than an inch to the hundred feet, and we will call it nine-tenths of an inch. With this fall a two-inch pipe will carry off 20,079 gallons in twenty-four hours, moving at a velocity of eighteen inches each second. Of the size proposed to be laid, five inches, 167,442 gallons in the same time. It is somewhat difficult for persons to realize how easily water will run down hill. SMITH, the great drainer, says that it has been found in practice that a water course thirty feet wide and six feet deep will discharge 300 cubic yards of water per minute, and flow at the rate of one mile per hour with a fall of no more than six inches to the mile. There are few situations where sufficient fall cannot be obtained if it is carefully sought.

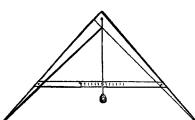
Where the water passes through pipes too slowly, the particles of earth settle and fill up the pipes instead of being carried off, as it would be if the water passed with more velocity. It is said that if the water moves at the rate of six inches to the second, it will carry off all detritus; but less than this, there will be danger of filling up from settling of the particles. According to VINCENT, the following shows the smallest amount of fall that should be given pipes of different size, for each 120 feet;

-	6	TF			,			•
or	drains	with tile	of 1 in	ch cali	ber	2.33	inches	í
	44	44	11/4	60		1.88	44	
	6.6	"	11/2	44		1.58	44	
	66	46	2′~	66		1.20	44	
	44	"	3	"		0.82	66	
	66	66	4	**		0.63	66	
	66	66	5	66		0.52	- 46	
	66	44	6	66		0.44	66	
	"		7	44		0.39	46	
	44	46	8	"		0.35	44	

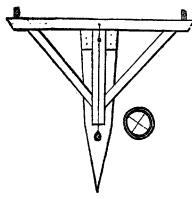
As to the cost of tile, the price charged here will be found in our advertising columns. One thousand pieces of two-inch, making, when laid, eighty rods, costs \$10-three-inch, \$15; four-inch, \$30; five-inch, \$50. But, as the demand increases, we shall have more competition, doubtless more economical modes of manufacture, and cheaper tile. Drain tile is a necessity, and as we have the raw material in abundance in every hillside and valley, almost without money or price, tile must be had for the cost of making, which, with the improved system of manufacture, will, ere long, be low enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic as well as the most economical advocates of thorough drainage.

Perhaps we could not better answer the call for a cheap level, than by publishing the following, for which we were indebted to ROBERT E. MCMATH, of Chili, N. Y., who furnished the description:

"The accompanying engravings show the instru ment in two forms-that in the shape of the letter A is used to secure uniformity of grade—the other form is of more general utility, and will, if carefully made and ingeniously used, make a very good substitute for the spirit level.



"The legs of the A level, if joined at a right angle, and measuring 7 feet 1 inch on the inner edge, will cover the space of 10 feet. The plummet is suspended from the vertex. The distances on the crossbar, corresponding to differences of level, are easily determined by trial, and marked on the



"The only difficulty in making the other form, is the adjustment of the sights. The means of doing this are furnished by screws driven from the under side of the bar, which fasten the sights in any desired position. The method of adjustment is the same as given in the books on engineering. The whole can be made and operated by any boy who has owned a jack knife."

SEASONABLE NOTES.

Scarcity of Fodder.

It seems to be acknowledged that the crop of hay in this section is much less than the average, though how much it will fall short it is somewhat difficult to determine. It may not be unprofitable to take a during the past ten years, as shown in the following table, taken from our maket reports - the middle of July being the time selected:

	-	
1853	 	10 00@12 00
1854		8 00@12 00
1855		8 00@14 00
1856		6 00@12 00
1857		8 00@13 00
1858		6 00@ 9 00
1859		10 00@16 00
1860		8 00@12 00
1861		8 00@11 00
1862		10 00@14 00

The extreme rates of 183 and 1855 were but temporary,--- caused by the pressure of labor upon the farmers and their consequent non-appearance in market,—and the close of the month witnessed a decline equal to two or three dollars per tun. In 1859 the crop was short, and it will be seen that the prices were the same as at present, and this rate was not only maintained throughout the year, but advanced steadily until it reached \$22, our lowest quotations for the poorest quality being \$15. With these figures before them, and a knowledge of the extent of the deficiency, our readers may form something of an opinion as the probable value of hay in our market the present year.

Of one thing we may rest assured, that all the fodder that can be obtained will be needed the coming winter, for we are much mistaken if we do not see evidence that the amount furnished by corn stalks will be less than usual. The growth is small, and many farmers have substituted beans for corn. It is now too late to do much to increase the quantity of fodder, but we can take good care of all that is produced. White turnips, if sown at once, will give a good crop, and there is no farm on which hundreds of bushels might not be grown with very little expense, and great profit.

The soil should be well prepared for turnips, being made as fine as possible, and this should be done immediately before sowing. If the surface is allowed to become dry, the seed being small and but lightly covered, it will remain in the ground a long time, and perhaps until the next shower, before germinating; but if sown immediately after the soil is prepared, it will have the benefit of the moisture, and very soon germinate. A quick growth is important for the turnip, for it is then soon out of the reach of the fly, and there is no further danger to be apprehended. The quickest way of sowing is broada of seed to the best way is to sow in drills, when less seed will be required and the work of thinning and cleaning far less troublesome. As soon as the plants appear, if you wish make sure of a good yield, sow a little plaster or dry leached ashes early in the morning. every day or two, until the rough leaves appear, and keep the ground light and clear of weeds. After danger from the fly is over, thin out with the hoe, giving each plant sufficient room to mature itself.

Troublesome Weeds.

THE present season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth of weeds, while the work of destroying them has been much retarded, especially in heavy land, by the constant showers of the past few weeks. It seems to us we have never before seen a more rampant growth of everything in the form of weeds, and as it is now late in the season and work is behind, there is a very fair chance of ripening an unusually large crop of foul seeds. With the greatest care and plenty of time many will escape, but under present circumstances the number we fear will be far greater than usual. When we take into consideration the fact that the whole economy of a weed plant, so far as its individual existence is concerned, is devoted to its reproduction, the causes for their wonderful tenacity of life and excessive fruitfulness of their kind are apparent. Weeds, by nature annuals, if maimed and bruised, will oftentimes preserve their vitality through a second year and complete therein the design of nature. The increase of a weed plant is so enormous as to almost stagger belief. From a series of experiments instituted by JAMES BUCK-MAN, Professor of Natural History in the Royal Agricultural College, Circnester, England, we obtain the following table relative to this peculiarity, as exhibited by several specimens considered only as medium in their reproductive powers:

No. of flowers to No. of seeds to Total for each plant. Common groundsel, 80
Corn-cockle, 10
Corn sow-thistle, 25
Fool's parsley, 300
Wild carrot, 600
Red poppy, 25 10 40 20 2

The Professor further says:-"In most plants the perfecting of the seeds does not occur simultaneously: there is usually one set of seeds developed from the primary or first flower, the which, if it be perfected and sown, may increase groundsel tenfold; corn-cockle, forty-fold; red poppy, fifty-fold. And this shows us that in dealing with seeds, we cannot be too careful of observing their natural history; for if our hoeing, for instance, be delayed

until these first seeds are ripened, the very process may cause the sowing of enough seeds to insure a future crop of the pest. Hence, then, the whole facts connected with the seeds lead to the conclusions that, when practicable, weeding should be done as early as possible, even before the weeds may be in flower; and if delayed until the seeds be ripe, measures should be taken for the complete destruction of weeds, which is best done, where practicable, by fire."

Canada thistles are now coming into flower, and though some few may have taken the pains neces sary for their destruction, still, from the abundance of these plants in the fields and the road-sides, we judge this to be the exception and not the rule There is yet time to prevent the spread of this pernicious weed, but no time to lose.

WHAT IS A CURB?-REMEDIES.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-Will you please inform me through your columns what is the nature of a Curb, or Curb Spavin, and the remedy, and oblige-T. F. W., Hall's Corners

THOSE who believe in the doctrine of "compensation," are always ready with the aphorism,—there is no great loss without some gain and in the case before us the reverse of this maxim is equally trite. Curb is one of the evils almost exclusively belonging to the better class of horses. A man mounted upon a fine, spirited horse,—whether he can lay claim to any skill in equestrianism, or not,—partakes of the spirit of the animal, and delights in "showing him off,"the "fine points" are at once brought forth for exhibition. The animal responds, and amid the mutual excitement, the devoted servant bears the greater share of suffering and injury. MAYHEW, in his celebrated work upon the horse, noticing this characteristic, remarks:-"Be it male or female, old or young, the equestrian is always pleased by the prancing of the horse. The creature seems to comprehend, and to derive gratification from obeying the wish of its superior. It enters into the desires of its dictator, without a thought of prudence, or a care for its personal safety. In hunting or in racing, the simple horse more than shares the excitement of its rider, and often encounters the severest accidents in consequence of these amusements."

Curb may be reckoned among the least of the sufferings of the horse, yet the mark of the affection rarely disappears, and sometimes the animal is totally disabled thereby. The disease consists of an enlargement, or bulging out at the posterior of the hock, and is mainly caused by wrenching the limb on uneven ground; by galloping at full speed; by prancing when mounted; leaping fences, ditches, say, in apology, as my grandmother does when she etc. Horses following hounds in the chase are has said what she thinks is a little out of the way, peculiarly subject to curb, and the authority already quoted states that in districts where packs are kept, more of this disease is to be seen than in any other part of the country.

A certain class of veterinarians blister the instant a curb appears, but most writers consider the custom very injurious. Harm results in every respect. MAYHEW would put on a high-heeled shoe immediately, and thus ease the overstrained tendon. The part ought then be kept constantly wet with cold water, so as to lower or disperse the inflammation. A cloth doubled two or three times may be easily kept upon the hock, and this cloth kept always moist. Continuing this treatment, let the horse remain quiet in his stall, being moved as little as possible until the heat and swelling are diminished, and the leg almost sound. When the part has become cool, rub a blister all over the joint, and in the great majority of cases this will end the treatment.

The practice of firing the hock for the removal of a curb should never be resorted to, as the testimony of our modern veterinarians is to the effect that thev have never yet known of any good resulting therefrom. In addition to the agony endured by the horse so unfortunate as to be submitted to this barbarism, the appearance of the animal is ever after seriously affected.

The form of treatment prescribed by Dr. Dadd may be thus stated:

A curb is an enlargement which makes its appearance on the hind legs, about two inches below the hock. It is sometimes occasioned by a blow, but the most frequent cause is strain of the sheath through which the flexor tendons pass. If seen in its early stage, it would, in all probability, yield to rest and cold water bandages. But if neglected until effusion takes place, or the surrounding tissues become injected and thickened, and the horse becomes lame, then a different course of treatment must be adopted. Our usual remedy is, acetic acid, tour ounces; powdered bloodroot, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; to be applied to the part night and morning for at least a week; afterward to be bathed daily with common vinegar.

There are cases, however, in which coagulable lymph will form, and may thus leave the parts in a state of callosity for some time, which only patience, constant friction, or the application of some stimulant, can overcome. Among the various applications in use, we prefer the following:-One ounce each of oil of cedar, oil of sassafras, oil of marjoram; one pint of soft soap, to be used daily, always rubbing in a downward direction.

As regards exercise, the inflammatory stage requires rest; and in the chronic form, exercise will be indicated, provided, however, the horse is not

Dr. JENNINGS remarks:-If the curb arises from some recent injury, a little blood may advantageously be taken from the sephena vein, running up the inside of the thigh; cold water applications should be kept upon the parts; cloths wet with tincture of arnica, half a pint to a gallon of water, are very useful; or the following ointment will be found of service:-Dry iodine, one drachm; iodide of potassa, one drachm; lard, one ounce; mix well together, and use once each day.

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

Some of Fannie's Opinions.—I am a farmer's wife, (and, by the way, I may as well say that he is a good farmer, and the best of husbands, too,) in consideration whereof, perhaps you will allow me a spare corner in the pages of your interesting paper.

I have indulged the thought, for a long time, that farmers' wives do not have enough to say in the columns of the RURAL. Why should not they take the pains to preserve and relate their experience as well as the other sex? I am quite sure that it would be fully as interesting, (to me it would be more so,) to peruse the statements of farmers' wives and farmer's daughters, with regard to their little undertakings, experiments, successes, and even failures, in farm and household experience, as to be confined entirely to the lucubrations of the farmers themselves. Indeed, I am not sure but it would tend to increase the circulation of the RURAL itself.

JOHN JONES, for instance, writes that he has fatted so many swine, which weighed so many pounds avoirdupois, and netted so much cash. But we never hear anything from poor little Mrs. Jones. But has not she her little experiments and triumphs, which might be told just as much to the edification of the reader? To be sure she has; and what true, earnest farmer's wife has not?

And while Mr. SHARP SCYTHE is telling great stories of how much clover hay he has cut from the ten acre lot over the hill, or is sending in his account of how he exterminated that invincible couch grass from his cornfield, why can not Mrs. Scythe, or her daughter Fannie, (you see, Mr. Editor, I am partial to my own name,) put in a word concerning her triumphs in the dairy or kitchen, poultry yard or parlor, or relating to some one of the thousand difficulties which she has met and conquered in the way of her every-day life?

But I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not be offended because I have been so "plain spoken." I can only "O, I only spoke." - MRS. F. I. BELL, Bellgrove, Weedsport, N. Y., 1862.

P. S.—If you publish the above, I do not know but I shall have to send you an account of my flock of sheep. By the way, I have practiced the piece of music, "Hail, Sacred Union," &c., published in the RURAL of July 5, and like it much.—FANNIE BELL. [Yes, FANNIE, tell us about your flock, by all

eans.—ED.7 Is Soiling the Remedy !- I desire to ask information through the columns of the RURAL, upon a subject of great and increasing importance, particularly to farmers of the older States, where dairying is the staple business. I think I can safely assume that farming, as practiced by nine-tenths of our farmers, does not pay the interest on the money invested. Let us see why this is. In the first place, the natural strength of the soil is mostly exhausted, and we have to rely upon what manure can be produced upon the farm. Purchased fertilizers are prevalently considered far too expensive. In the second place, we cannot keep enough stock upon a given piece of land to keep it from deteriorating. It must be done, in part at least, with the plow, and plowing involves the necessity of raising grain, which, with the great West to compete with, does not pay; besides, it exhausts the soil. From what I have read, I am led to believe that soiling is the means whereby we may make our farms fertile and remunerative. A practical treatise upon this subject, in all its minute bearings, as well as its main points, would be profitable to a large class of agriculturists. Any information upon the above subject would be thankfully received, as I intend to put it in practice as soon as I can gain sufficient information to do so successfully.—Chas. HILLMER, Hamilton, N. Y., July, 1862.

[A little work entitled "Essays on the Soiling of Cattle, Illustrated from Experience; and an Address containing Suggestions which may be useful to Farmers," by Josiah Quincy, will aid our correspondent and others who wish information on the subject of soiling. It is published by A. K. LOBING, of Boston, Mass., and can be obtained at the RURAL office-price 50 cents. We shall be glad to publish the experience and conclusions of those who have thoroughly tested soiling, especially in this State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the West.—ED.]

CROPS, &c., IN OAKLAND COUNTY, MICH.-Dear Rural:-We are in the midst of one of the best wheat harvests for years. So far the weather has been favorable, and if it continues so for a few days

ACK TO YELL

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

longer, all will be secured in good order. The Hessian fly is in some of the earliest sown fields, but has done no material damage, except to make it lodge; and the midge is in some of the late heads, yet I think it has caused no material injury to winter wheat, but has nearly annihilated spring wheat in these parts. There is on all wheat that I have seen a purple or red insect, (louse,) which is something new here, at least I have never noticed it before. They are innumerable,-literally covering the ground. After binding and removing a bundle, they can be seen by thousands. Spring wheat and oats are also full of them. What they are, or whether it is another enemy to grain, I don't know. [We presume it is the Grain Aphis, described in a late number of the RURAL.] Grass is heavy, and oats a full medium crop. Fruit in abundance.-WM. CONE, Troy, Mich., July 28.

A CONNECTICUT SHEEP STORY .- Eds. Rural: I will give you a sheep story as a specimen of what is done in that line here in old Connecticut. Mr. P. B. PECK, of North Windham, a RURAL subscriber, informed me, in a conversation I had with him a short time since, that fifteen years ago he had one sheep, and since then he has sold over 100, killed a number for mutton every fall, and now has a very handsome lot of 20, and all from one sheep. He also tells me that on the 10th of May, 1861, he had 3 ewes, and that in one year they had increased to 21. One of them died, but he has now 20 fine sheep and lambs, and all from the 3 ewes and their progeny in one year. This looks a little like the story the man told about his corn, when he said that after manuring a hill of it with some new kind of fertilizer, he picked 35 ears from the stalks, and a stake that he had placed near it also bore several handsome ears. But friend PECK is a gentleman whose veracity none who know him doubt. He explains their increase to me in this way: The 3 original sheep had 7 lambs - 2 of them had twins, the other triplets-4 ram and 3 ewe lambs. Before the year came around, they lambed a second time and had 8, and the 3 lambs of the first lot also had lambs, thus making 21 in all. Twenty of them are now alive and in fine order. If any of your readers can beat this, let us hear from them.—G. C. R., Mansfield Center, Conn., 1862.

From North-Eastern Wisconsin.—Crops, &c. Our corn crop is backward; more so, I think, in this region, than at any former period for the last eight years. Some pieces are so very small that they give little hope of a crop of any value. Others have been greatly damaged by heavy showers that have badly washed the soil. While in a majority of pieces the corn stands well on the ground and is of good color, under the most favorable circumstances the crop must fall below an average one. Oats are middling. Potatoes bid fair for a full crop. The wool crop is generally marketed and sold at remunerating prices, varying from thirty-seven to fortyseven cents per pound.

We are now in the midst of haying, for which the weather, until the past few days, has been very unfavorable. Instead of moderate showers, we have had rain in torrents, which has fairly deluged the country, greatly damaging large quantities of hay not stacked, and in some instances sweeping it from the low grounds into the streams, entirely beyond reach. I think it safe to estimate the loss sustained in grass cut and uncut at one-fourth the entire crop, which promised to be a full one. In fact, timothy and clover, which had not been extensively grown here, have done remarkably well this season, many fields being fully equal to any ever grown in Western New York, affording a very encouraging future prospect for farmers in this section.

Of garden fruits we have not a great variety. Currants are abundant, and the making of a little domestic wine is the order of the day. Apples are not so plenty as last season, yet we shall have some; the trees look healthy, and are growing finely. The wheat crop, always subject to many contingencies, has this season been injured somewhat by the great rains, rust, and chinch bugs. Still it promises to be something like a fair, average crop. Some few pieces may do to cut this week; but it will be a full week before we shall be fairly in the harvest field of battle. We feel greatly the want of help. The harvest is great, but the laborers are few .- J. C. B., Danville, Dodge Co., Wis., July 28, 1862.

WAR OR WORK.

Ens. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-This is an import ant and solemn era in the history of our country. It calls for the exercise of all the means, and all the energies of our citizens, mental, moral and physical. Every man should feel that he is an active, and not a sleeping, partner in this great and glorious association, the United States of America, established to secure liberty and good government to all its members. Each man should consider himself a host, and feel that upon his patriotic action depends the salvation of the country in this time of sore trial. This is a time that calls for sacrifice of | naturally come to the conclusion, by the reading time, ease, money and life; and unworthy is he to be a citizen of this noble country who is not ready to make the sacrifice, and make it cheerfully.

I am. Messrs. Editors, among those whose age excludes them from draft, and whose gray hairs would hardly be permitted to be covered by a soldier's can, even by the most anxious volunteer captain seeking for recruits; yet, thanks to a kind Providence and a temperate life of toil, I am yet able to bear some of the burthens of the Government, and if it should become necessary, might yet do something at making rebels run, though I would be bad on a retreat. But those who, like myself. are laid on the shelf so far as fighting is concerned, can do a good deal towards putting down a rebellion. We can talk,-and the old are fond of talking,-and show our young men the right way. We can urge them to a prompt performance of their duty, and we can take care of the wives and the little ones, and see that while the father fights our battles, the mother and the children are made as happy as possible, by our kind words and acts. Their lot is a hard one, but we can make it lighter if we will, and he that will not do so is a hardhearted, soulless fellow, that ought not to be allowed to live with civilized people. Then we can work. Some of us have been resting a long time,-thinking we had earned a little repose for our declining days,-and telling what big days' works we used to do, and how, even now, we could beat the degenerate young men of the present day. Well, we now have a chance to try again. The hired man wants to go, but his contract with you is not out until spring. Now, show your patriotism. Let him go; pay him up promptly for all he has done, to buy convenience's to leave with his family, and if you have a heart as big as a walnut, say to him that you

will pay his wages to his wife the first of every month, just as though he was still in your service. Indeed, he is really in your service, and doing a harder and more dangerous work, than if plowing and hoeing your fields. Call him your representative. See that the wood-pile is kept up at his house, and those little things attended to that only a man can do.

In ten years from now some men will feel ashamed of their present meanness and cowardice, while the noble deeds and sacrifices of others will make them heroes, and all men will delight to do them honor. We have got through looking back to '76 for our glory. The heroes of America are now to be those of '62,— this is the time that will try men's souls. Your boys want to go. God bless them for the noble, manly impulse. Who can blame them? Do you wish them to be cowards in a nation of heroes' Do you want them to stifle their impulses and disgrace their manhood? Give your consent, of course; encourage them by your own spirit. Tell them you can get in the rest of the crops, that you are aching to do something for the cause, and go to work. Those joints will grow supple again, and in a few days you will renew your age and teel like a young man.

This is a day in which every one must be up and doing. Even the women and children can do some thing, and have done a good deal towards providing restoratives and comforts for the sick and wounded. We must all work or fight; and whether we work or fight, it must be for the same object — our country's good. Individual interest must be lost sight of, and the greater interest absorb all our thoughts, hopes, desires and labors. OLD FARMER.

KICKING HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - As my wife is subscriber to your paper, (and she being a very fine woman, allows me to read it.) I thought I would take the liberty to address you, for the purpose of benefiting some of your readers with regard to the best mode of curing horses that have vicious and disagreeable habits, especially the "kicker." As I have been strictly a horse man for the past ten years, and have tried many experiments with that class of horses, I think my view of the subject will interest those having to do with that noble animal.

Undoubtedly, when the All-wise Creator gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, he designed that man should subjugate the horse, and make him a kind and faithful servant. Notwithstanding the ox, the camel, the ass, the goat, and the sheep were all domesticated a number of thousand years before the horse, the latter has been found to be the most useful animal given by Gon to man, and yet, perhaps, the worst abused—overworked, whipped, spurred, and half starved.

The galled ox cannot complain, nor supplicate a moment respite; The spent horse hideth his distress, till he paneth out his

spirit at the goal; Also, in the winter of life, when worn by constant toil, If ingratitude forget his services, he cannot bring them

remembrance. Behold, he is faint with hunger; the big tear standeth in his

eye: His skin is sore with stripes, and he tottereth beneath hi burden;

His limbs are stiff with age, his sinews have lost their vigor, And pain is stamped upon his tace, while he wrestleth une qually with toil: Yet once more mutely and meekly endureth he the crushing

blow; That struggle hath cracked his heart-strings-the generou

brute is dead! Liveth there no advocate? for him no judge to avenge hi

wrongs? No voice that shall be heard in his defense? no sentence to be passed on his oppressor?

Yea, the sad eye of the tortured pleadeth pathetically for him Yea, all the justice in heaven is roused in indignation at his

Yea, all the pity upon earth shall call down a curse upon the

Yea, the burning malice of the wicked is their own exceed

ing punishment. The Angel of Mercy stoppeth not to comfort, but passeth by

on the other side,

With regard to the best mode of teaching a horse not to kick in the stable. I differ materially from Mr. YOUATT, notwithstanding he is a graduate of head, but do not seize him with a grab, as this tends the college, while I am only a graduate of the to excite fear afterwards. By practicing this course, stable. While he recommends cruelty. I use kind and gentle means. If the horse kicks, it is because he thinks he has reason to do so; it is because he first wills to kick, and then carries out his design by applying his feet to some frightful object—a course which he undoubtedly deems very necessary to selfprotection. Perhaps there is no object to frighten him: if so, it is very easy for him to imagine that he is in danger, especially after he has once acquired the habit—all which goes to show that it is an act of the mind, and not of the heels; and if so, why not operate upon the brain, instead of torturing the flesh, as Mr. Youarr recommends? A person would of the quotation in the RURAL from YOUATT, (in answer to the inquiry made by a Manhasset. Queens Co. subscriber, with regard to "kickers," that the horse's brains lay in his heels, instead of his head, for he recommends a very cruel and barbarous operation, such as letting him kick against the thorn bush, the furze, the log, the block, and chain, all of which help to irritate the mind, and in some cases so much so that Mr. YOUATT says he thinks the animal must be crazy, and it would not be wonderful if such treatment were to make him crazy. I think such treatment is sufficient to make a mule

insane. In order to break a horse of any vicious or disagreeable habit, we have to convey an idea from our mind to his, which cannot be done by inflicting pain upon the flesh; therefore we lay the whip and the spur aside, and use kind and gentle means, teaching the horse to have confidence in his master. Then it is a very easy matter to teach him the principles of subordination, without using brute force. Now let me say to your Queens county man, if you want to break your horse from kicking at "nothing," just give him nothing to kick at, and the way to do it is this: Hitch him on the barn floor, where there is no stall, and then swing a smooth pole, by means of ropes, on either side of him. Let them hang about even with his stifle, and then let him "fall in." While he is kicking at one the other is close after him, and he kicks under them, and fails to hit either. Thus he soon finds out that he is not hurt, and that when he kicks he only does so against the wind; and hence soon comes to the conclusion that it won't pay, gives it up, and goes to eating, or lies down and behaves himself. I have tried this a number of times, and never knew it to fail.

Kendallville, Ind., 1862. ALBERT W. SELDEN, V. S. Rural Spirit of the Bress.

How to Tan Skins.

Two correspondents of the N. E. Farmer give the following directions:

1. Take two parts of saltpeter and one of alum pulverize finely, mix them, and sprinkle evenly over the flesh side of the skin; then roll the skin tightly together, and let it remain a few days, according to the weather; then scrape the skin till it is soft and pliable. I have tanned skins in this way so that they are as soft and white as buckskins.

2. A reader wishes to know the mode of tanning coon and fox skins with the fur on. I will give him my mode of operatior. If the skin is green from the body, scrape all the flesh from it; then pulverize equal parts of saltpeter and alum, and cover the flesh part of the skin with it; put the skin in such a manner as to hold the brine when dissolved; then lay it away in a cool place—say the cellar-and let it lie four or six days: then cover the flesh part with soap, and wash off with clean water; dry in the shade; roll and pull occasionally while drying; then roll and pull until soft and pliable

Economy of Small Farms.

THE Maine Farmer, in an article on Chinese husbandry, deduces some conclusions in regard to the ECONOMY OF SMALL FARMS.

1. The term small farms may need some qualification. In France the majority of farms do not average more than five acres each; but here a farm of from fifty to seventy-five acres would be called a small farm. And we believe there is more profit in working a farm of this size, considering the expenses attendant upon it, than it carrying on a farm of three hundred acres. Eventually, all our farms will be reduced in size, partly for the purpose of conducting them to more profit, and partly because agriculture will ultimately be the leading profession engaged in.

2. We learn another lesson from their methods of saving fertilizing materials to apply to the soil—a lesson of the greatest importance, and one which we could use to good advantage. Were the same economy in saving manure practiced here as is common in China, we could support a population double our present number, send men enough to war to put down every rebillion, whip England and France, pay all our taxes, and leave everybody rich.

3. In the application of manure and irrigation, another lesson is taught us There is no doubt that manure in a liquid form is the best food for plants that can be applied. It comes in direct contact with the rootlets, and in a form readily to be available for their growth. The more liquid manure we use, and the more irrigation is practiced-where practicable-the greater will be our crops and the more sure our success.

The Art of Catching Horses.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Valley Farmer truly remarks that there are few things more aggravating than to be in a hurry to go to some place, and have great trouble to catch a horse. I have sometimes made the assertion that a lorse which I raise will never be hard to catch, unless some one else spoils him. The way I manage is to keep them gentle from colts, handling them as often as convenient. When young horses are running to grass, give them salt occasionally, and let them fondle about you, making as little show as possible of trying to get hold of them. There is nothing surer to spoil a horse forever than to run as if trying to hem him in, and yelling at him authoritatively, or scolding; he can see, just as well as you know, that he is out of your reach. To put on the cap sheaf, whip him severely for causing trouble, and my word for it, the next time you want to catch him he "will not listen to the voice of your charming, charm you never so wisely."

Horses learn a great deal by signs. In beginning to teach them to be caught, go toward them on the near side, slowly and cautiously, making no demonstrations at all. If the animal begins to walk off, stop, and whistle, or otherwise manifest indifference, until he becomes quiet again, then approach as before. When you are so close as to be confident he will not escape you, speak kindly, and hold up one hand, ready to touch him on the withers, and thence pass it along the neck until you can get hold of his using the sign, viz., holding up the hand when you are a little further away each time, a horse may be taught to stop and be caught, even when in considerable glee, (playing,) simply by holding up the hand and using some familiar phrase, such as whoa boy, &c. By way of caution, however, watch his actions and intentions closely during his tutoring. and if at any time or from any cause, you see that he is going to run, do not by any means say anything or hold up your hand, as the sign given and disobeved a few times will almost inevitably prevent your making anything out of it in future.

The Way to Cock Barley.

S. EDWARDS TODD, writing to the Country Gen tleman, gives the directions as to the proper manner of conducting this portion of the labors of the farm:

If barley be properly cocked, it will stand a very hard rain, without being wet but very little; whereas if it be thrown together in a hap-hazard manner, almost every straw will be wet through the entire cock, during an ordinary shower. If the cocks are to be covered with hay caps during a shower, it matters little how the bunches of barley are placed. But in case barley must remain in the cock during a storm, unprotected by caps, it should be so cocked that it will shed rain. If the straw is long, the cocks should be about one-third larger in diameter than the length of the straw. Then we should always endeavor to keep the middle the highest, by placing the heads near the middle of the cock, with the straw slanting in a direction to carry the rain from the middle. Let the cocks be "trimmed up," as we usually say, by raking them off smooth, and forming a very conical top. Now, take a gavel of short barley and spread it over the top of a cock, by walking entirely round it, placing the straws in such a position that they will conduct the rain away from the middle of the cock. The rain will be conducted along the straws, if they do not lie entirely level; and if the straws have a little inclination, the greater proportion of the water that falls-unless it should rain very hard - will all be conducted off, and the barley will be wet but little. But when a good portion of the straw slants inwards towards the middle of the cock, the water will be conducted inwards, and the cocks will be well saturated with water. Farmers should show their awkward boys and

unskillful men, how to handle the gavels or bundles of barley, with skill, when they are cocking it, in interfere with the teeth. -G. C. C., Cherry Valley, Ill.

order to have the bunches, when they are placed on the cock, lie in such a position that they will not conduct the rain towards the middle of the cock.

The same principle holds equally good and important in cocking hay.' A skillful laborer will put up cocks of barley or hay so that they will turn a good shower of rain, while another man, who pays little or no attention to the principle alluded to here, will put it in cocks which will not turn the rain at all.

How Flax is Harvested.

All reports seem to indicate that a much larger breadth of land has been sown to flax the present year than is usual, hence we give from the Scientific American the following practical description of the mode of pulling the crop:

The flax plant is of rapid growth, and it usually commences to flower within two months after its green spears first appear above the ground. It is generally agreed that the fiber is in the highest condition for manufacturing purposes before the seed becomes quite ripe. But a small quantity of seed can be obtained from the flax that is designed for the finest fiber. When both seed and fiber are required, which will generally be the case with our farmers, the flax should stand until the seed has become plump and shiny. The fiber of the ripe flax is not so fine and strong as that of partially green flax. still it is the very kind which may be used for most coarse fabrics, either to mix with cotton, or for making mixed linen and woolen cloth.

In Belgium, where fine flax culture has long been practised with distinguished success, a full grown plant is selected, and the best matured and ripest capsule is taken. This is cut across with a sharp knife, and the section of the seeds examined. If they have become firm inside, and the outside has assumed a deep green color, the plant is considered fit for immediate pulling. At this time the entire plant will exhibit signs of approaching maturity, the bottom of the stalk will be seen to have assumed a yellowish tint, and have become much harder to the touch than it was before-good indications of an interruption to the circulation of the juices of the plant. If this altered condition be allowed to go on by the plant remaining in the ground, the change of color will rapidly make its way up the stem until it reaches the capsules, and then the seeds will be found to be fully matured, quite hard, and to have assumed the dark color with which we are so familiar in the market samples. The next stage of the plant would be the bursting of the seed vessels and disjection of their contents, but to preserve both seed and fiber, the plant should be harvested at the earlier state, at which time the fiber is at its best condition. If left until the seeds are quite matured, the stems get hard and woody, and the fiber is apt to get much broken in the subsequent process of separation. Long experience has proved that this is the most profitable time to pull flax.

In order to get the greatest length of fiber, which is a matter of great importance, flax is pulled up by the roots. The flax is pulled by hand, each singly, grasping a small handful carefully by the neck, just below the seed vessels, and drawing it up out of the soil, and laying it in rows across one another. These are allowed to remain lying open on the ground for a certain time, generally one or two days; they are then collected together, and bound into small sized sheaves or bundles, care being taken that the band shall be placed just under the seed heads of the plant, and the bottoms or butts left unconfined and open. If the crop has been irregular in its growth, and the stems are of unequal lengths, it is desirable, as far as it can be managed, to pull them in different bundles, according to their length, as both in steeping and scutching much fiber is otherwise lost. It is also desirable, in binding them, that the butts should be gently pressed on the ground, in order to regulate the length of the different stems. After the sheaves, or "bundles," as they are termed, are bound, they are arranged in small stooks, usually of four, five, or six each, placed in a circle, the butts being well spread out so as to admit the air freely to their centers-the weather, and the condition of the crop when pulled, of course regulating the period they have to remain on the field.

Inquiries and Auswers.

HARVESTING AND THRASHING FLAX.-Will you, or some o the RURAL readers, please give me some information as to the best method of harvesting and thrashing flax, where the object is to save both seed and fiber?—Subsoriber, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 1862.

"Subscriber" is referred to an article upon this topic from the Scientific American, which may be found in "Spirit of the Ag. Press," present issue. We would be glad to publish the views of such of our correspondents as have had experience in flax culture, and hope they will respond with the information desired.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MY HOGS?- Last fall I could boast of six as fine shoats as any of my neighbors, but this last spring they commenced to be lame in their hind legs. The lameness seemed to be caused by a disease in the kidneys or small of the back. Some could not stand on their hind legs at all. I fed corn mostly. Will the editor, or some one of the Rural readers, please give the name, cause, and cure of the disease, and much oblige—U. S. DIEFFENBACHER, Liberty, Tioga Co., Pa., 1862.

SKINNER, in his "Diseases in Swine," says there is a fatal disease among our swine in the West called the kidney worm which causes a weakness in the back, and finally a falling o the hind-quarters, which they will drag around for months until they become the most loathsome objects that you can conceive of. Arsenic in small portions, mixed with their food, will generally prove effectual, if given in the first stages of the disease; and the best preventive medicine is ashes and sulphur, mixed with their salt; for hogs require as regular salting to keep them healthy and in good condition as de

BLOODY MILE .- "A Subscriber" wants to know what will cure heifers that give bloody milk. I have cured a number that gave bloody milk, the same as he says his do, and have often thought of sending the recipe to the RURAL. It is sure cure, and is as follows: Give one pound of sulphur one fourth pound at a time, four days in succession, unless the third dose effects a cure. Give in bran, or meal, or anything the cow will eat. As a cure for the garget, this is the best thing I ever tried.—N. S., Castile, N. Y., 1862.

A SCOTCH HARROW .- Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL for the dimensions of a Scotch Harrow, by "A Subscriber," will give a description of what we Suckers understand to be Scotch Harrow of the "pure blood," in common use here Each half, or wing, being connected by hinges, is composed of four pieces 21/2 inches by 21/2 inches, and 4 feet 11 in. long, connected by 3 slats of sufficient strength—say % by 2 in.passing through at a bevel or angle of about 3 in. in 12 or 13 in. Put 5 teeth in each bar, 12 in. apart from center to center, and the bars far enough apart so that the teeth will be 14 in that way, thus standing 12 by 14 in., a little diamonding. It then wants two pieces flat bar iron, 16 in. long, belted on the ends-of the two bars, at the obtuse angle, with 3 or 4 1/2-in. holes in them to draw by. Now an evener 4 feet 8 in. long, ironed off something like a whiffletree, with clasps and hooks, with links between, to hook into those irons with holes, so as to adjust to draft to any desired angle, then the thing is complete, with forty teeth. Let the hinges be pieced out with 1/2. in. rods, so as to reach through all the rods. It would be well to observe and put the slats through where they will not

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.—Since our last report the weather has been warm and pleasant — very favorable for harvesting operations. Most of the crop of winter wheat has been secured in good order, contrary to the anticipations of many farmers. The average temperature of last week (ending August 2,) was 70.14, but that of the present bids fair to be much higher, the heat of the first three days being oppressive. The thermometer marked over 90 in the shade on Sunday and Monday. Good for the corn crop, which is improving. We continue to receive favorable reports concerning most crops, from almost every section, near and distant.

AMERICAN MACHINES, &c., AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Under date of July 11, 1862, Col. B. P. Johnson, United States Com-

date of July 11, 1862, Col. B. P. Johnson, United States Commissioner, writes:

"The awards have just been made, and we (America) received fifty-four medals and thirty-one honorable mentions for our ninety eight contributors—a far larger proportion than to any other country. McCormick's Reaper and Wood's Reaper and Mower, each awarded a medal. Russell & Tremain and Kirby & Osborn have four honorable mentions. Our Fire Engine, Pease's Oils, of Buffalo, Hotchkiss' Peppermint Oils, are successful, and Steinway & Sons, and Huskamp, of New York, have medals for Pianos—a great triumph over the Londoners. Our articles are attracting, as they deserve, much attention. I will send you a full list of awards by next steamer. All our Sewing Machines are awarded prizes.

- The ceremony of awarding the premiums at the International Exhibition in London took place on the 11th ult. the Duke of Cambridge officiating in the place of the Queen. A grand procession was formed in the Horticultural Gardens, and moved to the Exhibition Buildings to the sound of music, Mr. Adams represented the United States, and all the dignitaries of England were present. Earl Granville made an address to the international representatives, and Lord Taunton then delivered to the Duke of Cambridge a report on the verdict of the Juries Award. The number of medals voted by the juries amount to nearly seven thousand, and the honprable mentions to about five thousand three hundred. The proportion of awards to exhibitors is greater than in the International Exhibition of 1851, but less than in that of 1855. The English papers publish the awards to British exhibitors. which alone fill half a dozen columns of small type.

EMBRY'S COTTON GIN. - We understand that Mr. Horace L. EMERY, of the firm of EMBRY BROS., Albany Agricultural Works, and the inventor of many valuable machines, has recently gone to England for the purpose of exhibiting his new Cotton Gin and other machinery at the World's Fair, and to introduce his inventions more generally in Europe. Mr. E. has devoted much time and attention in perfecting his Cotton Gin, and is said to have made great improvements upon the rude invention of WHITNEY. The N. Y. World says he expects to introduce it to the great cotton fields springing up in Asia and Africa, and believes its superiority will give him a monopoly of the sale of ginning machines in that quarter of the globe. The same authority, after describing the new gin, states that Mr. EMERY has had a machine in operation in that city recently, and that the cotton was ginned beautifully. "The seeds, picked bare as grains of barley, fell out under the hopper, the sand and dirt caught in a revolving wire screen, and were deposited in another place, while the ginned cotton came out at the extremity of the machine in most beautiful flakes." We think our friend will find a good field for his enterprise in Great Britain and her Colonies, and trust his visit will prove eminently successful.

WHAT A COW HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.- The Albany Journal relates the following interesting incident, which, it truly says, should make some of the rich men blush who are subscribing their paltry fives and tens to the recruiting funds of their several localities:—" A few days since, subscriptions were set on foot in Orleans county. A farmer of moderate means contributed \$50 and a cow. Every one conceded that this was liberal; but it occurred to a friend that the cow might be turned to excellent account. Lots were to be cast for her, and 205 tickets, at \$1 each, were distributed and paid for. This, practically, brought up the farmer's subscription to \$255. But the cow was destined to do still better. The winner put her up at auction, and \$80 more were added to the fund-making the aggregate \$285. But it was deemed a pity that a cow, so thoroughly patriotic, should be sold so cheap; and the result was that \$15 were added to the purchase money-making the cow's aggregate contribution to the fund \$250, besides the \$50 from her original owner! There are a great many rich men, all over the country, who will not do half as much for the war as this cow."

CALIFORNIA CROPS, &c .- Under date of San Jose Valley, July 8th, 1862, Mr. John Hassinger writes to the Rural as follows:-"The crops in this Valley this season are very large. Some fields of wheat will average as high as sixty bushels per acre, and barley as high as one hundred bushels. The grain will be very heavy and plump. We have got to sowing our grain in this Valley very thin, not more than from thirty-five to forty pounds to the acre, in order that it may spread. I have counted as high as one hundred stalks from one root, each having a perfect head of eighty grains to the head - so you see our increase is something over ore hundred fold. Farmers, this season, have to fall back to the old method of harvesting by using the reaping and in some instances to mowing machines, the grain being too much down for the heading machines."

Mr. H. sends extracts from the San Jose Mercury of the 3d ult., one of which, among other huge things, says:-"Mr. BOTTSFORD has succeeded in raising 225 bushels of barley to the acre, on a field of ten acres, from once seeding and thrice harvesting."

"STOP MY PAPER."-We gratify the writer of the subjoined by publishing his essay entire - being sure to "follow copy" roughout, except in omitting name :

Mr D D T Moore Dear Sir I have sent two short pieces to you Mr D D T Moore Dear Sir I have sent two short piecestoyou requesting you to publish the same I have not yet seen either of them in the colums of your Paper neither have you given any reason for not doing so one was headed our Pet the other was headed What my Pig done the first that I sent you was written in Sixty one if you publish that please state when it was written now Mr Moore I want those pieces published the story of my Pig at any rate and unless you make up your mind to do so in your next you need not send another Copy of the Rural tomy address
Speedsville July 27th 62
Yours in haste —,—,—

- In reply to the above we beg respectfully to state that we have never yet "gone and went and done" so mean a thing as to publish a ridiculous or foolish thing to procure or retain a subscriber, and reckon the time for such action has not arrived - and will not so long as we can cut cord-wood or unearth potatoes for a livelihood. "This is a free country? yet, we believe, and so long as "this deponent" edits the RURAL, "pets" and "pigs" will be discussed or told about with proper discretion, and upon sufficient authority, only. Meantime, and perhaps for a longer period, the paper will he furnished at the usual rates, and the copy mailed to our modest friend discontinued when his subscription expires.

DAYY'S DEVON HERD BOOK .- The Journal of the N. Y. Ag Society says that Mr. John DAVY, the Editor of the Devon Herd Book, has just issued a circular announcing his intention of publishing the fourth volume as soon as practicable after the forthcoming trial at the world's fair. He will publish all pedgrees sent him of thorough-bred Devons, giving pedigrees (in accordance with the rules established by the New York State Agicultural Society,) for subscribers to his volume at ten shillings sterling. The volume will cost American subscribers with charges not to exceed \$3.50. He especially desires that hereever any animal has taken a premium the same should be stated, and that all lists both for bulls and heifers should be arranged, by those sending them, alphabetically, so as to save him great trouble in editing his work.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, &c. - The next Annual Fair of the Allegany Co. Ag. Society is to be held at Angelica, Sept. 23d and 24th. The officers are: President - E. F. WILLETT, Angelies. Vice P.-Robert Renwick, Belfast. Secretary - E. M. Alba, Angelica. Treasurer-J. Lockhart, Angelica. Union Ag. Society has been organized in the border towns of the counties of Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, and Madison. It is entitled the Brookfield Union Ag. Society, and will hold its first Annual Fair at Brookfield, on the 24th and 25th of Sept. The Town Fair of Columbus, Chenango Co., will be held

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

THERE seems to be an increasing taste for small blue and white flowers. The great demand of our seedsmen is for the kinds that will produce small and delicate flowers, that will bear cutting well, and are therefore suitable for small hand bouquets. For this purpose the Candytufts are excellent, the New White particularly so, while the Sweet Scented with small foliage, is very pretty. The Sweet Alyssum is one of the most valuable plants of this class. growing about a foot in height, and covering the ground if planted about a foot apart. The White Sweet Pea is rather large for the purpose, but its fragrance is unequaled, and should be grown in large quantities, for nothing will be in more general demand.

Among the small blue flowers, the Campanula speculum is desirable, which, like all we have named, is an annual, hardy, and free bloomer. Phacelia congesta is a free bloomer, of a light, bright blue, as hardy as a weed. Eutoca viscida is one of the brightest blues that can be imagined. The leaves are clean and healthy in their appearance, but a dullish green. The whole plant has a vigorous look, and grows about a foot in height. The flewers are not sufficiently abundant to suit our taste, but they are of great brilliancy, being of the deepest azure blue. One of the best, if not the best of all our small flowers, is the Whitlavia grandiflora. It cannot be called new, as it has been pretty generally grown in Europe for six or seven years: but we have seen it in this country only in a few cases. It commences blossoming in the hot-bed, or only when a few inches in height, and continues during the season, bears transplanting well, endures the hottest, dryest season, and is quite desirable.

Among all the bright blue flowers of larger size, nothing surpasses for variety and brilliancy of coloring the Delphiniums. Very few are aware of the beauty of the Dwarf Rocket Larkspur when well grown. It is certainly one of the most showy ornaments of the flower garden; but for cutting, the Branching is the most useful. It grows from two to three feet in height, the flowers are in spikes, and blue, white, pink, and variegated. The seed should be sown in the autumn, to obtain fine plants the next spring. There are several perennial varieties, of the most brilliant shades of blue, perfectly hardy. Seed for these should be sown in June, and good flowers will be produced the next season, and plants may be multiplied by dividing the roots.

Last season we obtained seeds of a novelty—Calliopsis cardaminifolia hybrida, the plant being represented as of a pyramidal.globular growth, and covered with thousands of brilliant yellow flowers. The seeds were sown in the spring of 1861, and the plants produced did not meet our just expectations; but knowing that the Coreopsis cannot be grown in perfection if the seed is sown in the spring, we waited for another trial before condemning this as unworthy of the praise it had received in Europe. This spring we were much surprised to find that every plant of last year had endured the winter, and that each was throwing up a compact mass of leaves and branches. The plants are between two and three feet in height, with a beautiful globular head really covered with flowers, like our well known Yellow Coreopsis. It has truly a beautiful habit.

Lychnis Haageana has proved exceedingly desirable. If treated like a tender annual, and plants are grown in a frame with Ten-Week-Stocks, &c., and transplanted in June, it will flower in July and continue during the season. The blossoms are almost as large as Dianthus Heddewigii, and we have them scarlet and white.

In our vegetable garden we have been testing several kinds of early cabbage, and after a trial of two seasons we are satisfied that in this climate Wheeler Imperial is the best early cabbage grown. It heads well if the soil is even tolerable, grows very rapidly, and is not as liable to injury from insects as the slow growing kinds, while for the table we have no hesitation in saying it is unsur-This is good enough if two or three plantings are made until winter cabbage is ready; but as this is some trouble, it may be followed by Winningstadt, set out at the same time. This is a good variety if the seed is true, but a good deal we see growing shows mixture very plainly:

THE TOWN GARDEN.

WE are indebted to C. B. MILLER, of the Horticultural Agency, New York, for a copy of the Town Garden, a very neat little English work, more particularly designed for the residents of that foggy and smoky city, London, over which, according to M. JULES DE PREMARY, "a vail of black crape arises every morning from the Thames, spreading over the town, and at times allows itself to be pierced with a red bullet. It rains ink also, and the Londoner fills his inkstand from the spout at his window." Although this must be taken with some allowance. being a French caricature, yet the lovers of flowers in the great city have to contend with obstacles from which we are exempt, even in our largest cities. Many of the hints contained in this work. however, are so valuable and of such general interest, that we give our readers the benefit of

WATER.—The first essential to success, our author considers a good supply of water, so that the foliage can be well washed, as often as may be necessary, and this in dusty towns, in a dry time, is nearly every evening.

RENEWAL OF THE SOIL.-Many of our city gardens are failures, solely from the nature of the soil. A garden that has been in use for a score of years, dug each season only a few inches deep, and somewhat shaded, will become pasty, and almost poisonous to plants. This must be changed by deep digging, so as to turn up the fresh subsoil, by adding good fresh loam from the country, by the use of lime, or some other available means. We have often urged this matter upon the attention of

DEAD WOOD is declared to be destructive to city gardens. It rots in the soil, and produces a fungus growth. As this is a subject somewhat new, and as we have seen the ill effects of chip manure under similar circumstances, we give a leaf from the chapter on this subject. "In the country we prize rotten wood as a capital material in peat borders, and for the culture of ferns, &c., but in damp soils, near towns, and everywhere in gardens confined by walls, dead wood is a most destructive material. Bury a tew dead sticks at the roots of a rose or lilac tree, and watch what follows—the tree will, in a few

altogether. Take it up, and examine the roots, and you will find that the dead sticks gave rise to the growth of fungus, which has covered them with white threads; these threads have taken hold of the living roots, and have utterly checked their vegetative powers, and even the soil all round them is tinged of a ghastly blue, and would poison whatever might be planted in it. I have lately seen so many instances of the pernicious effects of decaying wood, that I would never more allow a single inch of dead stick to lie about anywhere, unless I knew that these underground fungi were unknown in the neighborhood. Two winters ago, I had to remove the whole of the soil from a border 200 feet long, owing to the state it had been brought to by an old fence, the posts of which had rotted, and spread the fungi about to such an extent that entire cart-loads were removed, in which there was not a single spadeful of soil of its natural color; it was uniformly tinged with a grayish blue, and smelt powerfully of toadstools. In such stuff as that nothing will grow, and trees and shrubs rapidly contract the disease about their roots, so as to become positively rotten from the collar downwards, and all the pruning, manuring and watering that can be given them is so much labor and material wasted.

"With trees so affected, there is but one course,-to burn them. I have tried washing, scrubbing, painting their roots with lime and soot, and other plans which suggested themselves, but I never yet saw any tree or shrub that had become much contaminated with this fungus growth, recover sufficiently to be worth the labor expended on it. If touched only here and there, those parts must be cut away, and the tree planted in fresh soil; if much affected, burn it, and there end the vexation. As to the fun gus itself, it rapidly perishes on exposure to the air. It can exist only underground; therefore, a thorough exposure of the soil in which it has spread will speedily kill it, and if, on the dressing of the ground in autumn, or early in the year, a few barrow-loads of such stuff have to be taken out, it may be used to fill up hollows on lawns, or laid in heaps somewhere out of the way, for the sun to purify it,"

GARDEN WALKS .- No garden can look well without neat walks, and no walk can be neat unless well made and drained. For keeping down weeds, or rather grass, which will appear at the edges of the best constructed walks, because the earth will wash upon it from the grass, there is nothing like salt. But the making of walks is so important a matter, that we give the author's remarks entire:-'Walks should be so made as to be hard and dry all the year round, and unless well drained and with a good foundation, this is impossible. A mere surfacing of gravel on a soft bottom may do very well for summer wear, and even then will be continually broken up by worms; but during continued rains, and all through the winter, every footmark will leave a hole, and it will be impossible to traverse it without getting the feet plastered with mud. In small gardens there is no better place for a pipe-drain than under the main walk. The drain should be laid at from two to three feet deep, according to the level of the outlet. In making a walk, let the bottom be taken out and the whole of the loam removed to the depth of a foot. Then lay down six inches of whatever hard rubbish can be got-such as factory clinkers, builders' rubbish, &c., - and over this spread a layer of old mortar or lime rubbish and coal ashes, mixed together, quite to the level at which the walk is to remain. Give the whole a good rolling, and leave it to settle. If made in the autumn, the wheeling during winter-work will tend to consolidate it, and before spring will have sunk so as to allow of two or three inches gravel. With proper rolling the walk will sink the first summer so as to make another coat of gravel requisite, and if this is laid down when the garden is in its full autumn splendor, the appearance of the scene will be much improved, and a thoroughly good path insured for the winter. The plentiful use of lime, whenever it can be had cheap, is a good preventive of worms, which play sad havoc with walks imperfectly made. To keep a walk in order, let the roller be used liberally after a rain; and in spring, when weeds first make their appearance, get them out at once by hand-picking; if allowed to get strong, there is often no remedy but turning the walk and raking the weeds out from among the gravel. In small gardens it is but a little labor to clear away all the weeds by using a pointed trowel when the gravel is wet with rain, and then giving a good rolling to close up the holes.

WATERPROOF WALKS.—These are sometimes very serviceable in places subject to damp, and for walks on which there is much daily traffic in all weathers. The following instructions for their formation are given in the Floral World:- 'A layer of stones, brick-bats, shells, or clinkers, six inches deep, to form a dry bottom; a layer of chalk or lime, in the proportion of one to ten of the stones, or other foundation, and well rolled and watered, to the thickness of three inches, with a rise of two inches in the center; over this half an inch of gravel and lime, or fine chalk; water and roll well again; add oneeighth of an inch of the best colored gravel, and again roll until quite solid. Have the walk two inches wider on each side than you desire; this checks grass and weeds from encroaching, and prevents the rain-water getting to the foundation of the walk." PURCHASE OF SEEDS .- The chapter under this

head we copy in full, for nowhere is the information and advice it contains more needed:-"It costs as much trouble to grow flowers from bad seed as from good, and whoever takes the trouble should make sure of seed that will be worth it. The stuff sold at little seed-shops and corn-chandlers is generally only good enough for the birds, and all the skill in the world would be exercised in vain upon it with a view to getting good flowers. Some of the common kinds are pretty sure to be good, no matter where you get them; but asters, stocks, balsams, zinnias, and others prized for their high coloring and distinctness of habit, should be purchased at none but first-class houses. The seed of choice flowers is saved with as much care as gold dust-for it is gold dust in another form-by all the leading growers. The plants for seed are picked with the greatest care; and as the best flowers produce the least seed, and single colorless and ragged ones plenty, that which is skillfully saved is valuable to a grain, and the rubbish is valuable only in pounds and bushels. All sorts of tricks are practised upon seeds. Good seed is purchased at a fair price, and mixed with the worst to increase its quantity, so that in a packet of some hundreds there will perhaps be only half a dozen worth the trouble of culture, and you cannot know it till your trouble is nearly over and the

months, begin to languish, and at last will perish only one in fifty worth looking at. Asters, stocks and balsams have been brought to such high excellence by careful culture and skillful saving of the seed of the best flowers, that those who grow from penny and two-penny packets have no idea of the beauty of the flowers which may be secured from a pinch of first-rate seed. Asters are now to be had of the size and fullness of dahlias, and of all shades of color. Balsams the same. Stocks of the best kinds produce grand pyramids, equal to the best hyacinths, and all the leading annuals are saved in distinct colors, so that the grower is in no quandary as to what the tints will be, if the seeds come from a first-rate house, and are sown separate as received, and with tallies to distinguish them. There is an immense trade carried on in penny packets of dead or worthless seeds in London, and that is one reason why the London people are so far behindhand in the growth of flowers. As a rule, never save seed of your own growing; you can buy for sixpence what it will cost you five shillings in trouble to obtain; and there are a hundred chances against your saving a single pinch that shall be worth the paper you wrap it in."

GARDEN SEATS.

THE Garden may be aid out with care and taste, and be planted with the choicest trees and shrubs, yet if destitute of converient seats, it lacks a feature which gives an air of quiet comfort and ease to the whole scene. The garden is for pleasure and ease; it is in fact the summer parlor; and the real parlor is of no use in the summer season, where the garden is what it should be, except as a shelter from a sudden shower. Place in the garden, then, seats at all



convenient points - under the shade of the trees, and on the lawn, at points where a good view of the grounds or the surrounding country can be obtained. This we advise not only for large places, but even for small gardens of a quarter of an acre or less.

In some cases and situations it would be well to build a summer-house or arbor, with sufficient roofing to afford shade. This is particularly necessary in new places, before the trees are sufficiently grown to afford proper shade and shelter. But the more simply everything of this kind is done, the better. There should be no attempt at anything very fine. This may be well enough in some of the gardens of Europe, where everything is in keeping; but in our places, the more plain and unpretending



chair, and the other attached to a tree. A very pretty seat can be formed around even a small tree.

MAKING WINE.

WE have a good many inquiries for a method of making currant and other wine. The process is similar in all cases, no matter what the fruit may be. The black currant, we think, makes the best wine of any of our fruits, somewhat resembling port. We have already published several methods, but give the following from the last number of the Horticulturist:

"I. The currants should be fully ripe.

"2. Have everything prepared beforehand-all the currants picked and ready, as when one commences the process of making the wine he has no time to look about for materials of any kind. The work must be done speedily, and with cleanliness.

"3. Have ready a small press, a tub, a pounder, a pan to receive the juice, a measure, a dipper, a funnel, and the vessel to receive and ferment the wine.

"4. To make five gallons of wine, use twenty pounds currants, and nine pounds double refined loaf sugar, to be dissolved in some of the wine over the fire in a preserve kettle. To make a barrel of wine requires about one hundred and sixty-five pounds currants. Sixteen pounds yield one gallon of juice in a press—two and a quarter pounds sugar to each gallon of wine, which consists of current juice and water, as hereinafter described. This does not make a sweet or sirupy wine. If sweet wine is desired, it may be made at any time after the wine is fermented, by adding sugar to suit the taste. If more sugar is added than stated above, and well fermented, it adds strength and not sweet ness to the wine. If the wine is not well fermented it remains sweet, and is a sirup, not wine.

"5. Take twenty pounds currants; mash them well in the tub with a pounder; have ready a bag of light bagging; with a dipper put the pomace in the bag; lay this in the receiver, (mine is made of a half bushel measure fitted with a follower, with a wooden screw, such as is used on a carpenter's bench, but placed perpendicularly.) The bag need not be tied, only doubled over in the receiver; then press gently at first, afterward more severely; when the juice is all pressed out, strain and measure it. I find it yields five quarts. Then take the pomace from the bag; place it in the tub, and pour on it five quarts pure rain water, (hard water will not do;) pound it well, mixing with the water, and breaking such currants as did not get cracked before; then press as before. The yield will be someplants are in bloom; then you are dismayed to find thing over five quarts. Take the same pomace

from the bag; place it again in the tub; add five quarts pure rain water, (the rule is to add as much water each time as there was currant juice obtained from the first pressing;) pound this well, and press, placing the wine each time in the fermenting vessel. Having obtained all the liquid, let the vessels used be soaked in water, preparatory to cleaning. Take some of the wine to dissolve the sugar, which should be in the proportion of two and a quarter pounds to each gallon of liquid thus obtained. For twenty pounds currants the sugar required is nine pounds. When the sugar is dissolved, mix all together, and let it ferment in a moderately cool place. It is better that the fermentation should be slow; at first it will be rapid. The vessel should be full, and must not be closed tight, especially if it is a glass vessel, The carbonic acid gas evolved will break any vessel if tightly closed. A small aperture may be left for its escape. I prefer the tube bung, letting the gas escape into a cup of water. I let it ferment about six weeks.

"6. Sugar added to the wine increases its bulk or measure in the proportion of twelve pounds to one gallon. In making a barrel of wine, it is better to have a larger amount of currants on hand than a less quantity.

"7. Alcohol barrels are often used for this purpose, but are not suitable. Alcohol barrels are prepared inside with glue, which is not dissolved by it, but wine will dissolve this glue, and becomes impregnated with its flavor. The best casks are those that have been used as wine barrels, with iron hoops, and may be bought for one dollar each. Wooden hoops in a cellar, after a year or so, burst off and cause leakage.

"8. The wine, after fermentation, should be bunged up tightly and left to stand in a cool, dry place until it is clear, when it may be bottled, if intended to be used within two years. When first made, and for two years, it is a bright ruby color. In three years this color is precipitated gradually, and the wine to be had, and in some places not at all, I will give assumes a color resembling brown sherry. If kept in bottles until this deposit takes place, it is liable to be again mixed with the wine when the cork is drawn, and this makes it muddy. The Scriptural injunction, 'Look not upon the wine when it is red,' is especially applicable to current wine. This wine. carefully made, will keep without the addition of spirits, and is worthy of any prince's banquet after it is old enough to precipitate its red color, and continues good, if well kept, for the next six years."

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

W. D. GALLAGHER has recently made a report to the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, on the commercial value of Fruit Culture, from which we extract the following:

" Of course, the first question that most men will ask, when solicited to embark in horticultural pursuits, is this: Will they pay? Upon which we remark as follows:

"1. Remuneration is relative. To be considered intelligently, it must be looked at with reference to the capital invested, the amount of labor employed, and the extent of the personal supervision required. Horticultural pursuits will not 'pay' as a winning game at cards pays. They will not pay as a successful speculation in breadstuffs or provisions pays. Nor will they pay as five per cent a month on money loaned pays. Nor yet as a New York hotel or a New England manufactory pays, when those concerned in it are 'satisfied.' But that horticulture, properly pursued - not as a fancy or an amusement, but as a regular branch of agricultural labor-will pay a good interest on capital invested in it, and make a handsome remuneration for work performed, there is not the smallest room for even the smallest doubt.

"2. Examples of very great success in this business, in the United States, are by no means rare. Four or five years ago, a peach orchardist in Ohio was offered \$18,000 for the fruit on twenty acres of peach trees, while it was yet growing, and more pounds white sugar, the juice of half a lemon, three than a month before the period at which the earliest | pints of water. Boil together five minutes. When the better. Rustic work, if well made, always looks part of it would ripen. He declined the proposi- nearly cold, add the whites of three eggs well beaten well. We give specimens of rustic seats—one a tion, and realized about \$20,000 from the same with half a cup of flour, and half an ounce of self. This, however, was a most extraordinary instance of a good combination of circumstances, viz: fine fruit, a ready market, and high prices. It is one of those happy accidents which occur only once in a very long while. And, besides, four or five years of labor and care had preceded this crop, which was the first borne upon the trees.

> "3. Some vineyards near Cincinnati have, in favorable seasons, produced nearly \$1,000 per acre; but a much more common yield, one year with another, is about \$250; a sum for about which good land in the Ohio Valley, easily accessible to the best markets, may be bought, trenched, planted, (the. price of slips included,) staked, (with oak,) and cultivated to its fourth year. The fourth year brings a crop-though not a full one. Let the avails of this go for interest and contingencies, and the account will then stand thus:-Cost of a bearing vineyard per acre, \$250; value of crop, fifth year, \$250. Account balanced, (capital, interest, and expenditures for labor being repaid,) and closed. Within the succeeding five years, the equivalent of four crops may be counted upon. This is equal to \$1,000, which, divided by five, gives \$200 per year as the product per acre. This looks a good deal better than growing twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, or ten barrels of corn. In Washington Co., Ohio, snug little fortunes have been made in raising one single kind of apple, (the small Romanite,) and shipping it southwest for the supply of New Orleans. Strawberry growers near Philadelphia have often pocketed \$500 to \$800 per acre for that delicious fruit. And a plantation of three acres of raspberries on the Hudson river, is stated to have yielded as high as \$1,500 in a single year."

Inquiries and Answers.

WILLOW FOR HEDGES.—Will some reader of the RURAL give information in regard to the Gray Willow—its merits and demerits—for live fences, timber, belts, shade trees, &c., as tree peddlers are now canvassing this part of the country, recommending it as an eighth wonder, for the above named purposes? Will some of our Lee county friends, where the thing is reported as visible, enlighten us, and oblige—KANE Co., LLL., July, 1862.

STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, &c.— Is Peabody's Hautbois strawberry a perfect plant—that is, does it bear of itself without being mixed with other varieties? Do you consider hog manure adapted to strawberries and raspberries? Is the Dorchester blackberry equal to the Lawton for general cultivation?—H. J. Fulton, 1862.

Peabody has perfect flowers. Hog manure we would prefer to have composted before applying in large quantities.

Indeed, we are satisfied a good compost is much better than fresh manure of any kind for strawherries. The Dorchester is of better quality than the Lawton, but is not very generally grown in this section. We have specimens here that are producing wonderful crops, and have done so for many years.

Growing P.zonies from Seed.—I should like very much to know how to procure Pzeonies from the seed—that is, how to save the seed, and what time to plant them, &c. † At some convenient season will you be kind enough to tell us through our friend, the Ruralf—Herbert, Bristol, R. I.

We would gather and plant the seed as soon as ripe, in a well prepared bed, covering about half an inch. It will take four or five years to obtain flowers from seed. The better way for an amateur would be to obtain plants in the autumn,

TRIOMPHE DE GAND STRAWBERRY.— Will you inform me through the columns of your valued paper whether the Triomphe de Gand strawberry is calculated to do well by itself, or whether it needs a fertilizer; and if so, what is best?—Subscriber, Auburn, 1862.

f some of the well known good varieties, from the nurseries.

The Triomphe needs no fertilizer.

Korticultural Aotes.

CHERRIES-PRODUCTIVENESS .-- Among the many evidences we have received of the unusual productiveness of the cherry trees the present season, one of the most remarkable was a ranch of the Black Mazzard variety, five inches in length and bearing 140 specimens. For this we are indebted to THOMAS PRIEST, of Webster, N. Y.

QUINCES FOR THE TEA TABLE .- Bake ripe quinces thoroughly, and when cold, strip off the skins, place them in a glass dish, and sprinkle them with white sugar, and serve them with cream. They make a fine-looking dish for the tea table, and a more luscious and inexpensive one than the same fruit made into sweetmeats.

Pomestic Gconomy.

A PERMANENT BLACK.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-I find, in your issue of July 19th, in the Domestic Economy column, a reply to the inquiry of a correspondent in regard to coloring a permanent black. The recipe given is a good one; but as the walnut shucks are not always one which I have practiced for years in a woolen factory. My mode is as follows:

Dissolve six ounces sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in a kettle of water heated to nearly a boiling point; then run in your yarn, cloth, or flannel, 45 minutes; take out and rinse well in cold water; empty your kettle, put in fresh water, add three pounds of logwood and a half pound of madder, boil well, cool with a little cold water, run in your goods one hour; then cool, boil your dye well, and run in one hour more. If too blue, add a little madder; if too brown, add more logwood; run in again, and you will have a good black that will neither fade

The above is for ten pounds of yarn, ten yards of fulled cloth, or fifteen yards of flannel. Wash well before and after coloring. The above coloring matter can be procured at any country store. Liberty, Tioga Co., Pa., 1862.

How to Make Cider Wine.-J. H. Keck, of Macon Co., Ill., gives the following method in the Country Gentleman:—Take pure cider, made from sound, ripe apples, as it runs from the press, put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, fill it up within two gallons of being full, with clean cider; put the cask into a cool place, leaving the bung out for fortyeight hours; then put in the bung with a small vent,. until fermentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight; and in one year it will be fit for use. This winerequires no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees the better. This wine is almost equal to grape wine, when rightly managed.

CREAM BEER .- As the warm weather is upon us, we begin to think of refreshing drinks. I have a famed recipe, which I give. It is an effervescing drink, but far pleasanter than soda water, inasmuch as you do not have to drink for your life in order to get your money's worth. The effervescence is much more slow. Two ounces of tartaric acid, two essence of wintergreen. Bottle, and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonfuls of this sirup for a tumbler of water, and add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of soda.—Selected.

HARD TIMES PUDDING .- I saw in a late RURAL a recipe for "Hard Times Pudding." I will give you mine, which I know to be excellent for farmers' dinner, if not for city folks:-Take one quart of sour milk, three spoonfuls of cream, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, any kind of dried fruit, stir in flour as thick as can be stirred handily, take a piece of cloth, wet it and put the mixture upon it and tie it up, leaving ample room to rise. Have a pot of boiling water, put it in and boil one hour. Do not lift the lid, nor let it stop boiling. To be eaten with sugar and cream, or butter and sugar, or sour sauce.-LILLIAN, Keene, Ionia Co., Mich.

DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING THE TEETH.—Brush the teeth well, both inside and out, every night and morning, with a moderately hard brush, constructed with three rows of bristles, standing so far apart that the elasticity of the hair may have its full play. Do not confine its operation to simply moving the brush across the faces of the teeth from side to side, but give it a rotary, and, as far as possible, a vertical direction, so that the bristles may spring in between the teeth, and free them from the particles of food, and the incipient deposits from the secretion of the tartar glands.—Dental Mirror.

RECIPE FOR CURRANT LEATHER. -Strain the currants, and spread the juice thinly on earthen plates. As it dries, add fresh juice, until about the thickness of leather. Dry in a hot sun or stove. Great care should be taken that it is not in the least burned. A small piece added to a tumbler of water makes a cooling and delightful beverage. The above described article is recommended as a useful preparation to be sent for use in the camp and hospitals.—Selected.

GREEN CORN PUDDING. - Take one and a half dozen ears of green corn, split the kernels lengthwise of the ear, with a sharp knife; then, with a case-knife, scrape the corn from the cob, leaving the hulls on the cob; mix it with three to four quarts of rich, sweet milk; add four eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, salt to the taste; bake it three hours; to be eaten hot, with butter.

RAISINS-TOMATO FIGS.-Will some of the RURAL readers please to give a recipe for making grape raisins, in the bunch; also a recipe for making temato figs, and oblige—E. E. K., Naples, Ill., 1862.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Pepartment.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] GO THOU TO DREAM-LAND,

BY MARIA M. JONES.

Go thou to dream-land, weary one, and rest, Too long hath brooding care thy heart oppressed: Go thou to rest-you shining moon will keep A safely vigil o'er thy loved one's sleep.

Thine eyes are dimmed with sorrow's falling tear, Thy heart beats wildly 'neath some thrilling fear: Go lay thyself in slumber's sweet embrace, And sweet repose away each care shall chase

Thou must not weep, it will not call him back-Thy tears but show that thou true faith dost lack. God gave to thee thy child; 'twas His to take— Twas His the tender cord of life to break.

Go thou to rest, and in sweet dreams thou'lt see Once more his cherished image by thy knee. And press him to thy bosom, as of old, And hear that merry laugh, nor deem him cold.

Mourn not that in his childhood's vernal hour He faded like a summer's fragrant flower; For aye, earth's fairest flowers all must die, E'en while the landscape's fairest to the eye

Look upward-kneel-let pure prayers arise To waft his infant spirit to the skies; Twill soothe thy agitation, calm thy grief, And 'mid thy desolation give relief.

Weep not, but humbly say "Gop's will be done"-He to His breast will fold thy little one. 'Tis safer there than if 'twas with thee here ; Then to thy SAVIOR'S cross in haste draw near

Go thou to dream-land, softly close the eye Night's shadowy cone sweeps calmly, swiftly by; Go thou to dream-land, that with the dawn of r Sweet peace to thee may on its wings be borne. Detroit, Michigan, 1862.

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

"Blessed be the old farm-house garret."

Ir there is a woman or girl-men are known to be prosy-who cannot get up some kind of sentiment when she finds herself at the top of the last flight of stairs, the garret door open, and her eyes resting on its "worn-outs" and "cast-offs," its broken chairs, cumbersome chests and lame tables, then is that one sadly in need of "lessons from the muses." Just stand in the door-way, and take a "bird's-eye view" of our garret.

There, at the south end, is its one window, and the dim light coming through the cracked panes serves a double purpose, softening some of the rough points of the dilapidated furniture, and showing to matronly eyes the inch-deep dust which has found a resting place thereon. There is a stained and weather-beaten newspaper hanging by one corner over said window, and well do I remember the flaxen-haired maiden who pinned it there for a "curtain," when, in years agone, she "kept house" in the corner beside it. She is "not at home" now, dear reader; perhaps she has gone from the sweet dream-land that her heart found here, to the more sober realms of womanhood. If so, she may not come back soon, and we will take the liberty of viewing the premises.

Here is the rough cupboard in which her precious broken china was kept, empty now, and some sacrilegious "nibbler" has partly demolished the bits of verse, prose and pictures which made it a literary as well as a dish receptacle. Just under the window stands the "old cradle." The baby clung to it as long as the rockers staid on; they are gone now, and she is rocking on the rougher life-tide, it may be with as fair a chance of "tipping over" as she ever had in the old wooden craft she has for-

There is little else that seems worthy of notice, but that old red chest may, notwithstanding its uncouth and unromantic appearance, contain something which will pay us for the trouble of opening it. What a cavernous concern, and what a bottomless "till." The sight of it brings the memory of a "riddle" which we school-girls used to tell, something about a mill with a chest in it, which chest contained a till, the till a cup, and the cup a drop. The answer was "heart's blood." I fancy that this till can hardly contain as dark a drop, or as great a medley of good and evil, sadness and gladness, as finds its way into the heart-till of human

Now, if there is not "one of the bonnets." wonder if ever a rosy, blooming face was set in its capacious frame. Our ancestors must have believed that the beauty of a jewel did not depend on its setting, or there really was no beauty; and I doubt that as a reason; for if you and I, friend, keep as womanly faces as we see within our grandmothers' cap-borders, after the adjective "old" is applied to us, we may "think ourselves well off;" and between you and me. I'm not sure that the bee-hive bonnets and narrow skirts in this old chest are any less becoming than the scoop-shovels and hogsheads of the present day. But here we are, almost at the bottom of the chest, and not one faded manuscript, lock of hair, or antique bracelet have we found, on which to feed romance. Facts must have been the food of the mind at the time-there! what is that? It would be hard telling what it used to be called, I think, but it must have served in the capacity of a "what-not," for what is not in it? Here is a battered snuff-box, redolent still of the "real Scotch," and the pictured damsel on the cover gives evidence that her head has been "tapped" by fingers which perhaps were too liberal in conveying "pinches" to living heads; a pair of iron-bowed spectacles, a well-thumbed hymn book, a steel thimble, a paper of "rhubarb," ah! and a pair of red "baby-shoes," worn at the toes, and showing the shape of the plump, restless foot, which, doubtless, the mother used to declare was "into all sorts of mischief." There is a white paper in one; oh! that golden curl; no one need ask more of the way those feet have gone, or of the brow that the curl once shaded. The musical patter of the one sounded down a short pathway, and hushed at the portals of the grave; the pure whiteness of the other was sullied by the dust, and faded by the darkness within those portals.

"Almost night," says the last lingering sunbeam, and we have imperative duties, but a parting word, reader, notwithstanding. If you possess a garret so far skyward that you seldom visit it, take some of these bright afternoons, when the sun cannot help sending in a little light to help you in your explorations, and look over-not forgetting that you are to leave them in as good, or a little better, order than you found them-the rough tables and chairs, cradles and settles, which were once your mother's or grandmother's "household gods." And as you look at them, let your thoughts come from them and live talker as the book of a dead writer.

the past to the present, and give to a thankful heart an appreciating sense of the blessings which, but for the labor of those who first possessed them, would never have been yours. Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1862.

TO AUNT BETSEY.

DEAR RURAL: - With the permission of "the editor," I wish to ask Aunt Betsey, or some other good old lady who belongs to the RURAL family, a few questions. In the first place, I want to say that it's all about matrimony, so maiden ladies need not answer, for experience is the best teacher, or something like that, my old copy book used to say. Now, I am a farmer's daughter, how old I shan't tell, but I very much want to know the proper requisites for a good farmer's wife. That is, how old must she be?-how much must she know?-and how much mustn't she know? What particular branches of domestic science must she excel in? Should she know all about out-door work, or should she keep by her domestic affairs, not leaving them even in thought? One thing I do know about it,that she should be perfectly competent to take all sorts of care of children, and I believe I'm competent in that line, for I can recall some seven or eight sisterly charges that I have aided in reaching an independent state.

I don't know, though, as I am particular about a farmer's wife's qualifications, for may be I shan't marry a farmer. Who knows? I don't, I'm sure, for I'm not engaged, nor have I any prospect of that order. But, auntie, you see, I was thinking, the other day, that almost all our young men, farmers boys, have gone to the war, and as many as live to return will probably want to settle,—that's the term, isn't it?-and, as a matter of course, they will want good wives. Where will they get them? Certainly not among the "young ladies of the land, if they are all like those around where I live, for precious few of the married couples seem to live pleasantly, and I believe it's the fault of their wives; at least a good share of it. We farmers' girls have a good preparatory time now. We might, if we knew how to go to work, make ourselves a prize worth getting, every one of us, and then we wouldn't be obliged to set our caps so much, and consequently maiden aunts wouldn't have so much to talk about, and—well, I think the world would be better off.

Now, auntie, just answer these few questions, won't you? If you will, may be future generations will call you blessed. I'm sure I will try and do as you direct me. How many others will join me in this? I think and believe it will do just as much good to make ourselves fit for good wives as to join a Woman's Rights Convention, or a Ladies' Reform Dress Society, and it will be a great deal more modest, and better suited to our proper place in society.

Somewhere, July, 1862.

ETYMOLOGY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WALKING leisurely through one of the streets of Boston, a lady swept by me and swept her dress under my feet. The consequence was that I trod upon it, and the consequence was that the dress gave way. I was hastening to make an apology, but the lady sailed off in anger and would not hear it. The line in Homer, as Pope renders him, came into my mind:

"Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground." Thereupon the way opened into a curious field of etymology. The proud dames of Rome, as well as Greece, must also have swept the ground with their garments. For we have vestis, a garment, and from this vestigia a track or trail—then vestigo and investigo, to follow on the track, and by metaphor, to track out a thing with the mind. Not all in vain, then, is this sweeping the ground with long dresses, for it has enlarged our vocabulary, giving us vestige, to investigate, and investigation. English ladies of the olden time indicated their rank by the length of their garments. But they did not trail them upon the ground. Queen Elizabeth, if we remember ent is passing away, the future unfolding. Where rightly, employed six maids of honor to hold up the there is not moral progress, there is moral deterioratrail of her royal robes. Their vestments did not tion; there is no safety but in an unceasing endeavor make vestiges, like those of Grecian, Roman, and American ladies. None can dispute the queenly gracefulness of these expanded skirts which "sweep the ground." We hope American ladies will not be laughed out of a fashion which conduces to grace. health, and comfort, and which pleads ancient precedent in its favor. We only put in an apology for the awkwardness of gentlemen, who must sometimes choose between treading upon them and nowhere.—Monthly Religious Magazine.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.

I DON'T suppose there's a happier little woman in the State than me. I should like to see her, if there is. I go over home pretty often; and Aunt Miray makes just as much of my baby - I've named him John — as mother does; and that's enough to ruin any child that wasn't a cherub born. And Miss Mimy always has a blottle of some new nostrum of her own stilling every time she sees any of us; we've got enough to swim a ship, on the top shelf of the pantry to-day, if it was all put together. As for Stephen, there he comes now through the huckleberry pasture, with the baby on his arm: he seems to think there never was a baby before; and sometimes-Stephen's such a homebody — I'm tempted to think that maybe I've marriad my own shadow, after all. However I wouldn't have it other than it is. Lurindy, she lives at home the most of the time; and once in a while, when Stephen and mother and I and she are all together, and as gay as larks, and the baby is creeping round, swallowing pins and hooks and eyes as if they were blueberries, and the fire is burning, and the kettle singing, and the hearth swept clean, it seems as if heaven had actually come down, or we'd all gone up without waiting for our robes; it seems as if it was altogether too much happiness for one family. And I've made Stephen take a paper on purpose to watch the ship-news; for John sails captain of a fruiter to the Mediterranean, and, sure enough, its little gilt figurehead that goes dipping in the foam is nothing else than the Sister of Charity. - Atlantic Monthly.

THE following is meant to be a companion piece to the well-known evening prayer for children, beginning, "Now I lay me down to sleep," &c.:

"Now I rise from off my bed. I pray the Lord for daily bread; Keep me from sinful thought and deed; Be with my steps in hour of need: And make my soul, if thou dost take, All clean and pure for Jesus' sake,"

PITY it were not as easy to shut the mouth of

Choice Miscellany.

AFTER THE COWS.

EVENING is creeping slowly on, The shadows engthen fast, The cool, fresh western breezes Are flitting scftly past; And in the upland pastures The cow bell linkles shrill, Upon the orclard hill.

Across the verdent hill top And through the valley shade After the cows it sunsel Go forth a lad and maid: Her blue eyes sick for daisies, His dark eyes seek her face, That glowing revelation Of perfect girish grace.

Shadow is over the forest, Grim are the noorland fells; Gossamer fairie: wander Forth from their elfin cells. Up the lane to the milk yard, Moonlight crowning their brows. Come back thelad and maiden, Driving the lazy cows.

[Written for Acore's Rural New-Yorker.] FIRESIDE AFFECTIONS.

THE man who sits dwn in a virtuous home. however humble, in which his own industry enables him to breathe the atmosphere of independence, and his wife's management to enjoy cleanliness and comfort, has a vast scope for the creation of happiness. The minds of his children-of his wife-his own mind, are so many microcosms, which only ask to be inquired into and developed to reveal hoards of wealth which nav be coined into current enjoyment. We are eve too little sensible of the good immediately within our grasp; too ready to cavil at difficulties, and to declare them impossibilities. A great man once said there were no such things as impossibilities, and as all proverbs have their foundation in practical truth, this idea may receive confirmation from the common phrase, Where there is a will here is a way." It is certain that the difference between what zeal and energy will accomplish with small means, compared with what power ill or feebly applied will long leave unachieved, is most astounding. Few are there who have not to reproach themselves with supineness, or a prodigil waste of time and resources; few who, when they look back upon the field of past experience, but feel how barren they have left the track which might have been richly cultivated. Let us instantly reform. The present be rich in fruit; delicious to the spirit of review, and yielding good seed for the progressive path before us.

The traveler rarely begins with his own country; and, in like manner, the searcher after enjoyment too often looks beyond home. Too late in life's journey, when little of either strength or time remains, this is regretted. In the case of home, the early neglect is usually irretrievable, where, we may be certain, if flowers are not cultivated, weeds will spring—where the violet and the rose might have charmed our senses, the nettle and nightshade will offend them. FENELON was accustomed to say, "I love my family better than myself, my country better than my family, and mankind better than my country: for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon, and more a man than a Frenchman." This is an instance of reasoning more beautiful in theory than reducible to practice. I should be satisfied with the man who proceeded almost inverselv. and invested his funds in the domestic treasury. There once established, and yielding interest, he may immediately enjoy and dispense at will.

Many spirits are moving on the stream of society, and the rising waters are attesting their influence. Every moment bears the seed of change—the presat improvement. The woman who does not help to build a husband's fortune, assists to pull it down; the union that is not marked by moral progress, proceeds and closes in moral misery. The arrears of the domestic duties make a dread account; and heaven help the moral bankrupt before whom they are laid! We are not apt to place a sufficient value on the good in possession, or sufficiently to use or economize the means of happiness. Did we look into ourselves and our position, each would find much lying dormant that might be available for enjoying and dispensing good. To none does this remark apply more than to wives and mothers. The woman who holds in her own right, moral worth, sweetness of temper, and kindness, is an heiress endowed by God. Hers is the holy power to sustain the good man, restrain the wandering, and reclaim the bad. As a mother, who may place limits to her power or to the range which the spirit of good she implants may take? "The life of every being is a well-spring of a stream, whose small beginnings are indeed plain to all, but whose ulterior course or destination, as it winds through the expanse of infinite years, only the Omniscient can discern." EUGENIE A. BRINTON.

Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yerker.] DREAMS.

DREAMS! What are they? Whence come they? In what softly tinted Paradise are our weary feet stayed, when sleep shuts from our vision the actual life beyond our chamber door? Bright skies, sweet flowers, and balmy airs, make the beautiful dreamland a medium between the world that is ours and the heaven whose golden streets all, even the most reckless, hope some day to tread. Dear forms and bright faces make glad those pleasant ways, and loving voices whisper words that send the life-blood more quickly through the earth-chilled veins.-Hearts long estranged, long dead in coldness and indifference, again heat fondly against our own. Death, the dark destroyer, holdeth no sway here. We meet again the kindly pressure of lips long since cold and still; and fingers, amid whose motionless folds the earth-worm hath nestled many a year, close gently in the loving clasp of other days. What matter though the storm cloud lower heavily without? its shadow can not dim our ideal sky. What matter though the garment but now laid aside has pressed wearily above a heart fainting beneath the trials of earth? there, at least, is a respite from pain - a sweet foreshadowing of the rest prepared for all, in the "house eternal in the

Turn, earth-worn wanderer, and rest thee in the cloudless bowers of sunny dream-land; lie down amid its thornless roses, and beneath the shadow of its vine and fig tree; refresh thy dust-stained feet in its crystal fountains; and hold pleasant converse with the dear ones of whom the outer world has said, "The places that once knew them shall know them no more, forever."

There is care and sorrow enough, in this world of ours, at best, and our paths may not always lie in in pleasant places. Clouds will lower, friends will fail us, and the rose-tinted imagery of our waking hours give place to stern reality. Only in sleep do the blest anticipations of early youth come back to us in all their native force—those hours when no somber thoughts of the morrow disturbed the pleasures of to-day, and, sleeping or waking, life was one sweet dream of trust and sunshine.

Wise men have advanced many theories intended to explain the mysteries of the life still going on in that sleep which, outwardly, is so like to the last dreamless rest, but none with which they satisfy even themselves; and the same impenetrable vail which hides from our earth-weakened vision the hidden spring of what to common observation seem the most trifling features of life, overshadows with its dimness the entrance to the beautiful dreamland. We know that memory, with her willing fingers, traces the gentle characters of the dead past anew, and the life which has gone from us returns again in all its early freshness and beauty; we know that scenes and forms of which our waking vision has had no cognizance, people our ideal world; yet, when we seek to solve the mystery of their coming and going, we pause in dismay at our own inability.

Is it not thus with all that constitutes our entire life? The slight knowledge which we do possess serves but to make our weakness more apparent, and we learn, from that very weakness, to bow in humility before the Power to whom the mysteries of human life are as the pages of an open book. CLARA.

Alden, N. Y., 1862.

A SKYLARK PREACHING A SERMON.

THERE is no such thing as a song bird natural to Australia; there are birds who chatter, birds who shrick, but no birds that sing. Well, there was a young man who went out from England as a gold digger, and was lucky enough to make some money, and prudent enough to keep it. He opened a "store"—a kind of rough shop where everything from candles to coffins were sold-a place called "the Ovens," a celebrated gold field, about 200 miles from Melbourne. Still continuing to prosper, he, like a dutiful son, wrote home to his father and mother to come out to him and bring with them a lark. So a lark was procured, and in due time the will become the future; et us resolve that it shall | old folks and their feathered charge took a ship and departed from England. The old man, however, took the voyage so much to heart that he died; but the old woman and the lark landed in sound health at Melbourne, and were speedily forwarded to Mr. Wilson's store at "the Ovens."

It was on Thursday when they arrived, and the next morning the lark was hung outside the tent, and at once commenced piping up. The effect was electric. Sturdy diggers-big men with hairy faces and great brown hands-paused in the midst of their work and listened reverently. Drunken, brutal diggers, left unfinished the blasphemous sentence, and looked bewildered and ashamed. Far and near the news spread like lightning-"Have you heard the lark?" "Is it true, mate, that there is a real English lark up at Jack Wilson's." So it went on for three days, and then came Sunday morning. Such a sight had not been seen since the first spadeful of golden earth had been turned! From every quarter-east, west, north, and south, from far hills, and from creeks twenty miles awaycame a steady concourse of great rough Englishmen, all brushed and washed, as decent as possible. The movement was by no means preconcerted, as was evident from the half ashamed expression of every man's face. There they were, however, and their errand was to hear the lark! Nor were they disappointed. There, perched in his wood and iron pulpit, was the little minister; and, as though aware of the importance of the task before him, he plumed his crest, and lifting up his voice, sung them a sermon.

It was a wonderful sight to see that three or four hundred men; some reclining on the ground; some sitting with their arms on their knees, and their heads on their hands; some leaning against the trees with their eyes closed, so that they might the better fancy themselves at home and in the midst of English cornfields once more; but sitting, standing, or lying, all were equally quiet and attentive; and when, after an hour's steady preaching, the lark left off, his audience slowly moved off, a little lowspirited, perhaps, but on the whole much happier than when they came. - Beeton's Home Pets.

A GOOD EDITOR.

MANY people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the industry and talents of its editor by the quantity of the editorial matter which it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily, columns of words -- words, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the labor and toil of such a man, who displays his leaded matter never so largely, to that imposed on the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of responsibilities and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows on a suit, or a humane physician on a patient, without regard to show or display? Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care is the time employed in selecting far more important matter, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else, and that we know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper-its tone-its temper-its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its dignity-its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time or room to write at all .- Exchange.

A man should have an aim in his conversation, but not take aim like a duellist.

Sabbath Musings.

THE THREE ROBES.

BY MISS A. J. DICKINSON.

I saw a light at the window pane On a calm and starry night, And I knew there were busy fingers there, Making a robe so white. And I knew that their hearts were light and gay As they sewed the adornings fair, And I knew that they had carefully laid away A beautiful wreath they had twined that day, To tie on her pale brown hair; And knew they had folded a snowy vail

To clasp on her marble brow; For the one that she loved by her side would stand And utter the solemn vow. I saw a light at the window pane

When the wind went sobbing by, And cold and fitful drifts of rain Fell from the weeping sky. And not a star from its home looked down On the dwellings of men below; And the pale moon shrank from the fearful frown And hid its face in the trailing gown Of the clouds, in her grief and woe; And I knew there were busy fingers there

Sewing a robe so white; And a snowy wreath for her pale brown hair, Bedewed with the tears of those watchers fair, They had twined by that midnight light. Away, above, where the sweet-faced stars

Are singing creation's hymn, There shineth a glory so pure and bright That the light of the sun is dim. There I see a concourse of angels fair Preparing a robe so white Gemming a crown for the pale brown hair Of a beautiful maiden awaiting there To be crowned an angel bright. Then I knew that one home in this world of ours Had witnessed a sad farewell, And I knew that the angels had welco

FILL YOUR OWN PLACE.

In their beautiful home to dwell.

It takes all sorts of characters to complete this world-drama, and somebody must act them. In other words, I believe that every man was made on purpose; that every man has his place in the world; and that he was made specially for that place. It is only by earnestly filling that place that he fulfills his destiny, and answers the end for which God created him. Confusion and disappointment only arise from our efforts to get into some other place than the one for which we were intended. The range of our choice is limited by the character and the faculties God has given us, and the circumstances by which he has surrounded us, and which have modified that character and developed those faculties. Each man is created with certain possibilities, which determine the direction he must go, and the height to which he may rise. We need not, therefore, remain in doubt as to our duty. Our path lies so plainly marked out for us, that it is easy for us to find it if we choose. Our work is so near us, that we need not seek long for it, if we have willing hearts and willing hands to do it.

> Ne man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him; there is always work, And tools to work withal, for those who will.

The same power that created you and trained you for your work, has brought that work to you. Do not go out of your way to seek for something grand and imposing to do, but take up at once the simplest and plainest duty that lies before you, and you will not go wrong. Do not stand waiting for signs and wonders to reveal to you what God would have you do, but listen to the voices within you and around you calling you to work. Trust those voices, and have faith in humble things; then God will seek you, and light and strength be given to you as your path opens wider and higher before your advancing footsteps. I believe God calls men to humble duties as well as great ones, for to him all duty is equally great; and woe be unto him who disregards that call. We are willing to recognize this call to the ministry, then why not to the other pursuits of life? Is preaching the gospel the only duty that God recognizes? It is because we wait for God to manifest himself in the lightning and the thunder, that we fail to hear His voice in our hearts, and in the indication of circumstances about us, and thus go astray, groping our way blindly, and stumbling on through life in darkness and doubt. No man ever accomplished much who had not this idea of a vocation, who did not feel that he was called of God to do that very thing.—Prof. Wilson.

THE PERSONAL LEAD OF CHRIST.

HERE is the beauty and glory of Christ, as a Redeemer and Savior of lost man, that he goes before, and never behind his flock. He begins with infancy, that he may show a grace for childhood. He is made under the law, and carefully fulfills all righteousness there, that he may sanctify the law to us, and make it honorable. He goes before us in the bearing of temptations, that we may bear them after him, being tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin. He taught us forgiveness by forgiving himself his enemies. He went before us in the loss of all things, that we might be able to follow, in the renouncing of the world and its dominion. The works of love that he requires of us, in words, are preceded and illustrated by real deeds of leve, to which he gave up all his mighty powers from day to day. He bore the cross himself that he commanded us to take up and bear after him. Requiring us to hate even life for the gospel's sake, he went before us in dying for the gospel; suffering a death most bitter at the hands of his enemies, exasperated only by his goodness, and that, when at a word, he might have called to his aid whole legions of angels, and driven them out of the world. And then he went before us in the bursting of the grave, and the resurrection from it; becoming, in his own person, the first fruits of them that slept. And finally, he ascended and passed within the vail before us, as our forerunner, whom we are to follow even there. In all which he is our shepherd, going before us, and never behind; calling, but never driving; bearing all the losses he calls us to bear; meeting all the dangers, suffering all the cruelties and pains which it is given us to suffer, and drawing us to follow where he leads.-Bushnell.

God is no respecter of persons. He wills all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the

IT is not talking, but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.-John Mason.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Educator.

NEW YORK TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

ONE of the largest, most harmonious and interesting conventions ever held by the New York State Teachers' Association, closed in this city with the 31st ult. We would be pleased to present a full record of the proceedings, but the pressure on our columns forbids more than mere mention of the important features which marked the session.

The exercises of the occasion were opened by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Pease, of this city. A choir of teachers, under the leadership of M. D. Rowley, next sang an anthem. Alfred G. Mudge, Esq., was then introduced, who gave the welcoming address to the teachers of the State.

The President, Mr. Cruikshank, responded very happily on the part of the teachers of the State. He highly complimented the city of Rochester upon the advanced rank she occupied in educational reform and progress. He then delivered the Annual Ad-

Mr. Henry Howe, of Canandaigua, read a very interesting Essay upon the Progress of Educational Science in this country.

In the afternoon Prof. Charlton T. Lewis, A. M. of the Troy University, delivered an address upon Waste in Education. Prof. L. presented his views upon the waste of opportunity and power of education, in elegant, strong and forcible language. He thought the great central idea of education was economy of time, energy, and opportunity. God and Nature were the great educators. To obtain his highest proficiency and intellectual development, man must be self-educated, self-developed, by his own intellectual power. His intellect must be aggressive, extending continually outward. He would thus grow to be a living compendium of all knowledge.

With the evening came an address by the Rev. E. B. Fairfield, President of Hillsdale College, Michigan. Subject-Radicalism. The manner of handling this topic by Prof. F. was decidedly original and racy. He made many sharp and cutting hits at the different creeds and systems of the theology of the day, and was particularly severe on the "cast iron machinery of conservatism." He struck out vigorously with heavy blows, hitting every species of error, opinion, and custom, that savored of a narrow conservatism, or of a bigoted prejudice.

The business of the second day opened with the presentation of the report on Compensation of Female Teachers. The report argued that female teachers should not receive equal compensation with males. Upon man was thrown all the care and labor of the support of a family, and he was also subjected to a thousand calls from society which women never felt, although her wages were inadequate, and not a fair equivalent for her services. Yet there could be no just equalization of compensation if the two sexes came in competition. The following were the resolutions accompanying the report:

Resolved, That the compensation now paid female teachers is not a fair equivalent for the value of the services rendered, and should be materially

Resolved, That in the present organization of Society it is neither practical nor just to make the compensation of the two sexes equal, where the labor comes in competition.

After a lively discussion the resolutions were adopted.

The afternoon session was passed in discussing the topics suggested by the address of Prof. Lewis, the question of Object Teaching, and in listening to an address upon "Intellectual Development," by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, of New York city.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Hosmore, of Buffalo, delivered an address-his subject:-"The Ideal of Education." Dr. H. handled his subject with rare ability and power, exhibiting great research and profound thought. The discourse was interesting, and clothed with chaste and elegant language. He thought the teacher had an honorble and a noble profession. He gave the teachers some round and practical advice, which cannot fail to be a benefit to those who follow the vocation.

The proceedings of the third day were opened in the customary manner, after which

The President announced the names of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year, as follows:-John J. Anderson, New York; J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn; S. B. Woolworth, Albany; Joseph E. King, E. J. Hamilton, S. W. Clark, F. B. Francis Samuel Slade

The following are the Board of Editors of the New York Teacher for the ensuing year: -J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn; N. A. Caulkins, New York; J. S. Anderson, New York; D. H. Cochrane, Albany; M. W. Reid, Newburg; William F. Phelps, Trenton, New Jersey; J. B. Beale, Rochester; Benjamin Edson, Albany; George H. Stowits, Buffalo; W. W. Raymond, Skaneateles; J. W. Baker, Lock-

Mr. Barringer, of Troy, with a few remarks, offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report at the next annual meeting, what parents are doing in the great work of educating their children, and also the best means of bringing them to the full discharge of their duty in this work. Adopted.

Mr. Bulkley, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following from Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey:

Whereas, It has been assumed that the number of females in attendance upon some of our higher grades of schools is greatly in excess of males; and whereas, this fact is further assumed to be a great

evil; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts of the case and report thereon, as well as upon the appropriate remedy for the evil, should such be found to exist.

The resolution was discussed at some length and adopted.

The President next introduced Dr. H. B. Wilbur, Superintendent of the New York Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse. Dr. Wilbur's subject was "Human Physiology and the Education of Idiots." His address was a highly finished scientific production, and many portions of it were very interesting. His reference to the education of idiots, and the peculiar methods of instruction necessary for this unfortunate class of beings, exhibited a thorough familiarity with his subject, and a close acquaintance with the mysterious relations between mind and matter.

Mr. Barringer, of Troy, offered the following reso-

lution: Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed

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The report of the Treasurer was next presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Anderson, of New York, then presented the follow-

ing ticket: President—E. C. Pomeroy, of Buffalo.

Vice-Presidents-William N. Barringer, of Troy; Henry Fowler, of Auburn; Edward Webster, of Rochester; E. S. Adams, of Brooklyn.

Corresponding Secretary-James Cruikshank, of Albany. Recording Secretaries-M. M. Merrill, of Naples;

Wm. T. Graff, of New York.

Treasurer-J. W. Cole, of Troy. The ticket reported by the Committee was elected inanimously.

The Committee on location then reported that they had selected Troy as the next place for the annual meeting, and the time, the last Tuesday in

Mr. Cole, who was elected Treasurer, peremptorily refused to serve, and tendered his resignation. Mr. Edson, of Albany, was then elected Treasurer.

After the passage of several resolutions of a complimentary character, the evening was spent by the teachers in a social manner, at the Hall of Eastman's Commercial College, and at Corinthian Hall. in hearing voluntary addresses, and listening to songs from Prof. Black and James G. Clark, Esq., adjourning about 10 o'clock - all seeming much gratified and benefited by their three day's sojourn in the "Flour City" and the goodly mental feasis provided during the Convention.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] METHODS OF INSTRUCTION ILLUSTRATED.

Some little time since, the writer presented a few thoughts in the columns of the RUBAL on the subject of Teaching, dwelling particularly upon that part of the subject which relates to the different methods of imparting instruction. Two methods of instruction were alluded to - the Analytic and Synthetic; the one presenting to the pupil, first, the facts and principles resulting from scientific investigation, and then the analysis and explanation of them; the other, beginning with elementary facts and principles, and then proceeding, step by step, developing new facts and principles at each step, till the pupil arrives at a clear and distinct understanding of the whole subject.

In illustration of these two methods, teaching Orthography-that part of it which treats of the nature and properties of letters, better known to many as the "fore part of the spelling book"-may be taken as an example. This subject is chosen for illustration because of its importance in teaching reading and spelling, though, as generally taught, (when taught at all—more frequently not.) it is not of the least practical value, as many can testify who have been "feruled," or "kept after school," or made to suffer in some other way, for "not saying the orthography lesson perfect.

By the first, or Analytic method, a lesson is assigned, consisting of the questions, What is orthography?-What is a letter?-How is the alphabet divided?-What is a vowel?-A consonant? &c., &c. with the corresponding answers, which the pupils are required to commit to memory and recite. This being done, the subject thus far is considered by very many teachers as fully disposed of, (and hence the remark above, that such teaching is utterly valueless to most pupils.) Not so. It now remains for the teacher to explain the answers given, bringing forward whatever examples and illustrations may be necessary to enable the pupils to apprehend the ideas contained in the language they have repeated. One of the main objections to this method of teaching-requiring the pupils to commit to memory language they do not understand, and then explaining it to them-is the difficulty of holding the minds of the pupils to the subject during the explanation. Having learned their lesson and recited it, the pupils have a feeling of satisfaction that their work is all done, hence during the explanations given they sit in dreamy listlessness, and it requires oftentimes not a little tact on the part of the teacher to arouse them and set them to thinking.

pupils back to the beginning of the subject, marks distinctly the point of departure, and then proceeds with them, as it were, on an exploring expedition, tracing the subject in the natural order of its development, and carefully examining and noting down every newly discovered fact or principle. Thus, in teaching Orthography, the teacher might commence by giving the pupils, in a few plain remarks and illustrations, some idea of the organs of voice, (the larynx and its appendages,) and how by them sound or simple voice is produced, and then, how the sound or voice thus produced is modified or articulated by the organs of speech, (tongue, palate, teeth, lips, &c.)-always observing to explain every new term used, or rather, (following the natural order,) first show the necessity for a term by pointing out and explaining the idea or thing to which the term is applied, and then give the term fixed upon to designate it. After some further remarks respecting elementary sounds, taking care to note the difference between vocal (simple voice) and articulate (jointed) sounds—the latter being a modification of the former-and then observing that vocal or articulate sounds, or a combination of such sounds, constitute words—the representatives of ideas, and that these elementary sounds are indicated or represented to the eye by certain arbitrary characters called letters, the teacher may then proceed with his pupils to an examination and classification of the letters of the alphabet according to the principles laid down, leaving the pupils to decide in what class each letter should be placed. By going through the alphabet, (keeping in mind that letters are not sounds, but simply the signs or representatives of sounds, this distinction being sometimes marked, as below, by using two terms, vowel and vocal, the one referring to the letter as a mere sign, the other to the sound represented by the letter,) and classifying the letters according as the sounds they represent are produced simply by the organs of voice or are also modified by the organs of speech, the pupils will readily discover the two classes into which the alphabet is usually divided. The letters of the one class, they may then be informed, have been termed, from the nature of the sound they represent, vowels, (vocal or voice letters,) and those of the other class, consonants, (sounding together - that is, the distinctive sound of each letter united with a vowel sound.) By an examination of the vowels (vowel letters) as they occur in different words, the pupils will discover that each of them represents two or more distinct sounds, which, as stated above, may be termed, in distinction from the class of let-

aspirates (the articulated part, as in f, being a breath-

ing or whispering sound.) A still further examination of the consonants will reveal to the pupils the curious fact that by simply adding voice to the articulate aspirates, (the sound represented by h is not articulate,) the sounds produced will coincide with a corresponding number of the sub-vocals; for example, f and v, p and b, &c.: hence a class of sounds termed, from their reciprocal relation, correlatives. Other facts will, in due time, be discovered; for instance, that there are a few elementary sounds represented, not by any single letter, but by two letters combined, as the sounds represented by nj, th, ch, &c.; also that, with several of the consorants, as with the vowels, the same letter represents nore than one sound: so also some of the consonant, as c, q, and x, represent no sound not fully represented by other letters.

After a sufficient acquintance with the more important classification of the consonants, the teacher might call the atention of the pupils to other classifications; for example, that one which has reference to the particular organ of speech most prominent in articulating the several consonant sounds, as dentals, (teeth etters,) labials, (lip letters,) linguals, (tongue letters,) palatals, (palate letters,) &c. By pursuing such a course of instruction, not only will the puils acquire a thorough taught, but they will at the same time acquire habits of thought and attention which will qualify them for the successful investigation of other subjects.

The great advantage of this method of instruction is, that it overcomes that natural aversion of the mind to close thought and careful investigation so indispensable to thorough scholarship, by combining with such labor he pleasure always so agreeable to the human mnd as that arising from the exercise of its faculties in discovering for itself the hidden facts and principles of nature. With the elementary facts and principles received from the teacher as a necessar preparation, and with the teacher as a guide, the pupils proceed on their journey, delighted and encorraged, as they advance, with the new discoveries they are constantly making. E. M. C.

House of Refuge, Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

Aural New-Horker. NEWS DEPARTMENT.



'FLAG of two ocean shore Whose eferlasting thunder roars From deep to deep, in storm and foam, Though with the sun's red set Thou sinkest to slumber, yet With him thou dost not forget To rise and make the heavens try home. Hail, banner, beautiful and grand. Flag of the West! be thou unfurled Till the last trump shall wake the world.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 9, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Important from Richmond.

THE following statement by a gentleman of Es-

The people of Richmond are confident of the final success of the Confederate arms. That confidence is increased by the result of the late battles, and they have more confidence than heretofore in their Confederate currency. Before the battles it required \$2.50 of their shipplasters to buy a dollar in gold. but when he left he exchanged their notes at the rate of \$2 for \$1 in gold. The only kind of property that does not rise, is the slave property. Negroes sell nominally for about the same as before the war, but owing to the currency, they are really not worth more than one-third or one-half their former value

Jeff. Davis has become unpopular with all classes He is regarded as too cautious, and as headstrong and obstinate in the extreme. Complaint is made that he puts his own favorites in office. He is apparently in poor health, but attends to business. During the late battles he visited the army, but failed to excite any enthusiasm among the soldiers He says that McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing was the most successful recorded in his

tory, except that of Moreau, in the Black Forest. The gentleman knows nothing definitely of the number of the rebel army at Richmond, when the attack was made on McClellan's lines, but it was his opinion, formed from conversation with well informed men, that the force consisted from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men. He thinks none of Beauregard's army, from Corinth, was there. The army had been increased by conscripts, and re-enforcements continued to come in during the six days that the contest was going on. He knew nothing of the rebel loss in the battles, except that it was large. No Generals of note were killed or wounded. He heard a rebel General say that in Tuesday's battle there was a perfect rout of their army, the cavalry in their retreat riding over the infantry, and killing and wounding many of their own men.

The people of Richmond were quite confident that McClellan's army could not reach that city. Early in the spring some of the wealthiest citizens removed their families, but when the Federal army moved toward the city after the battle of Williamsburg, no alarm was manifested, and nobody ran away. There are no very extensive works near the city, for its defense. On the side toward Fair Oaks there are some batteries; but the most powerful fortifications are at Manchester, on the south side of the river, commanding the approach to the city from that direction.

sub-vocals (because the articulated part of the sound, | mond must have fallen at once. The river is now as in b, is an imperfect or suppressed vocal,) and | filled with obstructions for some distance. A large number of vessels, canal boats, &c., filled with stone, have been sunk in the stream. Great quantities of stone have been thrown overboard and sunk. Since the obstructions were placed there, a freshet, the highest for forty years, has washed down an immense quantity of sand, and the whole mass is now solidly embedded together. It will be a great task to clear the channel, and it would not be surprising if the navigation of the river should prove to be permanently injured. Very heavy guns are mounted at Fort Darling, and in other fortifications, and the banks of the river lined with rifle pits. The works of Drury Point are understood to be completed to the satisfaction of the authorities, and labor upon them has ceased.

He has not seen the new iron-clad vessel being built at Richmond, but judging from the statements of those who have worked upon her, the steamer must be a formidable affair. She is a new vessel, and it was said that she would be completed within a few weeks. He had never heard any talk of a scarcity of ammunition for the rebel armies. They are constantly receiving powder from Europe, and they have several powder mills in operation.

He thinks the South will fight just as long as they can keep an organized army, but don't believe they will prolong the contest, if at any time their armies should be captured or dispersed, and nothing left to and practical knowledge of the particular subject rely upon but guerrillas. There are in Richmond many friends of the old Union, but they keep quiet; and if the city should be captured by our forces, they would not express their sympathies until assured that it would never be re-taken.

In the Pittsburg Gazette we find the narrative of the Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63d Pennsylvania regiment, who was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, sent to Richmond, and has now returned to his home, paroled for exchange. His relation of events is exceedingly interesting, and we condense from it the following:

Dr. Marks was engaged, after the battle of Fair Oaks, in Kearney's division, in the capacity of a surgeon, having charge of three hospitals, containing a large number of sick and wounded men. These hospitals were located a short distance below Savage's Station, on the railroad. When the attack was made on our right wing, at Mechanicsville, great alarm was felt among the men in the hospitals. Two hundred and fifty men could not be removed, being unable to walk. There were no means of transportation-no ambulances, no vehicles of any kindnothing upon which to carry a man, save a single horse, his own. All who were able to walk, perhaps one hundred in number, packed up hastily and started toward our lines. The two hundred and fifty who remained begged Dr. Marks to stay with them, for if left alone they would be robbed of everything by the rebels.

At length the enemy came. The officers advanced with their swords flashing in the sunlight; and one of them, in a loud voice, advanced and demanded, "Who is in command here?" The doctor informed the officer that he had charge of the hospitals. "Who are you?" was the next interrogatory. After explaining that he was chaplain, but then acting as surgeon, the officer inquired the number of men in the hospitals, their conditions, &c. These questions were answered. The officer then informed the doctor that he wanted him to march out all the men who were able to go to Richmond; told him that his person and property should be respected. The quick eye of the officer fell upon the horse, and he asked, "Whose horse is that?" "Mine, sir," replied the doctor. "It shall not be disturbed, we shall respect everything you have, and your trunks shall not be searched." The doctor then addressed the trembling and despondent men, whose heads were hung in shame and mortification. He told them to rest satisfied, that they should not be harmed.

Dr. Marks asked permission of the rebel officer to visit our lines and lay in twenty days' provisions for the men, provided he would be protected in so doing. Permission was granted, and he was assured that he would not be interferred with, but protected. He then visited our lines, and before the work of sex Co., Massachusetts, who has resided several destroying our stores had commenced, he laid in 20 States. Delaware now comes into line, its Governor By the Synthetic method, the teacher takes his years in Richmond and has lately returned from days' provisions and conveyed them to the hospitals requesting his name to be attached to the memorial

the rebels offering no resistance. Then the battle of Sunday came. In this desperate conflict our men behaved most gallantly, and Dr. Marks (who witnessed the engagement) bears willing testimony to the fact that in this battle our men were completely and entirely victorious. The rebels were beaten at every point, and finally driven from the field. After the retreat of our army towards White Oak swamp, the rebels were most exultant. They had our forces surrounded in front, and on both flanks, and joyously shook hands, smiled and congratulated each other that McClellan would be compelled to surrender -- that he could never retreat through the swamp, and that peace would be concluded, not on the Potomac, but on the banks of the Susquehannah.

The battles of Sunday and Monday left great multitudes of killed and wounded on the field, and ambulances, wagons and vehicles of all kinds were hurrying to and fro, conveying the wounded towards Richmond. In the battle of Monday night. the doctor thinks our men must have killed three to one. The rebels rejoiced, however, that McClellan's army was in flight, and would soon be captured. Our wounded were passed over without attention, and a report came to Savage's Station that they were suffering greatly for medicine, clothing, &c. The doctor desired permission to pass the rebel lines, in order to minister to our sick, but was refused. The officer in command of the hospitals stated that he had no power to give a written pass, but he was of opinion that if he (the doctor) would pass the lines he would be safe. The doctor then loaded two horses, and went through the rebel lines, talking freely to the men, and being nowhere insulted. He made three visits of this character, and was not interfered with.

Richmond, the doctor states, presents the appearance of a city in which considerable traffic had been carried on, but many of the stores and places of business are now closed. The city is one great hospital - one vast lazar-house. All the tobacco warehouses, most of the hotels, and many private houses are converted into hospitals. Disease and death meet the eye at every point and at all times. He could smell the scent from the hospitals while walking even in the remotest streets of the city. The greatest destitution and privation exists among the

But the most remarkable feature is the high price of United States money. Treasury notes are purchased at two hundred per cent., and gold at two hundred and fifty per cent. Payment is made, of to present, at the next annual meeting of the Association, a report upon the important points set
forth in Dr. Wilbur's lecture, and that Mr. E. A.
Sheldon be Chairman of that Committee. Adopted.

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notes are rejected as counterfeit, and it is hard to tell what is good and what is bad. Their financial distress is terrible, and (in the opinion of the doctor) they cannot hold out much longer - they must

The food of the soldiers consists only of flour and meat, with such occasional articles as berries or green corn. The meat is wretched in quality, and is cured by rolling in pine wood ashes, to keep the worms out. The flour is taken by the soldiers, and each man mixes it with water for himself (without salt) and bakes it before a fire on the end of his ramrod! There is scarcely anything in Virginia, and the supplies are brought from the Southwest.

Why the Seven Days' Contests were Victories.

THE Washington Star, which has excellent opportunities for becoming posted relative to all the movements of the Federal forces, thus speaks concerning the result of the battles recently fought before Richmond:

Newspapers having mentioned already that Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and also Gen. Marcy, chief of Gen. McClellan's staff, have recently been here, we may no longer refrain from noticing the fact, more especially as it enables us to state that they concur in the belief that the seven days' battles were a succession of substantial Union victories, insomuch as they resulted—

1st. In the successful achievement of the purpose of McClellan, viz., so to change his base as to secure the co-operation of the gunboats.

2d. In the defeat of the two ends aimed to be accomplished by the enemy, viz., the prevention of McClellan's move for the James river bank, and ecuring our immense supplies at the White House. 3d. In the fact that the rebel loss in killed, wound-

ed, prisoners, and men otherwise put hors du combat, was, at the very lowest calculation, two for one on our side.

4th. In the fact that the rebel loss of arms and expenditure of munitions can not be replaced, while ours can, instantly almost.

5th. In the relative condition in which the battles eft the sick and wounded of the two contending forces, our sick and wounded all being admirably provided for, while theirs are dying like rotten sheep, through their entire lack of any and every description of hospital stores and supplies, and thus creating a state of things in and around Richmond appalling to the whole South.

We may add that the general officers named above mite in declaring that it is not true that the enemy captured a single one of McClellan's siege guns, or any munitions or stores to speak of. On the contrary, while they lost more field artillery than they took from us, they got nothing worth notice in the way of supplies of any description as an equivalent.

Reflecting men will see in these facts proof that our army has indeed substantial reasons for regarding, as they certainly do, the seven days' battles as series of Union victories.

Items and Incidents.

A Union Address from New Orleans .- The Union Association of New Orleans has presented an Address to the People of Louisiana, stating the objects of the Association to be-First, a cessation of the civil war now raging in our country; second, the restoration of the State of Louisiana to her position within the Union under the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

FEARLESS HONESTY. - A business firm in New Orleans, at the beginning of the outbreak, owed \$250,000 in New York. This was sequestered under the Confederate laws, but the firm steadily refused to pay it over at the risk of jail or whatever proceedings, and are now making arrangements to discharge the debt to the proper creditors in full.

THE NEW LEVY .- It is a cheering indication that half a dozen States not represented in previous levies take part in the new movement for raising troops for the Union. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri have fully joined hands with the loyal of the Governors of loyal States to the President, tendering additional troops to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, and Andrew Jackson, Military Governor of Tennessee, also speak for those States on the loval side.

BRAVE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of Divisions and Brigades to forward to his headquarters the names of non-commissioned officers, who in the late "Seven Days' Battles" may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view of immediate promotion of the deserving. Over two thousand names of young and old heroes have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for their faithful services.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON.—The Louisville Democrat of the 24th ult. says that the arrivals of cotton at this point are already very heavy and constantly increasing, and Louisville bids fair to become a great cotton market. The T. Q. Lleyd arrived yesterday with 140 bales; the Woodford brought up 582 bales from Memphis, and the Forest Queen arrived last night from the same port with 460 bales. Among this was a lot of 21 bales from Vicksburg, the first arrival having successfully run the blockade.

MAKING THE REBELS SENSIBLE OF THEIR LOSS .-When you have rendered those rebels fully sensible of how much they have lost by their rebellion, you have taken the first step toward making them loyal men."

So says Gen. Rosseau, and there is a world of sound philosophy in this remark of a loyal Kentucky General. While only mischief would result from barbarity, positive good would follow a steady policy of reprisals. If traitors compel our troops to go into their neighborhood, they should be compelled to feed them. If our cavalry are obliged to take long rides to expound the law to men of questionable loyalty, they should, at least, furnish fodder for the horses in compensation for the instruction they receive. The order to "quarter upon the enemy," presents a far more effective inducement to disloyal men to return to their allegiance than

would a score of paternal paper proclamations. NORTHERN MEN AMONG THE TRAITORS. - It is startling to think how much the rebellion is indebted to Northern brain and Northern muscle; how many of the leaders of the great conspiracy are natives of the free States! Yancey is a New Englander; Slidell is a native of New York city; Adjutant General Cooper, Jeff. Davis' right hand man in the

TY ABOVE TO VERY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Arkansas, is a Massachusetts man. Two or three Army of the West. of the less prominent Confederate Generals, and At least one-half of the secession editors and one-quarter of the secession clergymen were born north of Mason and Dixon's line! And it is the universal testimony of those who have been in Dixie since the war broke out, that these parvenues are more rabid in their treason and more outrageous in their abuse of the "mudsills," than Southrons to the manor born. An eloquent verification of the adage that the renegade Christian makes the worst

Speech of a Southern Unionist.

WAR meetings are held every day on Boston Common. At the meeting on Thursday, July 24th, the Rev. C. H. Clark, of Texas, spoke:

Mr. Clark was a Baptist minister in Houston Texas, and is the son of the present rebel Governor of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. Sam. Houston. He said he had fought not only his friends and neighbors, but also his own father, in defense of the glorious Star-Spangled Banner, and he was ready to finish the balance of his feeble life in the same glorious cause—the cause of his country, the cause of humanity, and the cause of his God. The majority of the people of Texas are now and have been loyal. The State was carried out by calling the roll of the Legislature half an hour before the usual time, when the Union men were not in their seats.

Sam. Houston, the Governor of the State, was brought before them on a charge of treason, and the old man made the most denunciatory speech against them and secession that he ever heard in his life. The Secessionists rose and gathered about him, bent on violence; but his friends crowded around him, and for a while nothing was heard but pistol shots and the clanking of knives. The speaker himself received a wound then that would probably soon terminate his life. His father, who had been Lieutenant-Governor, assumed the office of Governor of the State.

Mr. Clark described at length how Texas was carried out of the Union by the treason of Twiggs, and its dire effect on those who remained true to the Union. Men and women who, two years ago, were possessed of wealth and all the luxuries of life, were now in the streets of Galveston, begging for bread. He said that if 3,000 troops should land at Galveston, and march through Texas, they would be joined by 10,000 men before reaching San Antonio.

Mr. Clark said he had been surprised, since coming North, to hear that it had been reported that Gov. Houston had given his adherence to secession. As his son-in-law, and the one who closed his eves in death, he stigmatized them as false. The old man was loyal to the day of his death. He took a violent cold at a meeting held by the Union men to devise means to protect themselves, which finally settled into pneumonia. About an hour before his death he said, "Charlie, have you an American flag?" On being answered in the affirmative, "Bring it out," he said, "and spread it over me; I want to die under its glorious folds." Among his last words he said. "I am sorry that it is the will of God that I can not see that flag float again. Do you be faithful and true to it forever."

The speaker described his getting away from the power of the rebels, his reaching New Orleans, and his interview with Gen. Butler, whom he styled "the right man in the right place," but who threatened to hang him if he didn't get better vouchers for his loyalty than he at first produced.

He had been a slaveholder all his life, but he was ready for emancipation—to sacrifice everything to sustain the Government. He described the barbarities he had seen the rebels perpetrate, and contended that it is impossible to be too bitter against the rebels. There is no medium course. If we do not conquer them, they will conquer us. If the Southern Confederacy should be acknowledged, the war would be no nearer an end than now. It would not be until Toombs called the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill. He believed the South could support more men in the field, because of slavery to carry on their agriculture. He denounced the called upon the men of Massachusetts to awake to the crisis.

American Naval Progress.

THE New York Times, in giving some statistics relating to the progress of our navy during the rebellion, says:

It will be seen that the entire strength of our navy is close upon three hundred vessels, nearly all of which are propelled by steam, and that among these are two iron-clad frigates, twenty-three ironclad gunboats, and a good stock of the highly effectave naval weapon, the ram. Of the latter the number can be increased indefinitely, and at any moment, as they may be needed. All we have to do is to fit a beak on to any staunch steam craft, plate its most vulnerable parts, and it is ready for service in sinking and destroying wooden walls, or whatever else it can get a drive it. In this way the magnificent ocean steamship Vanderbilt was fitted up in a short time in this port, and sent down to Hampton Roads for a tilt with the Merrimac; and the river ram fleet of Col. Ellet was also turned out in the same way.

We believe that these three hundred armed vessels are a match for any naval force that any one or any two foreign powers could send to these shores; and at the same time they could keep the rebels in easy check. We have, or will have directly, a larger number of iron-clad vessels than England and France combined, and of a far more available and destructive kind.

The speed with which this splendid naval force has been gotten up and put into service, is one of its most remarkable characteristics. The greater part of it has sprung into being within the last year. Twelve months since we had but eighty vessels-ofwar of all kinds, only one-third of which were steamers. But thirty then-three hundred now Of these, all save some of the iron-clads and steam frigates, are actually afloat. Within the year we have constructed alone nearly as many vessels as the entire number of ships on the naval register of 1861. We had but 800 sailors and marines a year ago; now there are over 23,000 in our naval service. Certainly these things exhibit an amount of energy and of work deserving of notice, and show forth the resources of the country in a light not less striking than was shown in the raising of our armies. If Mr. Welles has seemed to be derelict in some of his duties, and has been censured by the public and the press for want of PUSH and vigor, it must be conshow both of deeds and results.

A DISPATCH from Memphis, under date of July hundreds of officers of inferior grade, and thousands | 26, says General Grant has ordered Gen. Sherman of privates in the ranks, are Southernized Yankees. to take possession of all unoccupied dwellings, stores, and manufactories, for the Government, and also when the owners are absent, (rebels,) to collect the rents for the Government. The military commission has commenced taking a list of such property.

The Commanding General has issued an order prohibiting speculators paying specie for products of the rebel States. When Treasury Notes are refused the parties refusing are to be arrested, and such of their crops not needed for the subsistence of their families will be seized and sold by the Government Quartermaster. Speculators paying specie in violation of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased will be seized for the benefit of Government.

The guerrillas captured prominent citizens of Haywood Co., Tenn., on Saturday week, for selling cotton. One was shot dead while attemping to escape. The remainder were taken to Mississippi.

General Price has sent twenty-five cannon across the Mississippi, near Napoleon, and is endeavoring to cross his whole army. The rebels say that Price is to command in Missouri, Henderson in Arkansas, and Magruder to be over both, inaugurating a vigorous campaign. The Union forces are ample to check them.

In Missouri the guerrillas have been very active. We gather the following items:

On the 30th, Major Lazer, with 120 men of the 12th Missouri regiment, attacked Major Lenly and Capt. Polson, with 180 rebels near Bollinger's Mills, killing ten and wounding many. A lot of horses, &c., were captured. The bush was so thick that it was impossible to find all the rebel wounded. The rebels were well mounted and equipped. We did not lose a man.

Colonel Guilar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, re-enforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Maj. Clopper, of Merrill's Horse, and Maj. Caldwell, 33d Iowa cavalry, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Butler, at noon on the 30th ult., by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting three hours the rebels were completely routed, with the loss of 52 killed and 100 wounded, and 11 taken prisoners. Col. Guilar reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. Officers and men behaved splendidly.

Information has been received at St. Louis that a large force of guerrillas have entered Missouri from Arkansas, and are now encamped near the State line in Howell and Texas counties. They are represented to be commanded by a man named Mc-Bride, and include a number of gangs headed by Coleman, Hawthorne, and others. Many refugees from these companies and other companies have reached Rolla. We are assured our troops at Houston. Texas Co., have been re-enforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any invasion from McBride's forces.

The Leuisville (Ky.) Express has been suppressed, and the editor and publishers are arrested by order of Gen. Boyle, on account of the general tone of the paper, which was calculated to aid rebellion.

On the 30th, at sundown, 170 mounted guerrillas. mostly armed, and from Boone county, Missouri arrived at North Middleton, and went into Mount Sterling, Ky., to demand its surrender. The Mount Sterling Home Guard killed seven of the rebels. when the rebels retreated two miles, and came upon Maj. Brocht of the 18th Kentucky, advancing with 100 of his regiment and 30 Home Guards. The command of Maj. B. fired upon them, and they broke in confusion. Major Brocht pursued, firing upon them, killing and wounding several, and capturing horses, &c., and taking several prisoners. Our loss was three Home Guards wounded, one fatally, and one of Brocht's regiment severely.

The Army of Virginia.

EVERYTHING wears an air of activity in this department, although nothing very striking has occurred during the week. We note such matters as have come to hand:

On the 29th ult. Mai.-Gen. John Pope. accompanied by his staff, left Washington, and proceeded to the headquarters in the field. Before breaking up his late headquarters, Gen. Pope ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business.

Scouting parties just returned to Waterloo, Va. report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court House, but without any definite results. The rebel Gen. Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange Court House through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

Colonel Floyd, of the 8th Ohio Cavalry, arrived at Luray on the 29th ult., and in pursuance of Gen. Pope's order arrested all the male inhabitants of the town, and lodged them in the Court House, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary, from the fact that several left their homes, it is supposed, to join the guerrillas who infest the west side of the south fork, and in one instance captured the river pickets.

Col. Robinson has arrested between sixty and seventy citizens of Rappahannock Co., who will not take the oath of allegiance. Three days grace has been granted, at the expiration of which time, if they will not swear, they will be sent immediately beyond the lines.

Intelligence from Culpepper says that scouting parties go out daily, and occasionally bring in rebel scouts. No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsville. It is supposed that strong entrenchments are being constructed at that place by the rebels. Our troops are in such high spirits, and so confident of complete success, that they can defeat whatever rebel forces may be there collected. Gen. Pope, on his way hither, was received with most enthusiastic cheers by our troops, whom he reviewed, complimenting them on their splendid appearance and the perfection of their drill.

A special dispatch from Washington on the 2d inst. says: The correspondent of the Inquirer reached here to-night, from Warrenton, with the intelligence that Maj.-Gen. Pope's army had advanced beyond that place. The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusiastic feeling prevailed at the prospect of further business.

Army of the Potomac.

On the 29th of July, Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, arrived at the headquarters of the Army of fessed that in the long run he has made a grand | the Potomac, having been unconditionally released. He states that for ten days after the battles in front | sequence to justify the sending of such a tremend- | ken out in that city.

of Richmond, a thousand rebel troops passed through that town daily, on their way to Richmond, and more were on the way. The doctor's window overlooked the railway depot, giving him a good opportunity to ascertain what was going on there. The troops came from James Island and Eastern Georgia.

Among other facts, the doctor ascertained that eleven thousand troops were at Charlottesville, waiting transportation to Richmond; that thirty thousand conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia, since the 19th ult, and a proportionae number in other extreme Southern States. He heard the Adjutant of Col. Gordon, commander of the post at Salisbury, who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutant of Gen. Hill told lim that the rebels had 173,-000 engaged in the batle of seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. Sone, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement, so | cate may be required. far as relates to the movement of troops. On their way to Richmond they passed long trains of empty cars.

If the statements are true, and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows the rebels are staking their all in his State, and concentrating within its borders an everwhelming force.

Gen. McClellan speit the 1st inst. in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing their wants properly attended to.

Six hundred troops crossed the river on the 2d inst., for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposie shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burned This was the point where the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before. Theaffair was successfully accomplished, without the los of a man.

The gunboats, on the 3d, were engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river. Five men were killed by the enemy's shells night before last, and two wounded.

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebd vessels up Cheopoaks creek, James river, near Claemont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore Wilkes, on the 27th inst. Lieut. Commanding Gibson of the Yankee, Acting-Master Foster of the Satellite, and Ely and Asst. Surgeon Longshow of the Yankee, with a long-boat from each vessel, and a boat borrewed from the brig Nameang, in which a howitzer was mounted, were sent by Commodore Wilkes up Cheopoaks creek, five miles, to the head of navigation, where they discovered and took possession of the schooner J. W. Sturgis, owned by a person named Wm. Allen, of Claremont, and a schooner-rigged lighter, loaded with wood, master and owner G. S. Myres, and brought them out of the creek unmolested, although a force of rebel cavalry were stationed at a point only three-quarters of a mile off. Lieut. Gibson reports to have seen at the place where the above-mentioned schooners were found, two others and a steamer, all scuttled.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, July 30th, to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that Commodore Porter's fleet, in part consisting of the following vessels, arrived and came to archor in the roads early that morning:-Mathew Vassar, George Marachan, T. A. Ward, Adelphi, Dugell, Dantel Smith, Wm. Bacon and the Racer. Twelve of the fleet in all left the Southwest Pass on the 17th day of July, and the five others are hourly expected. The officers and crews of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job. Fiery times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning informs us that it is rumcred and believed that the new Merrimac has comedown the river as far as Fort Darling, and that she is hourly expected to make an attempt to come further down. One thing is authentic,—all of the Federal gunboats have passed up beyond Harrison's Landing, and not one is in sight at that place, or on the river this side.

A detachment of infantry and cavalry from McClellan's army made a reconnoissance down the Chickahominy to Diascumb, and came on toward Williamsburg, till they met our pickets, and then returned, after reporting to Fortress Monroe by telegraph, that they had seen nothing of the enemy.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing, at Fortress Monroe, arrived at three o'clock on the after noon of the 3d. She reports that the previous night between 12 and 1 o'clock, the rebels opened fire on the center of McClellan's army, which continued for about one a half hours, from four rebel batteries of flying artillery, opposite the Landing, some above and some below. They threw shells of six and twelve pound shot, round and conical. Not onehalf of them exploded.

The firing was intended, no doubt, for our camps but many of the shot fell short, and did some little mischief to the shipping which is lying at the Landing and anchored in the river. As the shells passed over the thickest of the vessels, several vessels and steamers were struck by fragments of shells, but no one was harmed on them. It is reported that five of our men were killed and only three wounded. It being in the dead of night, and our army expecting | at the different stations. an attack in front, caused some delay before our guns opened fire. After half an hour seige guns were brought to bear upon them, and in less than forty minutes the rebels were silenced. The firing was very brisk while it continued. Many of the rebel shells were thrown over among our camps, but did not explode.

All that is known of the fate of the rebels is that they fled, and this morning the trees where they had their batteries, presented a shattered appearance, and many were cut completely down. There was one Federal gunboat near the Landing, which opened fire immediately on the enemy, but they did not respond. If the rebels' motive was to draw our gunboats down the river, they were most unsuc cessful, for not a single gunboat made its appearance save the one already there, which shows they had better business on hand to attend to.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Herald says it is stated on good authority, that when the news of the departure of the three iron clad frigates, La Courronne, La Vincible, and La Normandie, for the Gulf of Mexico, together with several frigates and line-of-battle ships, reached Washington, Mr. Seward wrote immediately to the French government, and made strong remonstrances against the presence, in the vicinity of the United States, of such a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as the reason of his protest, that the Mexican expedition being of too little con-

ous armament to American waters, the American government could not help thinking that it is destiped to act against the United States. It would in consequence ask from the French government an explanation on that subject.

Simeon Draper, of New York, has been appointed special Commissioner, by the War Department, to superintend the execution of the order (given below) of July 31st, respecting absent officers and privates. Communications on the subject of said order may be addressed to him at the War Department, Washington.

Thomas McTurner, of New York, has been ap pointed Associate Judge Advocate for the army around Washington. He is charged with the inves tigation and determination of all cases of State prisoners, and of military arrests in the District of Columbia and adjacent counties of Virginia, and of all cases wherein the action of the Judge Advo-

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 31. The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burthen to the government, makes it necessary that efficient measures should be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places may be supplied by those who will not take pay for rendering no service. This evil moreover greatly tends to discourage the patriotic impulse that would contribute to support the families of faithful soldiers. It is therefore ordered by the President: President:

First. That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever granted, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service

ments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a Court Martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause. Second. The only excuse allowed for absence of officers and privates from duty after the 11th of August, are:—1st, the order of the War Department; 24, disability from a wound received in service; 3d, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places, or places of amusement, or make social visits, or walk about the town, city, or neighborhood where he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command or the ranks.

Third. On Monday, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked. Three lists of the The absentees will be marked. Three lists of the same will be made out, and within forty-eight hours after the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army, and one to the commander of the corps. The third is to be retained, and all officers fit for duty absent at that time from duty, will be regarded as absent without cause. Their pay will be stopped and they will be dismissed from the service or considered as deserters unless restored, and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President. He shall establish that his absence was not without cause. not without cause.

Fourth. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades regiments, and detached posts, are to strictly enforce the order and return as aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein, will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the sawring.

service. Fifth. A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshal in the respective districts, the Mayor, Chief of Police of any town or city, and the Sheriff of the respective counties of each State, Post-Masters, and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to act as special Provost Marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty, who may be found absent from any cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot. The transportation and reasontary post or depot. The transportation and reasonable expenses for this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer and private so delivered.

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Lieut. Gov. Dennison, Gen. Bates, Rep. Gurley. and Larz Anderson, all of Ohio, arrived in Wash ington on the 31st, at the request of Gov. Tod, and had a long interview with the Secretary of War, the President and Gen. Halleck, regarding military interests in Southern Ohio, together with those of Kentucky, which ended satisfactorily, and it is probable that all the committee came after will be accomplished. At night they had an important interview with Gen. Halleck, during which he alluded to the negro question, and said that he was now and always had been in favor of using negroes within the military lines, and of confiscating all slaves and other property of rebels in arms.

It is said in usually well informed circles, that direct and decisive action is to be taken in the prosecution of the war, and that a perfect agreement exists between the principal Generals and the Executive branch of the Government. This is asserted as the certain policy of the administration, to be vigorously consummated, and indications seem to confirm the truth of the statement.

The National Bank Note Co., who have the order for the post-office stamp currency, say they will furnish large supplies by the 15th of August.

An order has been issued to the effect that hence forth no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any navy yard in the Union. All persons seeking employment must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization papers authen-

This order is aimed at that large class of foreigners who like to get government money, but threaten to demand British or other protection if compulsory military service is demanded of them. If carried out it will result in the discharge of some 6,000 men

Reports from Indiana, Vermont, Massachusetts. and New Jersey are particularly encouraging. Other States are doing better than was supposed. The question whether or not to draft is said to have been under consideration recently in high quarters. Several of the heads of departments have been in favor of drafting ever since the call for 300,000 more men was issued. Others, however, are known to be strongly opposed to this step.

The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1862. Ordered—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers by law, the deficiency of volunteers will be made up by special draft from the militia. The he made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Regulations will be prepared by the War Depart ment and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious distinguished services, and preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers

The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

It has been believed here, for several days, that

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Emery's Patent Changeable Railroad Horse Powers, &c— Emery Brothers
N. Y. State Sabbath School Teachers' Association—E. T. Inntington, Sec'y.
Help for the Women—Richardson & Keeler.
Receiver's Sale of Nursery Stock—P. Barry, Receiver.
Lasell Female Seminary—G. W. Briggs.
Pure Leicester Sheep for Sale—Wn. Jeffrey.
Oxen for Sale—S. L. J. Scripture.

The News Condenser.

- Congress has disbanded all regimental bands.

— The present population of Utah is said to be 100,000. - The Union League of Baltimore comprises over 15,000 members.

- Chicago city pays \$60 bounty to every recruit obtained within its limits. - Cotton and sugar continue to arrive in Louisville daily,

by river and rail.

- Missouri, it is said, will raise four-fold her usual amount of tobacco this year.

- An insane mother in Lower Canada lately murdered her seven children in their beds.

- Hancock Co., in Western Virginia, offers \$60 bounty to

ecruits for the Federal army. - Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, has been appointed

Military Governor of Kansas. - Queen Victoria has two hundred and twenty-two house.

hold servants. Desirous, that. — The only ex-Presidents now living are Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

- Counting the Indian army, the British troops at present reach the number of 200,000 effectives.

- City Treasurer Bedlow, of Lowell, has paid \$21,280 to 215 volunteers, and has more money left.

- At one of the meetings of the Social Science Congress, in

London, Eng., all the speakers were ladies.

- Adderley Park, in Saltley, Eng., is to be given to the people by its owner. It is valued at £18,000:

- Horse railroads are to be built immediately in Detroit

The first line will run through Jefferson avenue. — The fees of the Marshal of the District of Columbia will

amount this year to the trifling sum of \$100,000. - Within the last 15 years, England has paid more than

£300,000,000 sterling for imports of foreign corn. - By the official report, it appears that the enrolled militia

of Boston numbers 25,222 men at the present time. - The Cape Cod Republican says the cranberry crop in that vicinity has been much injured by a peculiar blight.

- In London there are no less than 500 different societies reformatory, philanthropic, charitable, and scientific.

- Two brothers, R. L. and A. Stuart, of New York, have donated \$50,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary.

- It is reported that Hon, Henry J. Raymond is about to etire from the editorship of the N. Y. Times newspaper. - Gen. Boyle has promulgated an order announcing that no

disloyal man will be allowed to run for office in Kentucky. - Brigham Young, Jr., son of the prophet of Salt Lake

City, has arrived in Philadelphia. He is en route for Europe. - Boat-builders in Cincinnati have under way, or contracted, sixteen new steamers, to be completed for the fall trade.

- A correspondent of the Oswego Commercial Times sur gests that political conventions nominate only men over 45

- A large canal stable in Oswego was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning week. Thirteen horses were burned to death. - The first of September is determined upon as the day

upon which the National Tax Bill shall go into practical - The steamer City of Alton, on her way from Memphis,

was fired into twice on Sunday week, just before reaching Columbus. - The distance from McClellan's headquarters to the rebel

capital by land is 19 miles, but by the course of the James river it is 60. - A loud cry for onions comes from the camp at Harrison's Landing. Ten cents is paid for a single onion, because sourry

is appearing. - Counterfeit five dollar bills, on the Mercantile Bank of Plattsburgh, N. Y., are in circulation. The bills are dated

March 4, 1850. - The Railroad Journal estimates the value of railway inventions in the last forty years, in this country alone, to be \$1,200,000,000.

- The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue no Treasury notes of the denomination of \$3 at present—only ones and twos. - Hazael Benson, of Worcester, has six sons and one son-

patriotic family. - The late show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is described as unusually fine, especially in the way of

improved stock. - John Van Buren, son of the late en-President, is said to be in a very delicate state of health. He has been an invalid for nearly two years.

- Col. Colburn, of Gen. McClellan's staff, telegraphs that all civilians, correspondents included, are now excluded from the lines of that army. - A Paris letter says the Mexican expedition has already

cost 74,000,000 francs, or nearly £3,000,000 sterling, and 1,600 men are in hospitals or dead. - In the erection of the Great Exhibition building, 200 tuns of nails were used; which, upon a fair computation, would give about 33% million nails.

- The Chicago Journal says the bankers of Cincinnati were so much alarmed at Morgan's raid that they sent \$2,500,000 for deposit in the Chicago banks.

- When Great Britain fought Napoleon, she made Bank of England notes legal tender, and the premium on gold rose so high that 21-shilling pieces rose to 27. - A semi-annual meeting of the New York State Temper-

ance Society is to be held at Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th insts. - The rebel government, through its Secretary of War, has recognized guerrilla warfare, and accepted the bands of maranders who infest the border States.

- The St. Louis Court House, which has been in the course of erection for 25 years, was completed last month. It is a magnificent edifice, and cost \$1,190.900.

- The Chicago Journal says that since the 30th of June last, over 3,000 Norwegian emigrants have passed over the Galena railroad, bound for Minn. and Wis.

- Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., has conferred the nonorary degree of LL. D. upon Maj.-Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, Commander of the armies of the U.S. - Mrs. Dr. Elbridge Simpson, of Toronto, C. W., and a

female friend, have raised in that city \$400 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers of our Union army. - A large snow ball was made by a young man, July 16,

from a drift remaining by the road-side, near Roxbury, Vt. About 50 bushels of snow remained in the drift. - Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Mo., for the purpose of

exterminating the guerrillas that infest that State. — The number of colored people in Mass., by the eensus of 1860, was 9,592 — males, 4,468; females, 5,124. In 1860 the number was 9,064. Increase in 10 years but 528.

- Only one-half a silk crop is expected this year in France. The disease among the silkworms has been less destructive than in former years, but the yield is not uniform. - Accounts from Alexandria announce that the Egyptian

otton crop for 1862 is estimated at 700,000 quintals. The crop for the year 1861 was calculated at 600,000 quintals. - The N. Y. Independent publishes a list, 3 columns in length, of the names of clergymen and clergymen's sens who are doing active service in the army as chaplains or officers.

the enemy have been evacuating Richmond, there being reasonable suspicion that pestilence has broTHE WAY

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW YORKEE is only 3% cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6% cents to any other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the post-office where received.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, AUGUST 5th, 1862.

OUR market is exceedingly dull, the changes in rates few, and in articles of little importance. Such alterations as we have been able to note will be ascertained by reference to the table

Trochoscor	THE PROPERTY OF THE CO.
Flour and Grain. winter wheat,\$5.25@ spring do, 4.75@	6.25 Honey, box 5.00 Candles, box

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10c
Monr winter wheat \$5.25(06.25	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do. 4.75(a)5.00	Candles, box 10@10%c
Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 11@11c
Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00 Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00 Meal, Indian 1.06@1.12	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat Genesee 9/0(0)1.20	Apples, bushel 50@87c
Best white Canada 1 25(4)1.28	Do. dried \$0 lb 4@4% 0
Corn, old 48@50c.	Peaches, do 12@14c
Corn, new 48@50c.	Cherries, do 12(2)140
Rye, 60 ibs 49 bush . 55@60c.	Plums. do 8010c
Oats, by weight, 40(@40c.	Potatoes 75@87%0
Barley 55@65c.	Hides and Skins.
Buckwheat 00(a)00c.	Slaughter 4%@5c
Beans 1.50(a)2.00	Calf 7@8c
Meste.	Sheep Pelts \$0.12@2.00
Pork, mess\$10.50@11.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@75c
Pork, clear 12.00(a)12.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt. 8.50(a) 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
Beef. cwt 4.00(a) 6.00	Do. large 6.00@6.25
Spring lambs, each 1.50@ 2.00	Timothy 2.00(@2.25 '
Mutton, carcass 4@5c.	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 6(a)7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
Geese 40(a)50c.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.50@1.55
Butter, roll 101/@11c.	Hay, old. tun 10.00@15.00
Butter, firkin 9(a)11c	Hay, new tun 7.00@12.00
Cheese	Wool, % fb 45@50c
Lard, tried 71/4@8c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50
Tallow, rough 6@6 c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50 Codfish, quintal 4.50@5.00
Lard, tried	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, AUG. 4—FLOUR—Market may be quoted without any material change in prices with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales at \$4,000,6.00 for superfine State; \$5,200,6.50 for extra State; \$4,900,6.00 for superfine State; \$5,200,6.50 for extra State; \$4,900,6.00 for superfine Western; \$5,200,6.50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,400,5.55 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,660,6.00 for trade brands do,—the market closing steady. Canadian flour without decided change in prices, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,200,6.50 for common, and \$5,500,6.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,700,4.25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and steady; sales at \$3,600,3.60 for Brandy-wine; \$3,40 for Western, and \$3,30 for Jersey.

GRAIN—The wheat market is steady, with a fair business doing for export and home consumption. Sales Chicago spring at \$1,100,1.17; Milwankee club at \$1,150,1.21; amber llowa at \$1,21 (20,1.23; whier michigan at \$1,270,1.32; amber Michigan at \$1,300,1.33; white Michigan at \$1,270,1.32; amber Michigan at \$1,300,1.33; white Michigan at \$1,45, and new white Kentucky at \$1,55 Rye quiet and steady; sales Western at 78,279, and State at \$3,000,25; market continues dull and nominal at \$7,00 Barley mult market continues dull and nominal at \$7,00 Barley mult market ontinues dull and nominal at \$7,00 Peas continue dull and nom

\$1.10(2)1.00 for mess. \$11.0(2)1.25 for prime mess, and \$9.60(a) 9.75 for prime, closing firm. Beef market quiet and firm; sales at \$5.60(27,0) for country prime; \$8.20(2.75 for country mess; \$12(2)13.76 for re-packed do; \$13(2)14.5 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at \$19(2)20. Beef hams quiet and firm; sales Eastern and Western at \$16,00(2)16.50. Cut meats are in more active demand and prices are steady; sales at \$4.20 for Western and city shoulders, \$54,00 for hams. Smoked meats are dull and unchanged. Bacon sides are quiet and prices are entirely nominal. Lard steady and quiet, and prices firm; sales No. 10 very choice at \$4,00%. Cut there is selling at 10 (2) for 0.10 for \$1.00 for \$1.00

ALBANY, Aug. 4. - Flour and Mral - There is a steady

prices. Corn meal is firm at unchanged prices	3.
Common to good State.	84.90@5.00
Fancy and Extra State	5.15(0)5.40
Common to good Western, Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c,	4,90@5,40
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c	5,60(a)6,25
Extra Ohio,	6,00@6,75
Common Canadian,	4,90@5,15
Extra Ohio. Common Canadian, Extra Canadian,	5,60@6,25
Fancy Genesee, Extra Genesee and city brands,	5,50@5,75
Extra Genesee and city brands,	6,50@6,75

GRAIN—There is a moderate milling inquiry for Wheat, with sales fair white Michigan at \$1,87 For corn there is a good demand at the closing prices of Saturday; sales Western mixed at \$9,380s for unsound, \$22,380s for good to choice. Rye and Barley are quiet. Oats without important change, with a fair demand; sales Western at \$6% and State on p. t.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5—Flour—The market rules steady, with fair interior demand; sales yesterday double extra Ohjo, Indiana and Michigan white wheat at \$5,800,5024; extra Wisconsin and Illinois \$4,7500, the latter for very choice; white wheat double extra Indiana at \$5,84; Canada extra at \$605,25; white wheat Illinois at \$5,75; extra Ohio and Indiana at \$5,10—closing firm and outer.

wheat fillinois at \$5,75; extra Ohio and Indiana at \$0,10—crossing firm and quiet.

Grain—Wheat—The market firm but quiet; buyers and sellers apart. The transactions all on private terms; No. 2 Chicago spring held at \$1; No. 1 do, at \$1,00€1,00; No. 1 Milwaukse club \$1,008@1,09; red winter \$1,16; white Kentucky at \$1,25. Corn—The market firm and moderately active; sales at \$2,050—clossing quiet; buyers holding off for steamer's news. There is very little distilling demand, and the sales made were mostly for freight, or on orders. Oats—The market quiet with but little doing; sales Chicago at \$36,290,—mostly held at \$30. for Chicago and \$6 for Ohio. Barley—inactive and nominal—none offering.

Ryo—The market moderately active, prices tending upward, with sales Wisconsun rye, mostly at \$60.

TORONTO. JULY SI.—FLOUR—Superfine sells at \$4,25; fancy, \$4.40; extra, \$4,60.

Grain—The supplies of grain in the street market during the week have been but poor This may, in some manner, be accounted for by the inclement state of the weather. The average price for fall wheat was \$500\$\times\$1. The highest offered today was \$1\$\times\$0 bushel; very light supply. Spring Wheat—The quotations for spring wheat this week are considerably below those of last week, which we gave at \$500\$\times\$0 \times\$0 bushel. Barrley is in demand at \$60\$\times\$0, and sometimes at \$50.\times\$0 bushel. Barrley is in demand at \$60\$\times\$0 there has been but very little offered this week; in fact there has been but very little offered this week; in fact there has been but very little offered this week; have been in light supply, selling at \$400\$\times\$40\$\times\$0 this article last week; Chicago oats sell at \$4020\$\times\$0 pushel. Peas have been in limited supply during the week; there has been not change in quotations, which we gave at \$650\$\times\$0 bushel. \$-600\$\times\$0. TORONTO, JULY 31.—FLOUR—Superfine sells at \$4,25; fancy

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ALBANY, Aug. 4—BENVES—The receipts this week are comparatively smail, but some 550 were held over from last market day, and thus the supply has been swelled to 3575 head —more than the weekly average receipts last year. The market opened extremely dull, with holders asking an advance on last week's rates, but none of the buyers would meet their views. The average quality is up to last week. The bulk of the offerings are good, first quality com-fed, with several droves of extra. There are but two or three droves that are held as high as 3% 50 h, but there are no buyers at that figure, and we know of no droves that have sold above 4%c.

RECORDER—The following is our comparative statement of re-

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of re-eipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to

 Cattle
 This week
 Last week
 Last week
 Last year.

 Sheep
 3,075
 3,391
 5,360

 Hogs
 3,760
 3,600
 3,879

THE RESERVE

SHEEP—There are 'ess on the market now than 'ast week, and trade is rather active at last week's rates. Sales about 1800 head at 31/404 to per pound.—Atlas and Argus. NEW YORK, July 29.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality, 256-7.75
Common quality, 6,76-27.26
Inferior quality, 6,00-26.76 COWS AND CALVES. First quality, 27 to 5 @5%
Ordinary quality, 44@5
Common quality, 4 @4%
Inferior quality, 3% 94 c

| Corn-fed, | 4%@5 c do light | -@ -@ -0 Still-fed, | 4½@4½0

BRIGHTON, JULY 31 — At market, 950 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, 370 Swine.
BREF CATULE—Prices, extra, \$6,00 20,00; first quality, \$6,25%,00; second do, \$6,00 20,00; third do, \$4,75%,50.
WORKING OXEN—None.
MILOH COWS—\$39,0041; common, \$20@21
Veal Calves—\$3,000; Two years old, \$18@19; Three years old, \$20,0021.

ld \$20@21 Hings = 6@5½c \$7 h. Tallow = 6½@6½c Prits = \$0,50@0.87 sach. Calf Skins = 8@9c \$7 h. Sherf and Lams = \$1.50@1.75; extra, \$2 0.60 d.00 Swins = Stores, wholesale, 4 @4 c: retail, @0c Fat Hogs, ndressed, none. Still-fed, none. Spring Pigs, 5½c; retail, ⟨@7c

TORONTO, JULY 30.—BERF.—First-class in large supply; selling at \$4.64(6)6.00! second class at \$3.68(6)4: inferior \$3.
SEEST sell at \$303.50 cach. Lambs, \$1.780.20 each.
CALVES in moderate supply at \$3.006.4.00 each.
HIDS remain from at \$4.60. Calfestine selling at \$0.32 fb.
Pally at \$00.300 each. Lamb skine at 500 each.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Domestic wools have not been very active, manufacturers having supplied nearly all their immediate wants from the interior. Prices of all grades, however, are quite fully supported. Sales of 100,000 the fleece at 100,076 for new and old: and 25,000 the super and extra city and country pulled at 50,052%. Foreign wools have been quite active, and carpet grades are becoming reduced. Sales of 1200 bales Durskel; 200 East India; 300 do. Cordova, and 150 Westogs on p. t.

koi; 200 East India; 300 do. Cordova, and 100 westoga on p. t.	
Saxony Fleece # tb	
American full-blood Merino	
American half and three-fourths Merino	
American Native and quarter Merino	
Extra nulled 50 à 521/6	
Superfine nulled 47(a)50	
No 1 pulled	
Lamb's nuited	
California fine. unwashed	
California common do	
Peruvian washed	
Valnaraian washed	
South American Merino unwashed	
South American Mestiza unwashed	
South American common washed14@15	
South American Entre Rios do	
South American unwashed14@15	
South American Cordova washed26 @27	
Cape Good Hope unwashed26(a28	
East India washed	
African unwashed	
African washed00/a 00	
Mexican washed	
Texas00@00	
Smyrna unwashed16@18	
Smyrna washed24 @ 33	
[N. Y Evening Post	

	[11. 1 Electority 1 Oat
BOSTON, JULY 31 The follow	wing are the rates for the
week: Saxony and Mer., fine,	9XAS,
Full blood	myrna, washed29(a)85
% and % blood,	o. unwashed,14(@25
Pulled extra	ade25@65
Do superfine47@55 C	rimea, 14@2
Do No. 1,	uenus Ayres,
Do No. 2,	anada,00@00

ALBANY, JULY 31.—The market is very stiff with an improved demand for manufacturing. The sales of the week foot up 20,000 bbs, including 10,000 bbs mixed firece on p. t. 6,000 bbs. common to medium do. at 48½ 600 and 4,00 vbs. Lambs on p. t.; for the latter prices range from 4% 600c. But little has been bought up in the street during the week, from which it is inferred that the stock is mostly out of first hands. The street prices range from 44@49c.—Journal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—There is little or nothing doing, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:—Fine 42 @48c; medium 33@40c; common 31@35c; unwashed % off.—Jour. TORONTO, JULY 31.—Wool still continues to rise in price, and it may now safely be quoted firm at 55c.. as this is the lowest price that we noticed during the week.—Globe.

Died

In this city, July 29th, NELLIE A., wife of GEO. W. SPRAGUE,

IN Buffalo, (by drowning,) on Tuesday, July 29th, Miss LYDIA M. NEVINS, Teacher in Public School No 10, of this city, aged 24 years. In this city, July 30th, FRANK HUDDLESTON, only child of F. M. and EURETTA MCFARLIN, aged 6 months and 1 day.

New Advertisements.

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

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

FOR SALE—A well matched pair of OXEN.
five years old. S. L. J. SCRIPTURE, Colborne, C. W.

DURE LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Shearling Rams and Ram Lambs for sale; also Breeding Ewes and Ewe Lambs, all Premium Sheep; by WM. JEFFREY, Whithy, C. W., 656-2t

by the Grand Trunk Station.

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institu-tion begins its Fall Term on Thur-day, September 11th It has been in operation eleven years under the same Principal its Taschers are all of experience in their respective depart ments. Apply for Catalogues and information to Auburndale, Mass., Aug., 1862. G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

DECEIVER'S SALE OF NURSERY STOCK—
In the undersigned, appointed receiver of the Nursery Stock of the late firm of Gergory & Goldsmith, now offers the same for sale to Dealers and Nurserymen.
The stock consists of forty thousand Dwarf Pears, 20,000 Standards: 30,000 Cherries; 12,000 Apple Trees; and a large variety of Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubs, on the late farm of James H Gregory, adjoining the Nursery of Ellwanger & Barky. The Property is desirable, and will be sold low.
Application should be made at once to
PATRICK BARRY, Receiver, or to his Agent,
Rochester, Aug. 1, 1862.

JAS. H. GREGORY.

HELP for the Women A Great and Novel Invention.

The only Combined Butter-Worker, Washer, Weigher and Salter extant is RICHARDSON'S PATENT, now offered to Butter-Makers and Manufacturers of Implements. For illustration and description see RURAL NEW-YORKER for July 12 This machine has been tested in the most thorough manner by a number of dairymen in Chautauqua county, and received their highest commendation. For Circular containing full particulars, address the undersigned, who are prepared to sell Rights of Territory.

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

M. A. RICHARDSON—Dear Sir:—I cannot speak too highly in praise of your Combined Butter Worker It is all you claim it to be, and more too. I can wash and work 30 he of Butter easier with it than I can 10 he. with a Ladle. Every operation is performed neatly and without slop or muss. It can be kept sweet and clean with very little labor, and I would recommend it to my sister dairy women as the machine above all others that they need.

Mrs. WILLIAM PULLMAN.

Sherman, Chaut. Co., N. Y., July 24th, 1862.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE

REBELLION. -- Publishing Co. Prospectus and descriptive Circulars sent free to those who write to 656-2t E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

PRIGES—Towards the close the market was only moderately ctive at the following quotations:

Premium. \$0.00 \(\text{ u} \) 0.000 \$\) \$0.0000 \$\) \$0.0000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$\) \$0.000 \$\) \$0.0

The Sabbath School Teachers of the State of New York are cordially invited to convene in the Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Dargetts, at Canandaiga, on Tuesday, August 26th, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the Cavention will organize. Devotional exercises and Addresses, by experienced Sabbath School men from this and other Sties, and Discussions of Practical Sunday School topics, will constitute the exercises of the meeting.

School men from this and other Sties, and Discussions of Fractical Sunday School topics, will constitute the exercises of the meeting.

The 'onvention w'll probably cetinue through Wednesday and I hursday, Aug. 27th and 28th
De egales who passover the NewYork and Erie Railway and its branches, via Elimira, will pay fill fare to Canandaigua, and receive a free pass to return, by caing on the State Scoretary, it is of very great importance that the Officers of each Sabbath School in the State be explicited prompt in making their Reports to the Town Secretary, Cownete, by Aug. 1, 1862.
County Secretaries will confer : great favor by forwarding their Reports to the Secretary (the State Sunday School Teachers' Association, at Rocheste, N. Y., by Aug. 16, 1862.
Pastors, Officers and Teachers of the Evangelical Sabbath Schools of the State are coordially ivited to attend, and participate in the deliberations of this bdy.
Publishers of a 1 Papers, religion and secular, who feel an interest in the welfare of the youngwill confer a favor by giving this a place in their columns, or 'r making an appropriate reference to the same.
Will Pastors and Superintendens cause a suitable notice of this Convention to be read in thir respective Churches two Sundays in succession, previous tribe Convention?

Central Committee.

A L Van Buren, Brooklyn,
Dr Benj Lord, New York,
D Robinson, Albany,
CP Hart, Troy,

Executive

Cammittee.

Albert Woodruff, Brooklyn, L B Loder, "A Snith, Brooklyn, L Ouis Chapin, Rochester, A Mathews, Brooklyn.

Committee on Vishation. R G Pardee, New York, Rev J Mandeville, Rochester, Albert Woodruff, Brooklyn, Raph Wells, New York. Secretary State Association.

r O S muttle, message they J R Tuttle, message L, Wi cox, Methodist.
Wm F Cheney, Episcopal, od.
Stephenson, of Canandaign

C M Marsh, Baptist.
Dr O S Wood, do.
Rry J R Tuttle, Methodist.
E M Morse.
L. Wi cox, Methodist.
Win F Cheney, Episcopal, 1 Staphens, 2 St

... Rochester

I Stephenson, do.

The citizens of Canandaigua are nositably arranging to previde enterta ment for members of the Convention; and those expecting to be present are desired to send their names, before August 20th, to either of the Loca Committee.

E. T. HUNTINGTON, See'y State Association.

Rochester, N. Y., July 16, 1862.

REJECTED applications for Patents prosecuted without charge unless patents are obtained. Send for a Circular Address J. FRASER & CO., Patet Agents, Rochester, N. Y.

Shaker Seedling, 25 cents pe dezen; 31 per hundred.—
Triomphe de Gand, 15 cents per dezen; 51 per hundred.
J. CADY, Waerrille, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MILLIKEN'S STENCILPAMPHLET—Shows how any active person can sake money ravidity. Sent person. J. L. MILIKEN, Editor Monitor, Brandon, Vt. A PERFECT PEACH PARER, which as pares Apples Also, Parng, Coring and Sticing Machines, and the Return Tabe Appl Parer. All warranted satisfactory. For sale by dealers greently, and manufactured by 655-2t WHITTEMORF BROS., Worcester, Mass.

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655-3t

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Due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines their Widows, Orphan children and heirs at law, promptly collected on reasonable terms, and without charge until the claims are realized, by SAMUEL V. NILES, (late of the Genral Land Office, Milliary, Naval and General Agency, (esab,ished in 1857,) Washington City, D. C.

July, 1862. 655-13t

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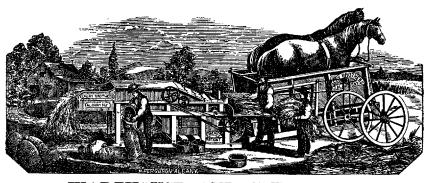
THE CHW MLION Hickok's Patent Portable Keystone CIDER AND WINE MILL.

10,000 in use and approved. 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 grind Grapes. 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.

Address the manufacturer. [564-10t] the manufacturer. [564-10t W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

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WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

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Nos. 62 & 64 State St., Albany, N. Y.,

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ALSO LEVER POWERS FOR FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT HORSES, OF NEW AND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION, TOGETHER WITH

A GREAT VARIETY OF LABOR SAVING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, AND GENERAL DEALERS IN IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

HORSE POWERS.

It has ever been the aim of the Proprietors to make none but the first-class of work, and always to use the best materials. In the construction of their Horse Powers they have endeavored to adapt them most readily and advantageously to the great variety of purposes required by the Farmer and Mechanic. During the harvests of 1860 and 1861 they have introduced and adopted the use of MALLEABLE IRON in the construction of the ENDLESS CHAIN of the Horse Powers, thereby lessening the weight over one-half, while the strength and durability is more than doubled as compared with the ordinary Cast Iron Endless Chains in universal use by other makers. Great advantage is gained by this lightness, in handling, transportation, and lighter friction when in operation. While the malleable iron is much more expensive, and machines more valuable, no additional charge is made for the improved Horse Powers. The same considerations have guided them in the construction and adaptation of the various Machines made and sold by them, and to be driven by the Power, in calculating their various velocities forces, pulleys, and gears, so as to enable them to operate to their maximum efficiency, which is the secret of their great

THRASHING MACHINES,

WITH SEPARATING AND CLEANING ATTACHMENT.

Combined and adapted for all kinds and conditions of Grain, &c. This machine is the greatest success in its line yet produced. It can be operated with two horses as easily, and or slow velocity, and do equally good work, and with wet and bad as well as good condition of the clover chaff. It cleans the seed and delivers it fit for market at the same operation. with equal results, as the ordinary thrashing machine with-out the cleaning attachment; while its capacity adapts it STALK AND STRAW CUTTER,

For Horse Power—a strong and durable machine, and adjustable to any length of cut. equally well to the force of four or six horses. It will thrash perfectly clean from the straw, and clean the grain for market, without any wastage in any part of the process. It is complete in one frame—very compact and simple—runs light, still, and without any concussion from its moving the ear when desired. Several sizes, and with or without parts. It has been very extensively used during the pas three harvests, and its superiority over any others in market established beyond question, and considering its capacity and cost of construction, it is at least fifty per cent. cheaper than any other similar machine in use.

CIDER MILLS,

For Power and Hand use, with and without Press attached. These Mills and Presses are of a superior style and utility to

any others in use. SAWING MILLS.

With Circular Saws, for cutting fire-wood, slitting boards, plank, &c., for fencing and building purposes; also with Ma-

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

plans, &c., for length and onlining purposes, as with many chine Cross-cut for cutting logs for wood, shingles, staves, &c.; also Mills for making shingles.

On receipt of three cents in stamps, to pre-pay postage, it will be sent to all applicants.

Local Agencies solicited for the sale of the above machines.

of finely executed and carefully prepared

sieves and bolts attached.

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ree in other Colleges. THE COURSE OF STUDY is systematic, extensive and thorough, combining in a high degree the elegant with the sub-stantial and practical. All Students take part in the lighter

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE WAR FOR LIBERTY,

BY MRS. A. I. HORTON.

"Ow to the righteous strife!" in thrilling tones. Unto her loyal sons, calls Freedom now; And who that heareth now her voice, and owns A heart, would unto traitors bow? Aye, to the rescue, Freemen! see before you, In glittering rank and file, Treason arrayed; And though Death's wings are waving darkly o'er you. Shrink not-no traitor flag waves o'er your head.

No, 'tis the flag 'neath which our fathers died For sacred right; the path they walked ye tread, And for the banner of their love and pride. To the last drop, would ye your life-blood shed. Treason for Slavery warring-Truth and Right, Champions for Freedom, enter in the list With courage high, well knowing they who fight 'Gainst Freedom, Right and God resist.

Now for the "shock of battle!" Trumpets calling "On to the charge," and drums with quick. loud roll: Brave men like sammer rain thickly are falling, Each hissing bullet sending forth a soul. Peace vails her pallid features-slow and sad Turns she from the grim battle field away, While Carnage, in her blood-red garments clad, Exultant gloats above the fearful fray.

Fiercely the loud-voiced cannons hail each other, Sending their deadly greetings fast and far; Their sulphurous breathings o'er the red field hover. Screening from Heaven's pure gaze the front of war. Swords drip with gore—the steel hoofs of the charger, Crashing through bone and brain, fall on the dying: No time for pity now-on speeds the rider, Victory to gain, or low with them be lying.

O War! men call thee glorious. Banners dancing To the winds' play, and martial music breathing. The gun's deep boom, the war steed's fearless prancing, Around thy blood-stain'd brow strange charms are wreathing But ah! let woman's lips tell the sad story Of midnight vigils, and of sleepless fears-Of dreams of loved ones, cold, and pale, and corv-Of startled wakings and of bitter tears-

(Though gives she for her country, with brave words, The beings dearest to her loving heart, With steady fingers buckling on their swords. With tearless eyes beholding them depart)— Tell of the many hopes, shattered and broken By the same bolt that lays each soldier low-Of sorrowing hearts, that yet may give no token, Save paling cheek, dim eye and shaded brow.

Homes desolate, and widows childless written. Orphans, and lonely lives, thou'rt ever making-Matron, and maid, and wife by thee are smitten E'en Victory's peans end in dirges deep-In glad rejoicings blend sad notes of wailing

O, War, these are thy trophies-hearts slow breaking,

And mourning for the brave in death who sleep-In songs of triumph Sorrow's voice is swelling. Scourge of the earth art thou, and Death's ally-

May the time speed when thy stern reign shall cease, When thy red chariot shall have passed us by, And we once more dwell neath the rule of Peace. Thrice dreadful art thou, when with hatred burning, One country's children meet in desperate fight: We can but pray, from the sad picture turning

In sorrow deep, "O, GoD, be with the Right!" Dundee, N. Y., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

A MOMENT OF PASSION.

BY T. S. ARTHUR,

This story, or something like it, has been told before, but we wish to tell it in our own way. And the lesson it teaches will bear many repetitions.

Mr. Ellis was a man of kind and tender feelings, but quick-tempered and impulsive. He had a son, ten years old, a bright, handsome, generous-hearted boy, who inherited his father's impulsive character. A quick-tempered father and a thoughtless, impulsive boy are apt to get into sharp collision at times, and it was so with Mr. Ellis and his little son. The father's commands were not always obeyed; and as the father had some strict notions in regard to obedience, punishments jarred amid the household harmonies rather more frequently than a wise regard to justice and humanity would have approved The hasty temper and foregone conclusions of Mr. Ellis made his discipline oftener cruel than reformatory. A single instance will illustrate our meaning: and that is the story we wish to relate.

It was a pleasant summer afternoon, and Willie Ellis came out from his mother's hands clad all in white linen, and looking as sweet and pure as innocence itself. The house stood only a short distance from a river, on the banks of which the boy was fond of sporting, and in the coze of which he sometimes soiled his garments in a sad way, much to the discomfort of himself and his mother.

"Willie," said Mr. Ellis, as the boy passed out, "where are you going?"

"Only to play," answered the roguish mouth. "To play-where?"

"With Eddie Wheeler, down at his house."

"Did your mother say you might go there?"

"Very well; all right, then. But, mind one thing-you are not to go down to the river. Yesterday you came home with your clothes soiled and wet. I won't have that again. So, remember, that I've said—don't go to the river?"

"Not if Mr. Wheeler lets Eddie go?" There was a half-pleading look in the young,

"No," was the imperative answer; "I've said don't go to the river, and if you disobey me I'll punish you severely.

Willie's step had lost some of its airy lightness when he moved on again.

"Mind that you don't forget!" called the father

after him. The boy heard, but did not look back or make any response, which a little annoyed Mr. Ellis, who had grown very sensitive on the score of strict obe-

dience. "It wouldn't at all surprise me," he said to himself, "if he were to come home in an hour all covered with river mud. He is so thoughtless, or selfwilled-I hardly know which. But children must be made to obey. That's the discipline to enforce,

at all hazards; and if he disobeys me this time, he will have cause to remember it as long as he lives." Something had gone wrong with Mr. Ellis, and he was in a sterner mood than usual. Moods of mind, rather than a sense of justice, oftenest influence our conduct with reference to others. We act from state of feeling moré frequently than from con-

siderations of right. Mr. Ellis went away from home soon after, and glanced around for a moment before entering, he

WAR SIN AR

boy had noticed him, and was endeavoring to get calling him, reached his ears. He came to where into the house without being seen. But, at the door | she stood, half-way down stairs. where he hoped to enter unobserved, he encountered a stern and angry face. A few quick strides had brought his father there.

"So you have been to the river, after all that I said."

The boy lifted a pale face and frightened eyes. "Didn't I tell you not to go to the river?"

A vice-like grip was already on his soft little arm. "Yes sir," came through the quivering lips. "And you went, for all!"

"But, father---"

"Not a word, sir!" I told you not to go to the river, didn't I?"

"Eddie Wheeler-" The poor child tried to explain.

"I don't want to hear about Eddie Wheeler. He can't excuse your disobedience. Come, sir, we'll settle this business!" and he dragged the white-faced boy after him, up stairs, to the garret, and taking down a rod, swung it in the air above his head.

"Oh, father! Don't! Let me tell you!" A look, almost like despair, was in the boy's face. Mr. Ellis remembers it to this day; and will remember it to the day of his death.

"I don't wish to hear any excuses," was replied, as the rod came down upon the shrinking child, with a stroke that made every nerve quiver with pain.

"Oh, father!"

Once more the mild, appealing look, so full of agony, was lifted to the stern face above him, but his head went back upon the pillow from which lifted in vain. A second cruel stroke fell, and then he had arisen, were wet, but not with his own a rain of strokes, until the father's sense of pity, intruding between anger and unforgiving justice, stayed his arm. He went down stairs, and left the boy lying in the middle of the floor, as he had dropped from his hand - motionless as if life were extinct. He met the pale, suffering mother below. She loved the boy tenderly, and had felt every smarting blow, but he passed her without a word. She had seen Willie as he encountered his father at the door, and understood the meaning of this heavy punishment. Mr. Ellis went out into the porch to breathe the freer air, and cool the sudden excitement under which he had been laboring. As he shut the door behind him, in a kind of instinctive effort to separate himself from a painful scene, he stood face to face with Mr. Wheeler. A hand grasped his in a quick, strong pressure.

"It was a brave act, sir! He's a noble boy! Where is he?"

"I don't understand you," said Mr. Ellis, looking bewildered.

"Didn't he tell you?"

"Tell me what?"

"How he sprang into the river and saved my little Eddie's life?" "I heard nothing of it."

There was a choking sensation in Mr. Ellis's throat—his voice was faint and husky.

"And he didn't tell you? Brave, noble boy! He came over to play with Eddie; and Eddie wanted to go down to the river; but Willie said he couldn't go to the river. I heard Eddie coaxing him; but Willie was firm, because he said you had told him not to go. I was so pleased at his obedient spirit. Well, I lost sight of them after a little while; but, as I learn, Eddie would go down to the river, and your boy followed him, but kept at a distance from the water. Instead of climbing over the logs and barrels, or getting into the boats, he sat by himself away off. Then, sir, my Eddie, in leaning over the river, slipped and fell in; and your boy, instead of running away, half frightened out of his senses, as most children of his age would have done, sprang down to the wharf, and into the water after Eddie. I wonder they were not both drowned. It was only in God's mercy that they were saved. When the man who saw what happened, got to the place and looked over the dock into the water, there was Willie, holding to a ring in one of the logs with his right hand, and clinging to Eddie with his left. Such courage and presence of mind in a boy almost surpasses belief! Where is he? He ran off home as soon as the man lifted him from the water. I must thank him for his noble act."

At this moment, the door opening into the porch swung back, and the white face of Mrs. Ellis looke

"Oh, husband!" she exclaimed, in a voice of terror, "come to Willie! quick!"

Mr. Ellis followed his wife, and the neighbor hurried after them. The mother had found her boy lying insensible on the garret floor, and lifting him in her arms, had brought him down stairs, and laid him, in his wet clothes, upon her own bed.

As Mr. Ellis came into the room, he saw the deathly face turned toward the door. The sight seemed to blast his vision. He struck his hands

together, shut his eyes, and stood still suddenly. "Will you run for the doctor?" said Mrs. Ellis to

The neighbor did literally as the mother said-he ran all the way to the physician's residence.

By the time the doctor arrived, Willie's wet gar ments had been removed. He asked but few questions as to the meaning of the boy's condition. Mr. Wheeler had told of his heroic conduct, and the inference was that there had been an over-excitement of the brain, leading to suspended animation. Still the case puzzled him.

"He may have been hurt in jumping from the wharf," suggested Mr. Wheeler.

The doctor, on this hint, examined the body.

"What is this?" he asked, as a long, purple stripe, lying across the back and shoulders, met his eyes. And this?" he added, as he came upon another. Mr. Ellis turned his face away, sick at heart; he could not follow the doctor's eyes.

"He may have been hurt internally," said the doctor, drawing back the clothes, and covering the fair body that was marked with cruel lines. He was right in that, but the injury was deeper than he imagined. It was the boy's tender spirit which had been hurt.

"This will not last, doctor?" The pale lips of Mr. Ellis quivered, as he asked

the question.

"I think not," was the uncertain answer.

It did not last. There came, soon after, signs of returning vitality. The neighbors went home—the doctor retired - and the father and mother were left alone with the brave-hearted boy, who had been wronged so cruelly. Mr. Ellis could not bear to look at him. He felt, twice over, upon his own heart, the blows he had given. There was such rebuke in the pale face and shut eyes of the boy, who had not yet spoken, or recognized any one, that he could not stay in the chamber. Every moreturned in an hour. As he stood at the door, and | ment he looked to see the eyes open, and how could

"Willie wants you," she said.

"Has he recovered?" asked the father.

"Yes. 'He opened his eyes and looked all around the room, almost as soon as you went out. Then he shut them again, as if to think; and then looking up, after a little while said, 'Where is father?' I told him you were down stairs, and he said, 'Won't you call him?""

Mr. Ellis went up tomeet his child, in a state of mental depression difcult to be conceived. He could have faced almos any imagined danger with less of shrinking than le now felt in going into the presence of Willie. Bu there was no holding back. What did the boy wat? What had he to say? How would he receive him? These questions crowded and bewildeed his mind. He pushed open the door, softly, and went in.

The boy's waiting ars had heard the almost noiseless feet approaching; and his eyes were upon the entrance. Mr. Ells did not speak, but came over to the bed.

"Oh, father! I didi't do wrong -- I wasn't disobedient," said Willie making an effort to rise from the pillow, and seaking with eagerness. "I tried to tell you, but jou wouldn't hear-"

He was going on bit his father caught him up, and as he drew him tightly to his heart, answered, "I know it all, my prave, brave boy!"

Then Willie's arms found their way to his father's neck, and clung there tightly. His cheeks, when tears. Could father or child ever forget that day? The child might; but he father, never!

Oh, hasty, impusive, passionate father, take warning in time! B: on your guard. Hear before you strike. Punish not on any hasty provocation. Take nothing for granted. It is a sad, sad thing to bear through life a memory like that which burdens the heart of Mr. Ellis, whenever the thought goes backware into the irrevocable past.

GUIDE TIEM GENTLY.

"You careless, hedless girl! You are more trouble than you are worth. Just look at that dress-cost a dollar a ward, and you have just ruined it. You might as wellgo dressed in six-penny calico, for I can't keep you dressed genteelly." Mrs. Pearley held the garment in her hand, and viewed it with angry eyes. The rent was a large one, and would be difficult to mend.

Nellie's lip quivered, and she softly answered:-"Mother, I did not think that I should do it. I am very sorry; but Jennie Dean was frightened by Mr. Wilson's dog, and cried. I ran to her, and my dress caught upon the fence. Indeed! mother, I am very

"Very sorry, are you! Well, you ought to be. I wonder if you think noney grows on bushes, that you think nothing of running to quiet a foolish child at the sacrifice of your dress. Nellie Pearly, I have no patience with you! Go to your room and remain there until teatime."

The tears that dimmed the brown eyes of Nellie gave place to angry gances, and she left the room with a proud step. Her heart, at first, was filled with sorrow, because she had caused her mother trouble; but receiving harsh words in return for her mild excuse, rebellious passions took possession of

her. At tea-time she was called to the dining-room. "Good evening, daughter Nellie," said Mr. Pearly, "what is the matter, my child? You look like an icicle. Has your teacher given you a long lesson, or has Minnie Brown got a prettier bonnet than yours, eh, Nellie?" and the kind father looked up

"She is in one of her hateful frets. Don't mind her. I hope she will soften her temper, or we will not be repaid for all our care," and Mrs. Pearly passed the bread to Nellie, with a cold-"Want

A cloud settled upon the brow of the father, and he said, "I am very sorry that my daughter cannot control her temper better. It grieves me much to come home and find a rigid face to greet me. Nellie, you must try to improve, or you will be a very disagreeable woman."

Nellie spoke not, but her cheeks became more deeply flushed, and her eye more angry. Each day the youthful heart of Nellie was becoming harder, and her gentle disposition a mere shadow of itself.

Five years have passed, and the girl of sixteen has grown into a woman. Let us look at Nellie and see if she has improved. She is the wife of a wealthy gentleman, and the possessor of much "worldly goods," but is her heart warm, her mind easy, her life bright? Let us see.

It was evening. The dusky shadows of twilight were growing deeper, and men hastened home to enjoy home life. Mr. Edmonds had been so busy that he did not notice the lateness of the day until the stilly darkness had glided into his office. He was aware that the time that he usually took tea was far passed, and he sped homeward.

"Good evening, Nellie," said he, as he entered the room where his wife sat. "I am late to-night, but business was very pressing, and I did not think of the time until the darkness warned me that I ought to be at home."

"A very good excuse, Mr. Edmonds. I dare say you think more of your chums and law papers than of me. Well, well! your taste has changed considerably since we were married; never mind, you enjoy yourself, I hope."

Anger flashed from the eves of Mr. Edmonds. He was of a pleasant disposition, but tired as he was he was irritated by the words of his wife, and he sharply retorted: "If you would speak of change, Mrs. Edmonds, I shall be happy to converse with you. By the way, your temper has changed most gloriously. It has grown remarkably sweet." "I can endure neglect, sir, but taunts never. We

will have tea, if you please." The delicate china, the glittering silver, the lux-

urious foed, were nockeries; but, too proud to appear agitated, each essayed to eat. Soon Nellie said: "Have you tickets for the concert to-night?" "I have."

"Are we to attend?"

"I shall not, but the carriage will be here at seven for you." "Indeed! I thought you enjoyed music."

"I do, but happiness more. The carriage will

be at the door for you at seven. Good evening, madam." "Very well, sir. Good evening." At seven, Nellie entered the carriage, and seated

envy, but joy is lost to me. I wonder where my husband is!" Echo answered "Where?" Reality sighed as she caught the sound.

Softly the snow fell upon the earth. The glittering stars bespoke happiness, and the keen, frosty air, life and vitality. The fairy missives to earth seemed to bring glad tidings to all; but Nellie Edmonds hailed their coming with tears. The last stick of wood had been burned, and the last morsel of food eaten. The poor little house where she lived was leaky, and each gust of the wintry blast hurried the damp snow through the crevices, and shook the frail habitation until Nellie trembled with fright. The night deepened, and the blast howled louder and yet louder. Nellie was chilled, and the bitter cold was freezing her very life-blood.

"I, am I the gay, proud Nellie Pearly and Mrs. Edmonds? Oh! why am I here! My husband a drunkard, my little Edith dead-thank God she did not live to suffer with me—and I am a beggar! No. not a beggar, for may this tongue forever be silent if I thus stoop to the dust. Will I write and tell my father? Never. I vowed on that day, when they came and turned me into the street, that I would be as one dead to my parents. They shall never know my disgrace. Ten years ago I left them, a spoiled child. My mother ruined my temper, that ruined my husband, and he has left me to

Nellie spoke these words, and then laid her head upon the old window-sill and wept. The tears froze as they fell, but many did not fall; for the winter seemed to grow warm as summer, and she had entered a paradise. The next morning the degraded husband entered the dwelling, having become sober after a drunken frolic of a week. The first thing he saw was the bowed form of his wife, rigid in death. Ah! well might he totter with terror—she had frozen to death. The sexton was called upon to dig a grave in the "Potter's Field," and consign the remains of Nellie to the earth. No kindly hand closed her eyes; no gentle fingers folded the pale hands; no triends dropped the parting tear; no breath wafted words to heaven in her behalf; no, she died alone.

Mothers, guide the little ones gently. Check not the youthful spirit until the heart becomes hard and the temper imperious; but with a calm spirit direct kindly, and reprove gently. "Thou shalt reap in sorrow, if the seed be weeds."-Mother's Journal.

Corner for the Young.

TO THE LITTLE FOLKS .- The editors of the RURAL wish it understood that there is no charge for inserting Riddles, Charades, Enigmas, or anything else legitimately belonging to the "Youth's Corner." All that is desired is correctness on the part of the composers, and the answers to such puzzling matters as they send forward. We throw away many good things received, simply because the solutions do not accompany them. While we are willing to supply all deficiencies where they occur, we have no time to waste over subjects to which the "key" is not furnished.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

ONE part of my birth I claim from the earth; In the shape of a globe I must be; If with me men contend, I make each hurt his friend,

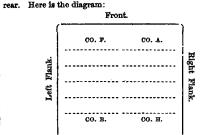
Yet among them they cannot hurt me. My substance within is covered with skin Which very hard labor abides, For when I am used, I am often abused

By the blows I receive on my side. Knees, legs I have none, nor a foot to stand on, Though I oftentimes run like a rover; But, to come to an end, I do often ascend,

And descend when my strength is quite over Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A MILITARY PROBLEM. A REGIMENT is in column by division, in a field not large enough for them to march either by the right or left flank, and but the distance of a company wheel in the front and



Rear. The Colonel wishes to turn the Regiment completely round-place Co. A where Co. B now is, Co. F in the position of Co. H. the right of Co. A where the left of Co. B is and the left of Co. F where the right of Co. H is. How is the Colonel to get the Regiment in the position he wishes to

nlace them? Rochester, July, 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 654

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-- A pleasant and com ortable home, a lovely and agreeable wife, and the RUBAL to

Answer to Algebraical Problem:-40, 45, 50. Answer to Charade:-Horse-man-ship.

To Business Men.

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

[From the New York Daily Times.] MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northers, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] glanced around for a moment before entering, he saw Willie in a shocking plight, wet and soiled from head to foot, slink through the garden gate. The least of the work of the

Advertisements.

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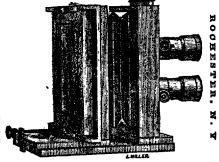
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