TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributor

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpa in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his per sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advo cates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely and Entertaining—being so conducted unit I can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

THE SUGAR BEET: VARIETIES -- MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR, &c.

PLEASE inform me what kind of beet is raised in Illinois for sugar. Also, the process of making them into sugar.-O. B. Canada West.

THE White Silesian beet is probably the hardiest and hest sugar heet for this country. We learn that there is a quantity of the seed in possession of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Such of our readers, therefore, as may want to experiment, should write to ISAAC NEWTON for it. The White Silesian is the standard beet. There are other varieties that have been produced from it, with a view to increase the saccharine contained in it. A white beet is regarded best for manufacture.

The process of manufacture is not complex. and yet the conditions attending its successsful manufacture are such that we are not disposed to flatter every man who grows beets that he may make his own sugar. And yet he may, if he extracts the juice, properly clarify it, and concentrate it by evaporation as he does maple or cane

The first work is to cleanse the roots, by washing them, before extracting the juice. This is done by revolving them rapidly in a cylinder made with lath one inch apart, revolving in a reduced to pulp-grated or ground. Some have tried to do this with an ordinary cider mill; but you are threshing. The marrow pulls the easiest, it does not do the work well; does not reduce having larger vines and fewer stalks. It comes the roots to a fine enough pulp. Mr. KLIPPART says Mr. Mor uses a cylindrical grater, operated by an ordinary threshing machine horse-power. This rasp or grater is made to revolve 250 times a minute. The construction of this machine is not given. Reduced to a pulp, the juice must be extracted. In large establishments it is done by hydrostatic pressure, and by centrifugal force. In this country, where experiments have been made, it is done by a hand press, some making a cheese like that made in extracting cider; others, by putting the pulp in gunny bags, in the form of mats, and subjecting to pressure. An ingenious man will devise a mode adapted to the magnitude of the experiment.

From a pamphlet just published by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, we extract the following on the subject of clarification:-"It requires two implements—a kettle and a filter; the latter may be a barrel or a box. The juice running out of the press is directed into the kettle; fire is kindled; when the liquid is at the temperature of 160 deg. Fah., lime is applied in the proportion of one quart to one hundred quarts of juice; the lime may be dry or diluted. When the liquid reaches the boiling point the fire must be removed; some time is allowed for the scum to rise, and for the sediment to settle. These being carefully separated, the liquid is poured into the filter, which must contain three per cent. of fresh animal charcoal at each operation, or ten per cent. for three operations. Coarse animal charcoal is always used for filtering the 'juice;' fine charcoal is used for 'sirups.' Clarified, the juice is ready to be concentrated. It should be evaporated as rapidly as possible. With a vacuum pan it is done at a comparatively low temperature; but in an open pan greater heat is required. Shallow pans should be used in concentrating, after the juice has been defe-

last-named process, but the shallow pan must be used after the clarification is complete. When the juice is reduced to the density of 25 degrees Beaume's Saccharometer, it must again be filtered; but the filtering will do no good unless the animal charcoal be of fine grain. After filtering the sirup is replaced upon a brisk fire to undergo rapid concentration to 45 degrees Beaume. The sirup is then allowed to cool, is placed in a warm room, where it soon crystallizes; the molasses is drained off, the crystals are left to become dry, and thus sugar is made."

We have answered our correspondent as briefly, and yet as comprehensively, as possible. From time to time we shall give our readers the benefit of such new facts as we may obtain bearing on this new branch of husbandry.

ABOUT BEANS.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS AS TO VARIETIES, Etc.

FRIEND B.—I am very anxious for a little information and I know of no one better calculated to impart it than

1st. Which kind of beans will be best for me to plan n a good piece of sandy flats? 2d. How many bushels, or pecks, will it take per acre?

3d. How far apart should they be planted? 4th. When is the best time to plant? Please answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige

brother farmer. Yours truly, CEAS. JONES. Genesco, N. Y., March, 1863.

CHAS. JONES, Esq.—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in answering your inquiries about beans. 1st The Bos River to Public The date would

where beans are extensively grown, the "Marrow" is generally preferred to any other. It is white, roundish, early, cooks quick, sells high, and yields well. Its chief competitor, the "Medium,' or "Ship bean," is smaller, not so round, does not cook so soon, being firmer and more suitable for a sea voyage, is white, and now sells about one shilling per bushel less than the marrow. Formerly, when the medium sold for a dollar, the marrow sold for a dollar and a half; this caused the medium generally to be abandoned in this quarter. But learning that the medium was preferred for shipping long distances, and believing it would relatively advance in price, in consequence of its diminished cultivation, I continued to raise it, as it ripens a week or ten days earlier than the marrow, a very material advantage when we have early frosts, or when we wish to follow with winter wheat or rve. According to my experience, the medium yields decidedly the best, especially if the land box filled with water. Then the roots must be is rather poor; it shells worse when you are harvesting, but makes it up by shelling better when up large enough to hoe several days earlier than the medium, a very great advantage if your land is weedy and you wish to economize by hoeing in time! I would advise to try both, but would not continue more than one kind, unless on different farms, or where there was no difficulty in keeping them apart.

2d. How much Seed to the Acre?-The rule here is one bushel of mediums, and a bushel and a peck of marrows. The marrows being larger have not so many beans to the bushel, but they do not regain as many, as they make a good deal more vines, being essentially a "bush bean." Last year, owing probably to an early drouth, beans were generally small, and I think less seed would answer, especially on rich, well prepared land, where they run more to vines.

Thick planting, whether of corn or beans, is generally deceptive, not furnishing grain according to the promise of the stalks, the kernels being fewer and smaller, and of course the yield less. Four marrow beans in a hill, the land being rich and well prepared, will spread over a large space. That number should never be exceeded. I have seen two stalks bush out and bear as many pods and beans as we ordinarily get from half a dozen. Where we use little seed, we must see to it, whatever the crop is, that none is left to struggle and die" amid lumps and stones. Beans are often too thin, but it is generally owing to poor seed, poor planting, or poor preparation. I believe that less than a bushel, of either mediums or marrows, if they were all put in the right place, would seed an acre sufficiently.

3d. How far apart should they be Planted ?-Two feet four inches in the row, is as near as will allow the cultivator to run without inconvenience. We must depend mainly on that to loosen the soil and keep it clean; otherwise the rows of

cated. Deep kettles will answer well for this do to let the land get hard, or weeds and grass to grow among the beans.

A good bean drill is the proper instrument to plant with. Mr. PRINDLE, of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., (the inventor of the world renowed agricultural steamer,) furnished me last year with a drill of great excellence of his own invention, which had the remarkable faculty of planting in hills. An excellent drill is also manufactured in Brockport, N. Y. Try your drill in the road, and graduate it so as to let out four good medium beans every twelve inches, or four marrow beans every sixteen inches.

4th. When is the Best Time to Plant ?-- As soon as the spring frosts are over, if you can tell when that is. It is desirable to escape the fall rains and frosts - early beans, with proper care, are almost always secured in good order, but late, when the sun loses its power, and the rains become frequent, beans are gathered through much tribulation.

Once in four or five years, beans planted the last of May are killed, or partially killed, by June frosts. When seed is low, it don't cost much to plant over again, but when beans crowd hard upon \$3 a bushel, it is a serious matter. I would advise to plant from the fifth to the tenth of June. If well hoed, they are an excellent preparation for winter wheat, and if so followed, I would, for the sake of the wheat, plant by the first of June, frost or no frost. They ripen in less or more than three months, according to the warmth of the soil, and the variety planted.

I will volunteer a few remarks. Prepare your land thoroughly by doep plowing, cultivating, dragging, and roiling, if at all lumpy. Hard, lumpy, grassy, or sterile land is not, depend upon it, "fit for white beans." Avoid cold, wet, or clay land, and put them on good gravelly or loamy soil, rich enough for a good crop of wheat or corn;—your dry river bottom is, I think, just right. Cultivate and hoe them well, and they will pod better, and the beans be of good size. Pull them as soon as three-fourths of the pods are ripe, and the balance, with good management will ripen and be bright also; your warmest, dryest land will ripen first and should be pulled

If I had but a few, and could not see them every day, I would carefully stack them round a stake, roots in and tops out, on stones or sticks at the bottom, and bound and capped with grass or straw, at the top; but with several acres I would lay them on the ground in convenient rows, say four rows in one, and turn them immediately after every shower, and every two or three days in any weather, till they were suffi ciently cured. By putting them in sheds, or on scaffolds or mows, they may be taken in before they are thoroughly cured, which saves in a hoo time, much loss and expense.

We thresh beans with horses, flails, and threshing machines, some of the teeth being removed to let the stiff stalks go through. Messrs. CHILson & Donnon, of Covington, threshed four hundred bushels of medium beans for me last fall, in six hours running time. Who ever beat that?

At the present prices, (\$2.75 has just been paid here for marrows.) there is a strong inducement to "go into" beans. We should bear in mind, however, that they will suffer more than most crops when the war closes, and when corn brings a dollar, beans ought to bring over two dollars, as you will get fifty bushels of corn to the acre, about as often as you get twenty bushels of beans. This year beans will not average over fourteen bushels to the acre, which is a pretty good reason for their being high. It is a great advantage, however, that beans can be planted after the hurry of spring work is passed, are harvested at a convenient season, and require less labor than a crop of corn.—H. T. B.

SHEEP AND COWS: DAIRY AND WOOL-GROWING.

THERE has been at different times in the last few years a good deal of discussion as to the relative value of sheep and cows, and of the profits of the dairy and wool-growing - the successful wool-grower asserting the superiority of his branch, while the successful dairyman is equally positive that his is the most profitable business.

Each may be right, and both may be wrong. Both must be governed by the condition of their surroundings - by the soil, its nearness or remoteness from markets, as well as the topography of his locality. These, and the condition of his family, must all enter into the discussion. In our mediums might be nearer together. It will not State, owing to the peculiarities of its soil and general appearance of the country in the two use, \$44.00. A sheep will yield, on the average,

HANNUM'S PATENT BEE HIVE.

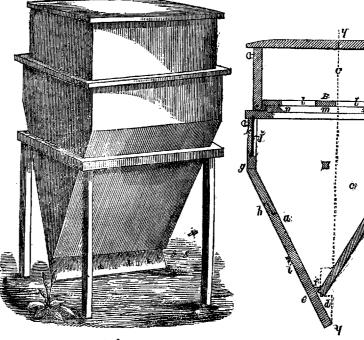


FIG. 1.

The accompanying engravings, with the sub- | cleats, n, n. These bars and cleats form a frame, oined description, will give our readers a pretty clear conception as to the construction and advantages of a novel Bee-Hive invented and patented by Mr. 11. A. Hannes, of Canada, N. Y. An examination of a model of this hive has induced us to form a favorable opinion in regard to the merits of the improvement. The hive is strongly recommended by several practical bee-keepers who used it the past season.

Mr. HANNUM furnishes the following succinct

description of his invention: "Fig. 1 represents the hive in perspective; Fig. 2, in section A, is the main part of the hive, the upper part of which is square; and the lower part is provided with a back, (a,) and a front, (b,) inclined at an angle of 60 or 65 degrees with the horizon, so that moth-worms, dead bees and all foul matters falling upon them shall at once make their final exit through the entrance below. The right and left sides, marked c, in Fig. 2, are vertical, as shown in Fig. 1. The inclined back, a, is made in two pieces united by a lap-joint at h, which the artist has lapped the wrong way,) and extends a little further down than the front, b, to allowed between a and b for an entrance to the closed wholly or in part by the triangular strip, F. The greater part of the inclined back, a, is attached to the sidis, c, c, by the lap-joint, properly arranged, and two screws, one of which is shown at i; it can be taken off to remove old or brood combs, when necessary. In the back (g) of the square part of the hive is inserted a

glass, J, provided with a cover, K. "B represents the board which covers the main part (A) of the hive. This board or cover has four oblong slots, through which the bees have access to the honey drawers above; to its undersurface there are attached a series of parallel bars, (in,) which are of triangular form in this cross section. The ends of the bars, m, are bev-

to which the combs are attached; they are thus independent of the cover, (B,) which can be detached from the frame by removing two little scrows which hold them together. C represents the cap which sovers the noney marries on side can be turned down to inspect the drawers, when that is necessary.

"By removing the cover, B, and leaving the cap, C, off, or simply open at the back, ventilation is easily secured and regulated in winter, without 'inverting the hive,' while dead bees and excremental matters drop from the hive as in summer. Bees are readily hived by taking off the cap, C, the board B, with the bars (m) attached, and inverting the part, A, so that it will cover the bees. When they have entered the hive, it should be gently turned to an upright position; the cover, B, replaced, with its slots closed. The hive may then be suspended in the desired place by any suitable fixture, and when the bees have become reconciled to their new abode, the slots in B may be opened, and the cap, C, with the honey drawers, placed in position. The peculiar form and position of the form an alighting board, d, a space, c, being entrance enables the bees to attack and expel a bee-moth or any similar enemy, and in case they hive. This entrance, when necessary, can be are attacked by an other swarm, let the entrance be partly closed by the rod f, and the occupants can easily repulse their invaders.

"The intelligent apiarian who has combined much reading with his observation, will readily see other points of excellence in this hive, besides those which have been incidentally mentioned in the description, by which he will be able to carry into practice the suggestions of his favorite authors. Those who are partial to movable comb-guides can easily adapt them to this hive, but we are confident they will find the necessity for them obviated by the peculiar arrangement of the hive itself."

For further information relative to this invention, address Mr. HANNUM, as above; also, see eled to fit the beveled edges of two strips or his announcement in our advertising department.

topography, farming may be divided in two sys tems - one where winter wheat is made the leading and staple crop, the other where grass or hay is the main crop. That is, all farming in the one culminates in wheat, and in the other, in food for animals. The one is the system adopted upon calcareous soils, the other upon silicious, and in mountainous and hilly regions.

As in our State we have but about three millions of acres of real wheat land, or a calcareous soil, it would seem that there need not be any reat trouble relative to the best modes of managing it; nor need there be any controversy as to the other, and by far the largest portion of the cultivated lands of the State. This I take to be the true rule in regard to the proper mode of farming:—If a man have a good wheat farm, which he plows often and seeds to clover, and makes more or less straw each year, sheep are the most profitable. But where a man wishes to avoid plowing as much as possible, and depends upon his pastures and meadows for his profits, then no sections, the farmers are gradually adapting their practice to one or the other of these systems, according as their locality may make the necessity.

My attention has lately been drawn to this subject by the rather extravagant claims of some enthusiastic wool-growers that the profits from sheep largely exceeded those from cows, and from many dairymen becoming infected with the sheep mania to such an extent as to propose changing their cows for sheep; indeed some have done so already, where, from the condition of their locality, a failure is almost inevitable.

But whether sheep are more profitable than cows is a question which I propose to discuss very briefly, with a few figures, for I have not time to go into a minute detail. I assume then, that one cow is equal to seven sheep, in capital invested, and in expense of keeping. I will also assume that milk is worth, on an average, eight cents per gallon, and that wool is worth, upon an average, 40 cts. per pound. A cow (I speak of the average,) will yield 550 gallons of milk in a stock pays so well as cows. Judging from the year, which, at 8 cts. per gallon, will be, for her

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

5 lbs. of wool, and one-half the flock a lamb, or one lamb to two sheep, which is worth \$1.50. We have then the produce of 7 sheep \$14,00; value of lambs \$5.25; total for use of sheep \$19.25. Use of cow \$44.00; use of sheep \$19.25; balance in favor of cow, \$24.75.

But it will cost for extra labor in preparing the products of the cow for market. Granted, and we will allow that it costs \$5 00, a liberal allowance. Then we state the account thus:-Balance in favor of cow \$24.75; deduct for extra labor over sheep \$5.00; and still we have a profit of \$19.75 over the sheep, equal to their whole product. Will somebody tell me where I have made a mistake?-T. C. P.

ABOUT FLAX.-NO. II.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In my communication to you I proposed to substantiate certain propositions there laid down, with regard to the cultivation and manufacture of Flax in the United States.

As I have not been a contributor to your paper, and unknown to most of the readers of your journal, and in pursuing the objects proposed shall advance positions founded on my own observations, many may wish to know what opportunities I have had for making such observations, or whether I have borrowed my ideas from books, without the advantage of a practical education. I was born in the State of Connecticut, and my father was what was called in those days a substantial farmer, who kept his youngest son, myself, at home, in order to make a farmer of me. In the year 1800 he purchased a farm in Western New York, and the winter following moved on to it. Among crops cultivated by my father on his farm, he was careful to sow flax enough for the use of the family and some for sale. I have at this time distinct recollection of the crop of three acres, raised by him in 1797, which produced over 600 pounds to the acre. This, I think, was as fine a crop as he ever raised during my minority.

As early as 1821-2 I engaged in my experiments in rotting, dressing, and bleaching flax, and during those experiments I produced some as fine flax-cotton, as it is now called, as I have ever seen. This was accidental, as I was trying different methods to bleach the raw material before it was spun. I had soaked some flax for several days in a strong solution of super-carbonate of potash, then passed it into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, and you may judge of my disappointment, when I found my fine, straight fiber converted into a mass of tow. I considered this a perfect failure; and the cause, the fibers, which are minute hollow tubes, having become filled with the solution of super-carbonate of potash, which, coming in contact with the solution of sulphuric acid, was decomposed, and carbonic acid set at liberty in such quantities as to burst the fibers all to pieces, and, as I then supposed, rendering it perfectly worthless.

After pursuing experiments for a couple of years, and not satisfied with what information I could get in this country, I concluded to visit Ireland, which I then supposed was fifty years in advance of us in the manufacture of flax. Having learned that the British Government had established a Linen and Hempen Board in Ireland, for the encouragement of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Flax, through which Board they distributed annually about \$100,000 as premiums for any improvements made in the cultivation or manufacture of Flax or Hemp, I thought that was the place to get information. In 1823, having procured letters of introduction to the Officers of this Board, I proceeded to Dublin, and to the Linen Hall, where they held their meetings. I was politely received by the Officers of the Board, who offered to give me any information they possessed on this subject, and kindly tendered me the free use of their Library and papers, to make such extracts from as I might wish.

On my arrival in Ireland I found the cultivation of flax in what may be called a transition state. It appeared that the officers of this Board had become convinced of the superiority of the Dutch method of preparing flax over their own, and in 1822 they sent PETER BERNARD, Esq. Inspector General for Leicester, Munster, and Connaught, into the Netherlands, in order to ascertain the reasons for the superiority of Dutch flax. Previous to this time the same prejudice had prevailed in Ireland that had in this country, viz., that flax, which had produced seed could not be manufactured into fine linen.

In Mr. BERNARD'S report he says:-"Why so general an opinion as has prevailed in Ireland for a series of years, that flax which gives seed is not adapted for her fine linens, should have taken place, I cannot conjecture."

Again, speaking of an establishment at Ant werp, he says:-"I called at the manufactory and purchased a small quantity of yarn for the inspection of the Honorable Board, and which is sold at the rate of £47,786, 13s. 4d. per tun. I was presented with two skeins of yarn which I brought home with me, the finest of which I was told was worth \$108 per pound in the market at Antwerp." All these yarns, Mr. BERNARD assured me were from flax which had produced

After the Linen and Hempen Board had received Mr. BERNARD's Report, they issued circulars offering liberal premiums for every acre of flax that should be allowed to ripen its seed. This put an end to our market for flax seed for Ireland, which, under the erroneous prejudice that flax producing seed was not capable of being manufactured into fine fabrics, had grown into an extensive trade.

Now, as regards my first proposition, viz., "that the soil and climate in many parts of the United States are favorable for producing a good growth of flax." From my own observations I can say that I have seen as fine flax grown in the States

in 1817, gives the average quantity per acre, in from that of the wooden floats; but it being an Ireland, at 500 pounds. If your readers will examine the Reports of our Agricultural Societies, for the last thirty years, and add to these reports twenty-five per cent. for the difference between dew-rotted and water-rotted flax, it would give and re-placed the wooden wheel. Why was at least fifty per cent in our favor in the growth this? Aye! there's the kink in the rope. The of flax. So much for my first proposition. My N. GOODSELL. second in your next. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

GRUBS IN THE HEADS OF SHEEP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your issue of January 10th, I noticed an article from the pen of the learned Dr. DADD, saying that sheep will never be troubled with the grub in the head, if they have plenty of grub in the belly. Now, I must differ with the learned doctor, for my own observation and experience have convinced me that this is an error. In the winter of 1861-62 I began the winter with sixty choice ewes of the Leicester and Cheviot breeds, all in fine order I fed them good timothy and clover hay until about the 1st of March, when I began to feed the sixty 12 quarts of oats per day. In about two weeks one of them was taken sick. It would eat nothing, had no use of its legs, and was blind as a stone. It lingered along for a few days and died. Soon another went the same way, and then another, until five or six had died. I could find no one who knew anything about what ailed them, but by examining the head I found out what was the matter. In the cavity directly over the eye I found the grub -some of them an inch long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Also in among the bones of the nose I found them from i to i an inch long.

Having found the disease, the next thing to find was a remedy. I inquired of every one around who kept sheep, and no one knew of anything to kill them with. In looking over some old Cultivators we found the following remedy Take the sheep and set him up the same as to shear about the head and neck; then pour into each nostril about half or two-thirds of a tablespoonful of linseed oil -- holding the head backer ly, or if very mellow take a light bush so as not for a short time to let the oil run well up into the nose and head - and repeat the operation again in about 24 hours. I lost none that I tried this on, if I tried it as soon as I saw they were affected.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1863.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The article in No. 5, current volume of Rural, referred to by O. P. FORD, in No. 10, was worth to me four and a half dollars—three subscriptions for the RURAL under present war pressure; so if I do not enable you to keep my name booked two years longer you will be justified in putting a black mark opposite.

I moved into a house last fall, after the ground froze, the cellar of which was not properly secured. When No. 5 came to hand, we were having some very cold weather, and my potatoes froze, my best endeavors to the contrary notwithstanding. I had given up in despair, and sat down to enjoy (?) a momentary spasm of the blues when my gaze was arrested by the RURAL, and with a vague feeling that it would afford relief, I put forth my hand and raised it from the table. The first article which met my eye was the one referred to, and subsequently condemned by Mr. Ford. Armed with its wisdom I immediately sallied forth, and though the weather had already begun to moderate, procured fine, dry sawdust, and covered them to the depth of three inches. Those covered by the dust are still very mealy when cooked, while the few scattering ones which were neglected, and also a few which lav under some carrots in the same bin, were entirely spoiled. If O. P. FORD will be careful to observe that thin place in the straw which admitted the water, the next time he sees an unfortunate hole of potatoes opened, he will then have his finger upon the rent in his nocket through which he lost the dime. And if those who bury potatoes will put plenty of straight, dry straw upon them, with dirt enough to keep it in place, and let it remain unmolested till spring, I venture the supply of potatoes at "two cents a bushel" will be very small.

Clymer, Chau. Co., N. Y., March, 1863. J. J. UPTON.

THE BRINKERHOFF CHURN.

FRIEND RURAL:—The above churn appears in figure in your columns. I think it differs but little from the SEELEY churn. The chief merits of either appears in the extreme velocity of the flutter-wheel; certainly, there can be no other magic about them, and that, even, may be a great improvement on the old dash churn.

It is well known that cream in producing butter requires to be agitated to that degree that the particles are finely comminuted, or to use another form of words, it must be thoroughly pulverized, by which the atoms of butter become a mass. Now, the question is, what form of apparatus shall be adopted to produce the change with the least labor?

I have made some experiments in the process of churning. I took one of KENDALL'S churns, (a wheel churn,) and adapting a frame to the shaft, using the same irons, and instead of using slats I nailed on wire cloth of meshes of 20 to the inch. On using it, I found, as I anticipated, that the crank turned much easier with the same rotation, as to time, than the wooden floats. In short, it was a rapid mode of sifting the cream. By turning rapidly the cream became a circular column, winding over the shaft. During the process of churning the cover was removed, attended with but a slight spattering of the cream. I could witness all the changes in the cream from its lumpy condition until it formas I saw in Ireland. As regards the quantity of ed pellets of butter. The mass when gathered

in his Report to the Linen and Hempen Board | no method of determining the difference in labor experiment, I imagined the labor was much less, and that the butter was more thoroughly separated from the butter-milk. After churning several times with this wire float, I laid it aside butter stuck to the wire cloth like a rebel to his nigger.

To an amateur I should advise the experiment. The cost is but a trifle. The wire cloth itself will make no splashing, and may be used in any churn that beats the cream. Let the frame cleave the cream and then he can see how butter is made. Any cloth from 12 to 20 will answer, only the coarser the more rapid will be the turns.

Albany, N. Y., March, 1863.

ABOUT FLAX CULTURE,

I UNDERSTAND the Editor of the RURAL to ask flax-growers to give the best mode of culture. Now, I cannot say mine is the best, but such as it is I will try to give in my imperfect style. I have had experience for more than forty years, and for the last twenty have raised from two to five acres, (generally about three, that being enough for my use,) and in good seasons have pretty good crops-last summer full as good as any. The weather was wet just in the right time for it to grow. It gets its growth in the shortest time of any crop that I know of. It might be called a ninety-day's crop, for from the time it is sown it will do to harvest in that time. But we

will let that go, we won't harvest yet. Now for soil and seed, and the way to fit the soil. I think any land that will grow a good crop of any kind of grain will grow a good crop of flax. If too rich the flax will be apt to fall down and spoil, if not pulled soon; and if too poor it will be short and not fit to pull; but it can be cut with scythe, cradle or machine. I sow one bushel of seed to the acre. If the ground is plowed in the fall as soon as it is dry enough, in I spring harrow until it is mellow and fine, then sow on the seed as even as possible; then harrow very lightto bury deep.

I get from eight to sixteen bushels of seed, and from 200 to 450 pounds of dressed flax, dressed by hand. The acre that will produce the most flax does not always produce the most seed. Sometimes, if it grows very large, it will fall down on account of wind and rain, which will lessen the yield of seed more than it will the

If the ground is plowed in the spring, harrow, roll and harrow until it is in fine condition; then sow as before. Any farmer will know when the work is well done. Some tell of plowing very deep and sub-soiling, so that roots can grow half as deep in the ground as the length of the straw, (or stalk, as I call it.) Well, you may mellow the ground as deep as you please, the flax roots won't grow any deeper than they please, which will be about three inches, and the flax grows three feet, which was about the length of mine last year. I think I will say no more upon the matter now, but before time to harvest I will give you my experience in that, which has been something, and the way I think the best.

Darien, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1868. S. Edson.

STANCHIONS, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In a late issue of the RURAL E. M. says that "after tying his cattle with ropes a number of years he put in stanchions which please him much. I have used stanchions, and they are handy; keep the cattle in their places and they cannot waste their fodder; but I think they confine the cattle too much, as they have no liberty with their heads while lying down.

The best way, in my opinion, to fasten cattle is with bows or chains. In the first place make a tight manger, by setting a 3 or 4 inch plank, 13 inches wide, edgewise; make the bottom 2 inches gigher than the floor where the cows' fore-feet stand. Then make a partition for each creature 4 feet high, extending back one foot from the manger between the cows, allowing about 3 feet for each common-sized cow. Bore a hole in the edge of the plank one foot from the partition, and put in a round, smooth standard, on which put a ring 4 inches in diameter, with a smaller ring connected to it by a swivel. Put the bow through the small ring and you have a place to fasten and feed your cattle as you please, and no one can steal his neighbor's share or disturb his repose. In regard to cows getting their respective places, I open the door and drive them all in, and they know their places as well as my children do at table. J. M. STILSON.

Alden, N. Y., March, 1863.

HOW TO SOW PLASTER AND CLOVER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As I notice that | cows, as follows: Tyro Lingo, of Columbiana Co., Ohio, asks how to sow plaster and make it go where he wants it, I will give our Michigan method.

When ready to sow, dampen the plaster with water sufficient to make it so heavy that little or no dust will raise from it when shoveled over, and you can sow it where you want it and keep your eyes open beside.

I will also give our method of sowing clover seed. We generally sow it on ground sowed to wheat the previous fall. If the ground is not so rich as to throw too much straw, when treated with so much plaster, wet the seed and thoroughly mix it with dampened plaster to the amount of half a bushel to the acre. A much smaller amount of plaster will insure a good growth of amount will generally be sufficient for two years. of time and labor in sowing; and an even distriflax produced, per acre, in Ireland, Marshall, was like a conglomerate of hail stones. I had I never expect to have better clover than I quality.

have raised on a field seeded for the first time with but six pounds to the acre. I do not design to sow more than eight pounds to the acre. Clover does not heave out on our lands; its greatest enemies are the June and Blue grasses. MARK H. RAY.

Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., March, 1863.

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

REMOVING ROCKS.—An article from "G. P." under this head in the RUBAL of Jan. 13, is practical and very good, but I have a much cheaper way of disposing of rocks by sinking them in the earth. Dig by the side of the rock a hole large enough and deep enough to receive the stone and put it below the plow. When you have dug to the lower side of the rock, place a prop against it and the bank so as to hold it firm, and then dig under it a short distance to ascertain its size, then shape the hole to receive it. When all is ready take out the tools and pull out the prop and if the rock does not drop, a pry on the opposite side will soon drop it, then cover it over. It requires much less hard work to let a rock down, then to raise it out of its bed, and the labor of drawing it away is a clear gain. The thing is out of the way, and an eye-sore no longer.-EDWIN REY-NOLDS, Melomona, Wis., Feb. 4, 1863.

THE LAMB EPIZOOTIC OF 1862.—In your paper of March 28th, there is a sort of review of Mr. RANDALL'S article in the Country Gentleman on the "Lamb Epizootic of 1862," by DANIEL Kelly, Jr., of Wheaton, Illinois. Unfortunately, Mr. K. sets out misunderstanding what particular disease Mr. RANDALL described, and obviously under the impression that he described goitre or swelled neck, which, it seems, is termed "diphtheria" in "the West," though there is no analogy between the two diseases. Mr. RAN-DALL, in describing the epizootic of 1862, alludes to swelled neck, and, if I remember right, says it accompanied the epizootic in an occasional instance, but expressly declares that generally it did not; and he regarded it as a wholly independent malady. Having given the world a "sure cure" for goitre, suppose Mr. Ketly now turns his attention to the epizootic of 1862?-S. A. G., New York, March 29, 1863.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Time to Cut Timber.

On this subject, WM. BECK, a farmer and mechanic who "has made observations the last twenty years," says in the Boston Cultivator:

Most kinds of timber cut and sawed in the months of January, February, March, September and October, are more durable than when cut at any other season of the year. Walnut, if cut in June, will not become worm-eaten. There is a difference in the same species of trees; those that grow on high, stony land are more durable and ler than those that grow on low l

The Fate of Horses in Australia.

THE Illawarra (Australian) Express tells us of the "base uses" to which horses are put in that far-off land, as follows:-Talk of the nobility of the horse! Why, we learn from reliable authority, that Mr. Atkinson, of Sophienburg, has taken a contract to boil down two thousand horses. There is no sale for these animals; and the owner wants to sell their oil, hides, and hoofs, and thus get as much for them as possible. The fate of Dibdin's high-mettled racer was illustrious compared with the ignoble doom which awaits the horse stock of the interior. The wild charger of Australia's burning plains may well envy the European donkey his thistle.

Dairying in Michigan,

Mr. Rufus Baker communicates to the Michgan Farmer the results of his labors in cheese dairying. Mr. B. began the business in 1860, and though he has been engaged in it but three seasons, yet by application and perseverance, he has brought his dairy to the front rank, as the following table will show:

1860–18 cows made 9,000 lbs., av. 8c. per lb. \$720 00 1881–25 " " 18,000 " " 7c. " 910 00 1862–26 " " 16,640 " " 8c. " 1.831 20 In 1862 a daily record was kept with the following result, viz;

No. of cows No. lbs. cheese Av. per

in milk.	per month.	day.
15	1302	52
24	2680	861/
26	2967	99
		851/
26	2414	78
26	2090	69%
25	1792	58
	1422	471%
	1125	261/2
	220	271%
	15 24 26 26 26 26 26 25 24	in milk. per month. 15 1302 24 2680 26 2967 26 2651 26 2414 26 2200 25 1792 24 1422 24 1125 220

Feed for Milch Cows.

JONATHAN TALCOTT, of Rome, N. Y., writes to the Country Gentleman, in regard to feeding

Apples I consider as good as any of the root crops, if properly saved, and fed to milch cows, say a peck or a half bushel per day, or more if they are plenty. Also I am much in favor of giving a little corn meal with them, say from two to four quarts per day: it not only increases the milk but makes it of good quality and the butter of fine quality and flavor. 'In fact, I think corn meal the best of any meal or bran for the purpose of giving to a milch cow whose quality of milk or butter is an object. I would also include rowen, or the second crop of hay, whether clover or other grasses, as a first-quality feed for milch cows in the winter, which in some moist seasons can be cut to a profit, if the first crop is sown early; then both crops are excellent for clover for the first season, but the first named | that purpose. Also I have found, by experiment, that cabbage is a good article of food for dairy By mixing the seed and plaster there is a saving cows in fall and early winter, and a large amount of them can be raised on an acre. Cows fed on bution of the seed is more likely to be secured. them will give an ample supply of milk of good

Rural Notes and Items.

N. Y. STATE FAIR FOR 1863.-Utica has at last been lesignated as the place in which the N. Y. State Ag. ociety will hold their next exhibition — time Sept. 15–18.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION .- The wool growers of Ohio are to hold a Convention in Cleveland on the 15th inst., for mutual consultation upon the propriety of concerted action on the question of Shearing Sheep Without Washing, and to adopt a self-protective policy to secure uniformity in the contracting and selling of wool, in the present condition of the wool market.

nal says that tobacco is coming forward in quantities unprecedentedly large-the sales at four warehouses in that city since Nov. 1, amounting to 14,646 hogsheads, and enthusiastic people anticipate the arrival of enough more to make the sales of the season aggregate 20,000 BAINBRIDGE TOWN AG. SOCIETY.—The following board

TOBACCO SALES IN KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Jour-

of officers has been elected for 1863:—President—NELSON IRELAND. Vice-President-John Banks. Secretary and Treasurer-Joseph Juliand, 2d. Managers - Marcus T. Johnson, Jerome B. Sands.

NAPLES TOWN AG. SOCIETY .- Officers for the current year: Pres't-Franklin Seamans. Vice Prest's-Wm. W. Tyler, John Lacy. Treas.—Jas. L. Monier. Sec'y— D. Dana Luther.

NEW QUARTER-Back Numbers .- Agents and others inerested are reminded that the second quarter of this volume begins with present issue. See notice on next page. As our edition of back numbers of this volume is nearly exhausted, we do not furnish them unless specially ordered. We now have no more than we wish to save for binding. Agents or others having extra copies of No's 1, 2, 3 and 4, or either of them, will oblige us by returning the same.

Juquiries and Answers.

SHEEF SHEDDING THEIR WOOL.—Our sheep are sorely afflicted, and I, as their shepherd, cry to you, or some of your readers, for help. During the summer they had poor pasture and became poor. Now they are losing their wool and continually dig and bite themselves. What can be done to prevent this? We have fed them pretty freely of grain and sulphur, but if there is anything else that will help them, you will oblige several of the readers of your paper by giving the remedy. This is only my second year of reading the Ruerl, but it will not be my last. I have sent the last volume to be bound, for I think it worthy of many perusals.—MORGAN, Flat Hill, Wayne County, N. Y.

When sheep are allowed to get poor, and are suddenly aised in condition by better feed, they are very apt to shed their fleeces. When this commences there is no way to arrest it. But this shedding is not, as we understand it. usually attended by sufficient irritation of the skin to cause much "digging and biting" of themselves. When the latter symptom appears, we should look carefully to the condition of the skin to see if it exhibits any soreness, and particularly anything resembling scab. If not, local and ncidental circumstances should be investigated. It is barely possible that a too free use of sulphur has produced it. We understand that this substance, though valuable itself as a cure for several cutaneous diseases, occasions a specific eruption on a healthy skin, if frequently admin-

How to GET RID OF STUMPS .- In your paper of the 140 June 18 an inquiry for the best method of retting rid of pine stumps. I would just say to "Subscriber," that my farm was nearlyc overed with those plow breakers, and a year ago last fall I got a man with a stump machine to pull them out of two of my worst lots. I took the stumps off and made fence of them. I was so well pleased with my land being clear from stumps, together with the excellent fence which they made, that I went last fall and got up a stump machine of my own, and now I can pull out my own stumps, and also those of my neighbors, for from 12½ to 25 cents a stump. And here let me say to the subscriber that made that inquiry, "Go thou and do likewise." Why, sir, I would as soon throw away half a dollar as to burn up or destroy in any manner a good pine stump. They make a fence that will never rot, and I can assure you the "top rails will never fall off."-W. A.

SMALL POTATOES FOR SEED.—I wish to inquire about small potatoes for seed. We have usually sorted them out when digging, and fed them to stock through the winter. But now, when potatoes are worth a dollar and ten cents per bushel, we think it pretty costly feed. If the small potatoes can be profitably used for seed, and the large ones sold at present prices, it is an item worth knowing. Any information from those who have had experience will be gladly received.—A. D. F., Bloomington, Ill., 1863.

SLUYTER, North Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

We have repeatedly used small potatoes for seed, and the eyes of small potatoes and of large ones. If we could sell the large ones at \$1.10 per bushel, we should cer tainly plant small ones and save the eyes of the large ones (as we cooked them) for planting. This subject of the relative profit of planting large and small potatoes has been largely discussed, and it will puzzle us to tell whether the large or the small ones have the balance of

TO HEAD SHEEP TICKS.—Having a small flock of sheep this winter, I have noticed they are very much troubled with the Sheep Tick. Not knowing what was good to kill them, I thought I would inquire. Information will be thankfully received through the RUBAL.—A SUBSCRIBER, Elma, N. Y. It is difficult to kill ticks when the wool is long, but it

can be done by opening the fleece and sprinkling in snuff -particularly about the neck and brisket. The lambs should all be dipped in strong tobacco water about ten days after the flock is sheared. The ticks will then be all on the lambs, and will be killed. An ounce of prevention is here worth a pound and a half of cure.

SHEEP PULLING THEIR WOOL.—Will you or some of your subscribers inform me, in the columns of the Rural, what causes sheep to pull out their wool, and if there is any way of preventing it? Now don't all speak at once.—READER, Adamsville, Mich.

The causes of sheep's pulling out their wool have yet escaped detection, though the thing is common, especially among housed and high kept flocks. Various means have been resorted to to stop it, but none, so far as we know, have yet proved effective. When a sheep pulls the wool from others, it should be separated from the flock.

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES .- A good recipe is to take 1 lb. hog's lard, 4 oz. white lead, 2 oz. powdered alum, 1 oz. white vitriol, 1/2 oz. sugar of lead, 3 oz. olive oil. Pulverize all but the lard in a mortar; then add the lard and work the whole together until united. A small quantity, night and morning, will soon effect a cure. Wash the parts affected with weak soap-suds before applying the ointment. -E. S. B.

LIGH ON COLTS.—Will not some of your readers tell me the best way to rid colts of lice? I have great trouble with them, but it is not because my colts are not well fed. —R. W. SLOPER.

We gave a remedy—tobacco water—in a late number.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Will some of your readers inform me through the columns of the RURAL how I may best preserve eggs in spring and summer for fall and winter use? and oblige—J. W. Rowe, West Winsted, Comm.



Korticultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSOURI HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met in St. Louis January 13th. The first topic discussed was the apple varieties. W. C. FLAGG, of Moro, Ill., read a paper on the apple, from which I copy his recommendations

LIST OF APPLES FOR PROFIT.

Mr. FLAGG says:-" In the selection of market fruits, we must regard-1. The demands of the market; 2. The means of transportation; 3. The competition to be met.

"Considering the matter more in detail, we must look for good qualities for market purposes in the trees and in the fruit. The trees should be-1. Hardy; 2. Early in coming into bearing; 3. Productive; 4. Of good shape for packing.

"The fruit should be-1. Bright in color 2. Of good size; 3. Of fair quality; 4. Even in ripening; 5. Hanging well to the tree; 6. Firm

"These ten good qualities of the tree and fruit are difficult to find in one variety. We can at most approximate by choosing as many good qualities as possible. Supposing each of these qualities to be equally valuable, a perfect apple on this scale would be marked ten. I think Raules' Janet could be almost placed there. The Winesap fails only in size, and might be marked ten. The Red June fails in size and ripens unevenly, and might be marked eight. The Gilpin fails in size, the shape of the tree, and perhaps, in quality, which would reduce it

"This method of selecting varieties, when you have sufficient reliable data, is necessarily the best. If you know what qualities are wanted, and what apples have them, the question is set-

"In want of sufficient data, a good method is to collect the suffrages of fruit-growers of experience. Get A to make out a list that he believes best; also B and C. With care in the selection of your admirers, you can make out a very good list. I have here the suffrages of fifteen fruitgrowers. I give the result of the vote, premising that two are from St. Louis, six from the region of Alton, Ill., two from Central Illinois, three from North Illinois, one from Cincinnati, and one from Indianapolis.

"Of these fifteen, eleven vote for the Early Harvest and Raules' Janet; nine for the Winesap; seven for the Carolina Red June. Maiden's Blush and Rambo; six for the Keswick Codlin, Red Astrachan, Willow Twig and Gilpin.

"An orchard, therefore, selected on strictly mathematical principles, (multiplying the rates on each apple by ten) would contain, of Early Harvests, 110; Carolina Red June, 70; Red Astrachan, 60; Keswick Codlin, 60; total of Summer, 300. Maiden's Blush, 70; Rambo, 70; total of Autumn, 140. Winesap, 90; Raules' Janet, 110; Willow Twig, 60; Gilpin, 60; total of Winter, 320. Total number of trees in the orchard, 760.

"In my own experience, I have found the following apples good for market:

"1. The Early Harvest, which, though a shy bearer and not a healthy tree, will always sell, by virtue of its earliness, at remunerative prices. It has been ready for market with me at the following dates:—In 1857, July 15th; 1858, June 26th; 1859, July 2d; 1860, June 28th; 1861, July 12th; 1862, July 8th. Another peculiar virtue is its evenness in ripening. Nearly all the apples I am acquainted with, will fail in this respect. This apple has about eight points in its favor.

"2. The Carolina Red June, which succeeds the Early Harvest and extends through the season of the two succeeding—an apple of fine color and of good quality for an early apple, but rather small, and of late years in this region, not so fair as it used to be. I rate this fruit at eight.

"3. The Early Strawberry - a fine-colored fruit, a most vigorous tree, with long, slender branches, which are quite inconvenient to pick from, and very productive. The fruit does not hang well to the tree. Would rank about seven on the scale.

"4. The Sine-qua-non has proved with me a good market fruit. It excels other early apples in size, although not in color; is productive, a healthy tree, and fair fruit. It is rather too tender for shipping, and not of good color at the time it must be packed. Would rate it about eight in the scale of ten.

"5. The Kirkbridge White is notable as a very early bearer, and very hardy and productive tree. Its size and color are against it as a market fruit; but it covers a few sins by its productiveness. It is a summer 'Dollars and Cents." It has seven of the ten good points.

"6. The Summer Queen, which I find recommended by nearly every one as a market fruit, has not proved a hardy tree with me. It bears well and produces very beautiful and showy fruit, of a flavor too coarse and rank for my own liking. Would give it about eight points. After the Summer Queen comes a void in my list of market apples, which I have not yet seen satisfactorily filled. I am trying the American Summer Pearmain, the Porter and the Benoni. Dr. WARDER recommends the Trenton Early and Maiden's Blush. I think it should be the aim of the owner of a commercial orchard to furnish a succession of fruit through the season. This keeps him before the public without a breakwhich is quite a consideration with the business man, and keeps the labor and utensils invested in constant or partial employment.

"7. The Rambo is the next apple I have to notice. My own experience has not led me to rate it very high as a market fruit. It is not hardy, nor of good shape for picking. Its pronot rate it higher than six or seven.

THE PARAC

"8. The Wine, Hay's Winter, or, as I best know it, Pennsylvania Red Streak, is a most productive tree, and bears fine fruit. The tree is not so hardy as I could wish, and the fruit is a little tender for shipping. Would rate it eight on the market scale.

"9. The Yellow Belleflower, with me, has been late in bearing, and drops its fruit unless picked early. It is a little tender for carriage. I would mark it eight on my soil.

"10. The Pryor's Red I have seen a good deal of. It is rather too upright a growth for good picking. The fruit does not hang well on the tree, and is not very productive. I mark it seven as a market fruit, although to my own taste, it is perhaps the best apple in my knowl-

"11. The Newtown Pippin I have tried extensively. It is late in coming into bearing, not very productive, much of the fruit is small, and it drops unless picked early. Perhaps it may rate seven as a market apple, though six is nearer my convictions.

"12. Raules' Janet has no positive faults, and many virtues. It makes one of the best shaped trees I know of. It will not blossom until the late frosts are over. It bears large crops year after year. In 1856 I gathered 600 bushels of salable apples from an acre containing fifty trees. It will freeze on the tree, thaw out, and be rather improved than otherwise by the operation. It will not taste badly in early winter, or even in the fall, as an eating apple, and will keep until June.

"13. The Gilpin is strong in its hardiness, productiveness, and in the firmness of its fruit. The tree is of bad shape for picking, and the fruit is decidedly too small. It will rate about eight upon my list."

LIST OF APPLES FOR FLAVOR.

Mr. FLAGG recommends the following list of apples, covering the season, "which," he says, in my own experience, which is limited in varieties, I have found best:—1. Early Harvest; 2. Large Yellow Bough; 3. Carolina Red June 1. American Summer Pearmain; 5. Porter; 6 Fall Wine; 7. Rambo; 8. Yellow Belleflower; 9. Pryor's Red; 10. Winesap; 11. Newtown Pippin; 12. Raules' Janet.

"I name the last because I know of no better late keeper, not because I reckon it a first class

The Society recommended the following list: Kirkbridge White, American Summer Pearmain, Yellow Belleflower, Jonathan, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Large Yellowbough.

LIST FOR PROFIT RECOMMENDED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Society discussed varieties of the apple at great length. We have a full report of this discussion before us, from our Western Editor, but have only space for the list recommended by the Society. It is as follows:

Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, High Top Sweet, Fall Queen, Rambo, Wine, Newtown, Spitzenberg, Fallenwalder, Rome Beauty, Pryor's Red, Michael Henry Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, New York Pippin, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Raules' Janet, Willow Twig, Gilpin.

PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET CORN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- From my boyhood I have been extravagantly fond of a good garden, fond of working in it, and fond of most of the vegetables produced; yet in my early days I imbibed an unconquerable dislike to certain tasks, imposed upon me by my father, which I have never been able to overcome. The first was bushing the peas. To accomplish this I was ordered to take an ax and go to the nearest woods, there cut a suitable quantity of bushes of suitable length for the variety planted, say from four to eight feet long, back them to the garden. get a crowbar or sharpened stick, make holes and stick down the brush, making an unsightly hedge across the garden, and when this hedge strip upon the north side, on which nothing could can enjoy, no matter what may be their means, grow, and after the peas were gathered there lay without a good vegetable garden. To make the the bushes, and pea haulm, more unsightly still.

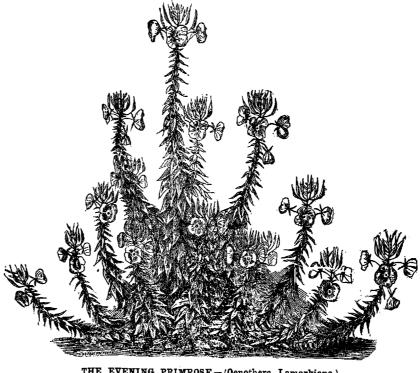
Next came the poling of the beans. Away to the woods, ax in hand, I was sent, to cut beanpoles, and back them to the garden, make the holes, and put down the poles, and after the beans began to grow I was sent with a pocketful of strings, ordered to first wind the young vines around the pole, and tie them to keep them in "the way they should go." I will not tell how long it took me to perform these tasks, but this I am sure of, that my father put but a slight value upon my time, or else his peas and beans cost

him very dear. Since I have had direction of my own time and gardens, I have avoided these two offensive tasks, and I would now sooner see a pig in the garden than pea bushes or bean-poles. I am as fond of green peas with a quarter of lamb as most people, but I find I can have them without those offensive hedges so generally seen in gardens, and I am also truly fond of string beans, and that renowned dish, "corn and beans," of which every Yankee housewife may justly be proud, but I find I can have these without converting my garden into an unsightly slash.

When BISHOP, of England, first came out with his Dwarf Prolific Pea, I procured some of them, and have since continued to raise them in preference to all others, for several reasons.

First-I can raise any quantity sufficient for a family in a small garden, without interfering with other crops.

Secondly-I do not like peas when too young or too old, and by planting a short row of these every week from the time the frost is out of the ground until the last of July, a family may have peas from June until frost comes. As these peas do not grow more than about eight inches high ductiveness and size are not first-rate. I would they make fine horders for walks. I generally



THE EVENING PRIMROSE - (Oenothera Lamarkiana,)

attract a good deal of attention. The best variety that we have ever grown is Oenothera Lamarkiana, which we flowered for the first time last strong habit, and the abundance of very large and beautiful flowers that it produces through the whole season, that we had a drawing taken of the plant in flower which we intended to present our readers; but a few days since we received an engraving of this flower in a French respects that we determined to adopt it in pref- all times except a few hours at mid-day.

The Evening Primroses are a very interesting | erence to our own. Lamarkiana is a vigorand showy class of flowers, and are beginning to ous growing Oenothera, branching very freely, as may be seen by the engraving, and reaches a height of about three feet. The flowers are very abundant, bright yellow, and season. So well pleased were we with its fine, from three to four inches in diameter, and often more. In the heat of summer it does not open its flowers till quite late in the evening, often not until quite dark, and then it is really a morning flower, as the blossoms remain expanded until nearly noon, but towards autumn, when the weather becomes cooler, the flowers expand late journal which is so truthful and life-like in all in the afternoon, and the plant is in full flower at

edge of the first walks made in the garden, calculating how many the family will use in one week; for these peas will yield as many upon the same length of row as the tall-growing ones. Three years since, I gathered from a small garden one bushel and a half of dried peas after using all the family wanted, from June until the vines were killed by the frost in October, and after I had gathered them no one could tell where they had grown. After lining the walks, I put rows between my rows of cucumbers and melons, and they were all out of the way before the vines occupied the ground.

As for beans, I have had as many as eight or ten kinds in the garden the same season. I have reduced my assortment to two, and think I shall never plant more, and these need no poles. For early varieties, I plant the Early Red-Eyed China. The next that I have is known as the Neapolitan, brought from Italy to this country more than thirty years since. I think it is the same bean that the wise man at the Patent Office called the Indian Chief. He called it the best bean known, and so do I. The bean is darkpurple when ripe, and when fit for use the pods first turn to a light straw color, and then semitransparent and boil to a perfect pulp. These, when mixed with sweet corn, form the ne plus ultra of that ambrosial mixture called succotash. Now, this term, succotash, implies corn as well as beans, and on the choice of this depends the superiority of the dish. I raise two varieties, the early eight-rowed sweet corn and the "Old Colony." The first small, and early, the last, a large variety, ears having twelve to sixteen rows of gourd-seed shaped kernels, keeps as late in winter as the Evergreen, and this is my favorite for G.

WE commend the above to the attention of all matter complete, however, to this must be added a good assortment of the small fruits that will give a succession from strawberries to blackberries. The dwarf peas are preferable to the old tallgrowing kinds, but in our opinion not to be compared to several of the new sorts that grow about thirty inches in height, and require but few and short sticks, and these, if taken care of, will last two or three years. We suggest that our correspondent try Veitch's Perfection, Napoleon, Eugenie, or Lord Raglan. If the ground is kept in proper condition, he will need no crowbar or sharpened stick. The bean called Indian Chief, &c., is here known as the California bean. It is good, but must be picked in the right time, and does not last long, so that several sowings are necessary. But we cannot get along without the Lima Bean. This is a luxury and a necessity, and requires sticking, and if properly done is but little trouble. Let the poles be only about five or six feet in length, and as fast as the beans reach the top, pinch off the ends. By this method they will ripen better and bear more abundantly than if allowed to grow higher. By a little management, peas may be so arranged that they will not occupy space in the garden. A row between each celery trench will be rather an advantage than an injury. The rows, if possible, should always run north and south.

Inquiries and Answers.

ASPARAGUS.—Will you please tell me through our paper, the Ruhal, where I can get Asparagus roots, and at what price. Also when they should be set out,—how the ground should be prepared,—and how cultivated to grow well, and much oblige your frend,—Mrs. H., Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Asparagus roots can be obtained at any of our nurseries at about \$2 per hundred. To raise plants from seed it must be sown early in spring, in drills, an inch or so deep, the seed, is a light, rich, loamy soil. As soon as the plants are up, the ground must be well worked. Asparagus may be grown in almost any soil, if well drained, yet the most suitable is a light, deep, sandy loam. This should be dug deeply, about two feet, and plenty of manure incorporated with the soil. A piece of ground fifteen feet by twenty will produce enough for almost any family. This should be divided into three beds, four feet wide, leaving an alley 18 inches wide between each bed, and making three beds 4 feet wide and 20 feet long. Two such beds will be ample for a small family. At this stage it would be well to sow on the beds about half an inch of salt, and rake it in. The Asparagus is naturally a marine plant, and is very fond of salt. Now draw a line lengthwise along one of the beds, nine inches from the edge, and cut a trench on the outside of the line, six inches deep, and in this trench set the plants, nine or ten inches apart, and so deep that when the trench is covered, the crowns of the plants will be about two inches below the surface of the bed. As the plants are put in, draw a little earth over them, so as to secure them in their places. Having finished one row, cover them and rake off evenly, and proceed to make another furrow one foot from the first, and plant as before. This plan will give four rows to the bed. The beds will require no care the first summer, but simply to destroy the weeds and this must be done carefully, so as not to injure the plants. If salt was sown pretty freely before planting, the weeds will not be troublesome; if not, salt can be sown over the beds any time during the summer. Enough salt to kill every weed will be only a nice relish to the Asparagus. In November cover the beds with three inches of rotted manure. In the spring this may be lightly dug in with a fork, care being had not to go deep enough to injure the crowns.

The second spring, if the cultivator is very anxious for Asparagus, the strongest can be cut, though most gardeners recommend leaving them untouched until the third year. We should not hesitate, however, to cut moderately the second season, if we had no other way to get this delicious vegetable. All the care the beds will require after this, is to cut down the old stalks, pull up the weeds and cover with manure every fall, which should be forked in in the spring. After the manure is forked in, rake all loose stones, rough manure, &c., into the alleys. Give was covered with the vines, shading a goodly lovers of good living, and this we claim no one agus bed, if properly treated, will keep in good condition will keep in good condition a long time. We have seen them fourteen or fifteen years old, producing bountifully. It should be cut close to the ground, before the head becomes loose, and will generally be about six inches high.

I wish to inquire of yourself, or some of your numerous correspondents, concerning the best method of preparing an Asparagus bed? Is it best to procure roots or seeds for planting?—J. T.

One or two years are gained by obtaining plants of the nurseries. To raise plants from seed, sow quite early in the spring, in drills, about an inch deep, and the rows 18 inches apart. The soil should be rather light. As soon as the plants are above ground keep the soil well worked.

Downing's Ever-Bearing Mulberry.—C. W., a subscriber, asks me where Downing's black ever bearing mulberry trees can be bought, and what is the price? Any information about the cultivation of this tree will be thankfully received. - O. B.

Trees of this fruit can be obtained of Dr. GRANT, of Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y., and perhaps of other nursery men. It is rather tender, and will freeze down to the ground every winter, as far north as Rochester-at least, that is our experience.

Korticultural Aotes.

DEPTH TO SOW PEAS.-F. R. ELLIOTT, of Cleveland, rives his experience in sowing peas at different depths as follows:--"Some years since, I commenced sowing peas, and covering them at different depths, varying from one inch to one foot. I found those buried eight inches deep appeared above the ground only one day later than those buried only two inches; while those that were covered 12 inches deep were a little over two days behind. As they grew, no perceptible difference was noticed, until they commenced blossoming and setting, then the advantage of the deep planting exhibited itself; for those that were eight and ten inches deep continued to grow, blossom, and set pods long after those only two or four inches commenced ripening and decaying. If the soil is light and loamy, I will hereafter plant my peas eight inches deep; if the soil is clayey, I would plant six inches. I never earth up, but eave the ground as level as possible."

NAPLES HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- Officers elected for 1863: President-ABNER P. LYON. Vice-Prest.-C. W. commence planting by staking them into the and the rows eighteen inches apart. The best ground for Fox. Treasurer-J. B. Johnson. Segy-S. H. Sutton.

Domestic Gronomy.

HOW TO SWEEP A CARPET.

LET me tell RURAL readers a good mode of sweeping carpets. Take a common wash-tub, or some vessel large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more. Then take a broom, (one partly worn so as to be a little stiff is the best,) dip it in six inches or so, and hold over the tub. or go out of doors, and knock off all the drops of water. This can be done most effectually by holding it in one hand, and rapping it with the other on the broom corn above where it is wet. Commence brushing lightly at first, going over with it the second time, or more, and if your carpet is very dusty, do not sweep more than a square yard or two before dipping your broom into the water again; this will rinse of all the particles of dust adhering to the broom. Rap off the drops of water, as before, and begin again, continuing to do so till the whole is cleaned. Should the water get very dirty before completing the room, it can be changed. One who has never tried the experiment, will probably be surprised at the quantity of dirt which will be washed from the broom into the water. A carpet can be cleaned more effectually in this way than it can possibly be done with a dry broom, as the particles of dust adhere to the broom instead of rising to fall back on the carpet. I have dusted my table and chairs before sweeping in this way, and could discover but a mere trifle of dust on them after getting through. There is no danger of injuring even a fancy carpet, if the drops of water are thoroughly removed from the broom. Let no one try it who has not time and patience. S. B. M.

River Falls, Wis., 1863.

A DELICATE DESSERT.—Lay half a dozen crackers in a tureen, pour on enough boiling water to cover them. In a few minutes they will be swollen to three or four times their original size. Now grate loaf sugar and a little nutmeg over them, and dip on enough sweet cream to make a nice sauce, and you will have a simple and delicious dessert that will rest lightly on the stomach—and it is easily prepared. Leave out the cream, and it is a valuable recipe for "sick room cookery."

LIGHT.—The ordinary flat kerosene lampwick is usually trimmed so as to take the convex form. This causes the flame to assume the shape of a cone. It has been demonstrated that if the wick is made concave, or lowest at the center, the flame will take a forked shape, similar to that produced by gas, and the amount of light is nearly doubled by the same quantity of kerosene.—Suff. Democrat.

PREPARING RENNET FOR CHEESE - Take a good rennet and put it in a gallon jar, fill it with water, put in a half pint of salt, and let it stand one week before use. Use a tablespoonful to one gallon of milk, and keep filling up the jar .-A RURAL READER, Ohio, 1863.

JOHNNY CAKE.-Will some of the RURAL'S: readers please inform the public through itscolumns how to make tip-top Johnny cake, and oblige-A Subscriber.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

TAXES ARE HIGH.—Taxes are high on Saleratus as well as on every other article that a family consumes, but they are not as high on the Chemical Saleratus, as the Saleratus will raise your biscuit, etc. If you don't believe us try it. It is put up in bright red papers, called "Chemical Saler-atus, or Housewife's Favorite."

The Lublisher to the Lublic.

NEW QUARTER-PLEASE NOTICE!

THE Second Quarter of present Volume of the RURAL will commence April 4. Now, therefore, is the time to form new clubs to commence with the Quarter, or add to those formed. Additions to clubs can be made for one year from April, at the same price as one year from Januaryor we will send from April to January next for \$1.121/2 per copy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume.

-Thanks to Agents and others for continued efforts in behalf of Rural. This morning's mail (16th) brought us clubs from Canada, California, Missouri, and several of the Eastern, Middle and Western States — and the remittances were accompanied with very encouraging remarks in a number of instances. For all which we bend in grateful acknowledgment, and shall endeavor to render the Rural more and more worthy its wide and increasing popularity.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of sub cribers to get the paper at a specified price - say ten to get it at \$1,50 per copy, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1,60 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them - and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1,50) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of Volume XIII, for 1862, are now ready for delivery - price, \$3. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each — or if several are taken, at \$2.50 each. The only volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60, '61 and '62 - price, \$2 each. SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS .- If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the shoice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express,) in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to scription terms, and no person is authorized to affer the RURAL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "GOING HOME."

BY ELLEN C. L. KIMBEL. CHILDISH feet are straying Homeward,

Some have entered there to day, Passed, perchance, from paths of darkness To the peace for which we pray. Gone, we know not from what suffering,— Fled, we know not from what sin,-Oh ye gates that open Heavenward, Swing together, shut them in !

They, at least, are safe from shedding Crimson streams of brother's blood; Safe from giving life's best loving To the warward rolling flood. And have died with hands close gathered In the tender clasp of ours; God be thanked that we could fold them Pure as snow, and full of flowers!

Bravely have their elder brothers Answered to their country's call, In the ranks of rushing thousands Silently to bleed and fall. Still, dark with blood the future rises Crossed by many a bar of gloom, And the little ones are safes Early called and gathered Home.

So, Oh, Father, to Thy keeping. Give we what we called "our own," Gone a little time before us Thro' the portals leading Home; Safe from all the storins of sorroy Dark'ning now their land of birth, Given with tears for hope lights faded To the breast of Mother Earth.

Yet, with love's divinest token Yielded to a tenderer care Than the homes below can give them. Or our human weakness bear, They are safe from pain and sorrow We alone can bear the rod. With these blossoms safely nurtured In the garden of our Gon. Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT IF YOU WERE A PRESIDENT'S WIFE

Such was the question I asked my only daughter as I read the article entitled "Presidents' Wives," in a late RURAL. What if you were to be a President's wife ?--what would you do? What would you find for your hands to do? How want to be a representative woman. You would not want to imitate the follies of foreign courts; and yet you would wish to impress the representatives of foreign nations, not only with your independent American character and opinions, but with the polish and refinement which is looked for in ladies occupying such a position, and the cordiality and simplicity of goodness and purity.

I have often heard boys told that they might yet be Senators and Presidents; but it is not in my memory that I have heard girls told that they may become Senator's and President's wives. And yet the humblest may aspire to that position. Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in her early days, scarcely dreamed, probably, that she should marry a man who would occupy the place that her husband now occupies --- whose name would shine bright among other names in our nation's history. There have been a good many unpleasant things said of Mrs. Lincoln; but it is getting to be pretty well known that they have originated with the disloyal ladies of Washington, and have been propagated by prejudiced partizans. But suppose all that has been said were true; is it more than would very likely be said of a large proportion of the wives of American lawyers, occupying the same legal position that ABRAHAM LINCOLN did when he was elected President of the United States? How many of the lady readers of this department of the RURAL feels qualified to take the place which Mrs. LINmany of the young ladies who spend their time making formal calls, indulging in frivolous gossip, and neglecting the higher culture which all ought to secure, but would do differently if they were assured that their husbands would one day occupy the high position to which the humblest citizen may aspire? And why not make this preparation?

Oh, if girls only knew the value of time, and were compelled, at school, to study something that would render them something more than superficial, we should have better and happier families. I wish some one who has the ability would give the young lady readers of the RURAL the ideal of an American President's wife. I wish the girls who may read this would take the advice of one who has seen considerable of the world, and learned the value of rarer and higher qualities of the mind and heart, and aim to cultivate in themselves what they think should be the | hand, and reads with fluency. characteristics of a President's wife.

Yours, MRS. JANE C. OVERTON. Weedynook, March, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHILDHOOD, HOME, AND HEAVEN.

WHAT sweeter words than these are there in any language? Childhood, Home, Heaven! What words can make visions brighter, purer, or more beautiful than these?

In after life how sweet are memory's visits to the home of our childhood? It matters not that it was a dark and dreary spot, or a sweet, bright nest among green hills. It was the home of our childhood, it was here we knew those blessed hours of innocence and glee, before the first gleamings of the world's heartless sophism had cast their subtle rays upon childhood's purity of thought and trust of heart. It was here our first pure thoughts unfolded; here that our minds, ruled only by innocent gayety, rejoiced | never proud of our shame.

to try their powers and exulted in sweet success,-success brought by no unlawful means. It was here all our youthful hopes budded in the light of purity, ere we felt the "cares of the world" marring the workmanship of Divinity.

Closely linked with memory's visions of childhood's happy home, float faith's wide and holy fancies of that other home, Heaven! Has the mystic chain been broken and a loved one lost from the home below? How rapidly, borne on faith's broad pinions, the soul soared above all earth's atheism to our childhood's heaven,-that glorious land where there is neither sun, moon, or stars, but glory forever is the light thereof.

Oh, how sweet, in a moment of freedom from the shackles and mists of the world's busy life, to go back to our childhood, its happy home, and glorified visions of heaven! Our childhood, when a mother's gentle hand, and low, sweet voice, guided us through our griefs into the light of careless glee. Our pleasant home, whether a low-roofed cottage, or a wide and stately mansion, it matters not; there were nooks and playgrounds there that no other home can equal! Our childhood's heaven-a place full of glory and happiness beyond comprehension, plainly viewed by the eye of trusting faith! What, in the later years, has proved purer, sweeter, nobler, or truer? Nothing! Oh, sweet words, sweet visions, leave us not till our cloudy way is done; and our feet have entered the portals of that land beyond our childhood's sky, concerning whose inhabitants it was said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven!" Girard, Penn., 1863.

SOLDIER'S WIVES.

What an immense amount of heroism among

this class passes unnoticed, or is taken as a mat ter of course; not only in this most righteous war which we are waging, but in those of all past time. For the soldier, he has his comrades about him, shoulder to shoulder; he has praise if he do well; he has honorable mention and pitying tears if he fall nobly striving. But alas! for the soldier's wife! Even an officer's wife, who has sympathizing friends, who has the comforts and many of the luxuries of life; whose children's future is provided for if their father fall; what hours of dreadful suspense and anxiety must she pass, even in these favorable circumstances? How hard for her! But for the wife of the poor soldier, who in giving her husband to her country has given everything; who knows not whether the meal she and her little ones are eating may What kind of culture would you give your mind? | not be the last for many a hungry-desolateday; who has no friend to say "well done," as would you educate your heart? You would the lagging weeks of suspense creep on, and she stands bravely at her post, keeping want and starvation at bay; imagination busy among the heaps of dead and wounded, or traversing the wretched prison dens and shuddering at the thought of their demoniac keepers; keeping down her sobs, as her little daughter trustfully offers up her nightly prayers "for dear papa to come home;" or when her little son, just old enough to read, traces slowly with his fingers the long list of killed and wounded, "to see if father's name is there;" shrouding her eyes from the possible future of her children should her strength give out under the pressure of want and anxiety; no friend to turn to when her hand is palsied with labor; nor waving banners, nor martial music, nor one procession to chronicle her valorous deeds; none but God and her own brave heart to witness her noble, unaided struggle; when I think of these solitary women scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, my heart warms toward them; and I would fain hold them up in their silent struggle, for all the world to admire.

When the history of this war shall be written, (and that cannot be now) let the historian, what else soever he may forget, forget not to chronicle this sublime valor of the hearthstone, all over our struggling land.—Fanny Fern.

A Persevering Woman.—A young married occupies, as her successor? How in the 6th Vermont regiment, could neither read nor write. Being devotedly attached to her husband, and cut off from all communication with him except by letter, she could not endure the the thought of being compelled to submit his epistles, designed for her alone, to others to read them for her. And with the refined instinct of a true woman and wife, she shrank with aversion from committing the secrets of her own heart to the pen of an amanuensis. So, day after day, since her husband's absence, she has taken her two little ones by the hand, and led them to the district school, laid aside her bonnet and shawl, seated herself upon a bench by the side of her children, and devoted herself to study. Within a brief period of time, so earnestly has she set herself about the task, this devoted wife and mother has surmounted every obstacle, and (although alien born,) has acquired the rudiments of an English education: She now writes a fair

> TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.—The celebrated traveler. Layard, paid the following handsome tribute to women: - "I have observed that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane. I never addressed myself to them decently and friendly without getting a friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barrens of inhospitable Denmark; and through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland; rude and churlish Finland; unprincipled Russia; and the widely spread regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, wet, cold or sick, the women have ever been friendly, and to add to this virtue (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) those actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry ate the coarsest morsel with double relish."

WE ought to be ashamed of our pride, but

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. EARLY DREAMS.

O, GLORIOUS dreams of early days When life was young and hope was high! I walked upon your flowery ways, And basked beneath your summer sky, And thought your sun would ever shine, Forever gleam your star of love, And ever was this sweet thought mine;-Our God is good who reigns above.

O, visions bright! I hold ye yet, But ashes now in memory's urn; Your sun in lurid night has set, Your flowers of hope, where'er I turn Are withered by the spicy rill;

Dead leaves and wild winds fill the grove Where Love lies buried deep and still;-But God is good and reigns above.

The briery walks of life I tread With broken staff and bleeding feet; The naked boughs no fruitage shed, No gushing fountains yield their sweet. But ever as I near the goal, This thought still nestles like a dove Within my weary, waiting soul; A pitying Father reigns above.

Avoca, N. Y., March, 1863. F. H. G.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

WE pride ourselves upon living in an enlight ened age, but may be led to doubt it if we reflect upon the general superstition that is prevalent among the greater portion of the people, and the general belief in signs and presentiments, which represents the ignorance of the last century only in a slightly modified form. If there is any class of people free from these ridiculous notions, i certainly is not the rural part of community.

The Moon seems to be the especial ideal of these representatives of ancient ignorance, and its influence so potent that it ought not to be wondered at if they should appoint a day of worship and sacrifice unto it. For some unexplained reason, the moon is said to be in affinity with onions, and if the feeble rays of the new moon fall upon the bed where the seed is sown, no onions need be expected to gladden the heart or moisten the eves of the cultivator. The old moon is fond of squashes, melons, cucumbers, &c., and is supposed to pay particular attention to their welfare, while the new moon, in the ignorance of its few days, seems to think that vines, instead of vegetables, are what it wanted. Peas planted in the new moon become frantic and run to vines. without yielding the husbandman a pea to harvest! Not that these things have ever been tested and found true, for to doubt it for an instant would be an insult to the Lunar Divinity that might call down the wrath of the angry planet upon the unbeliever. Such an effect upon the weather has the moon, that the "man in the moon" and the "clerk of the weather" must be one and the same persons. If the season is a dry one, no change is to be expected until it changes, and if it is designed to have a wet season, it is very considerately turned so that one of its horns points downwards! The moon is supposed to exert numerous other influences, to enumerate each of which would fill a volume.

In nearly every household can be found an almanac that is regularly consulted in regard to what kind of weather is provided for the coming year, and notwithstanding the fact that the same almanac may be in use where there are different kinds of weather at the same time, and that it must necessarily be incorrect for many localities, it is implicity relied upon, and all operations are guided by it, and if the almanac maker happens to have blundered into the truth, it is hailed as an argument in favor of their belief, while, when it is wrong, it is regarded as a mystery that

cannot be explained. The fable in regard to the "Signs of the woman in Brandon Vt., whose husband enlisted Zodiac," which has descended from the ancient mythologists, is as implicity believed as it was in the days of Homer, and each part of the body is supposed to be under the influence of a particular star or constellation! How has it happened that this part of the Heathen Mythology has been retained, and the remainder cast aside?

Friday is regarded as a very unlucky day, and any one that is so reckless as to undertake any enterprise upon that day, is looked upon as worse than fool-hardy,-in fact, almost sacrilegous! The only reason that is given for this is, that it has proved a very unlucky day to that class of perons the world was fortunate in getting rid of.

"If the first Sunday in each month is stormy, so will be each succeeding Sabbath of the month.' Govern yourselves accordingly, worthy sages!

In regard to those who place confidence in 'Astrologists," "Fortune Tellers," &c., they are to far gone to receive any attention, but there are a thousand "signs" that are observed and acted upon in many housholds, while a belief in dreams and apparitions is quite prevalent. This is not only degrading to community, but contrary to all precepts of the Christian faith and of belief in the truths of the Bible.

IMAGINATION .- A contented citizen of Milan, who had never passed beyond its walls during the course of sixty years, being ordered by the government not to stir beyond its gates, became immediately miserable, and felt so powerful an inclination to do that which he had so long contentedly neglected, that, on his application for release from this restraint being refused, he became quite melancholy, and at last died of grief. The pains of imprisonment, also, like those of servitude, are more in conception than in reality. We are all prisoners. What is life but the prison

Ir you would be tolerated, be tolerant. If you would hear the truth, tell it. If you would not be troubled, don't be troublesome.

DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH.

THE woman who refuses to marry when a suitable opportunity offers, because the gentleman is not perfection, will be very apt to die an old maid. The man who does not wed because he cannot find an angel in a hoop-skirt, will be certain to go to the grave an old bachelor. You will never have a friend, says the ancient proverb, if you must have one without a failing. The best of men have their faults; and so have the best of women. Indeed, to be very candid, as there is no diamond without some flaw, we should begin strongly to suspect the human quality of any man or woman who seemed to be wholly destitute of infirmities. Don't expect too much, therefore. Consider yourself a pretty good specimen of humanity, manufactured when Nature was in charming spirits, and had her "hand in," and ask of nobody to be much better than you are. You will discover that to be both a safe and certain rule in estimating the value of others.

Don't expect too much, or else you will be certain to get too little. One extreme inevitably begets another. Men differ materially, and some appear to be sent into the social world especially to put to a slow death, by torture, the gentle, confiding, suffering creatures who call them husbands. Women differ quite as greatly; and not a few, like Xantippe, are admirably constructed to teach patience and philosophy to the domestic martyrs who enjoy the honor of paying their bills, and denominating them "darlings."

belong to this extreme class of extremists, who seem to live like turtle-doves, with no diminution of love to occasion doubt, and no species of care to introduce matrimonial disquietude. great mass, on the contrary, belong to that juste milieu in which "love-spats" are not unfrequent, and moments of positive wedded happiness are by no means rare; in which mutual 'tiffs" occur, just as summer clouds dim the sunlight, only to render the subsequent eclaircissement doubly delightful. This is the general experience of wedded life. Expect no more, and you will seldom enjoy less. Never expect too much, we repeat, and you will not be severely disappointed.

LIVING AND MEANS.

THE world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is not in banks or tariffs, in bad public policy or hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation. The young clerk marries and takes a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife, instead of taking hold to earn a livelihood by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterwards you will find him struggling on under a load of debts and children, wondering why luck was alwavs against him, while his friends regret his unhappy destitution and financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. The single man 'hired out" in the country at ten to fifteen dollars per month, who contrives to dissolve his year's earnings in frolics and fine clothes; the clerk who has five hundred a year, and melts fifty of it into liquor and cigars, are paralleled by the young merchant who fills a house with costly furniture, gives dinners, and drives a fast horse on the strength of the profits he expects to realize when his goods are sold and his notes all paid. Let a man have a genius for spending, and whether his income be a dollar a day or a dollar a minute, it is equally certain to prove inadequate. The man who (being single) does not save money on six dollars a week, will not be able to on sixty; and he who does not lay up something in his first year of independent exertion, will be pretty apt to wear a poor man's hair into his grave.

AN OBSTINATE MAN.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him; for when he is once possessed with an error, it is like a devil, only cast out with great difficulty. Whatsoever he lays hold on, like a drowning man, he never loses, though it do help to sink him the sooner. His ignorance is abrupt and inaccessible, inpregnable both by art and nature, and will hold out to the last, though it has nothing but rubbish to defend. It is as dark as pitch, and sticks to anything it lays hold on. His skull is so thick it is proof against any reason. and never cracks but on the wrong side, just opposite to that against which the impression is made, which surgeons say does happen very frequently. The slighter and more inconsistent his opinions are, the faster he holds them, otherwise they would fall asunder of themselves; for opinions that are false ought to be held with more strictness and assurance than those that are true, otherwise they will be apt to betray their owners before they are aware. He delights, most of all, to differ in things indifferent; no matter how frivolous they are, they are weighty enough in proportion to his weak judgment; and he will rather suffer self-martyrdom than part with the least scruple of his freehold: for it is impossible to dye his dark ignorance into any lighter color. He is resolved to understand no man's reason but his own, because he finds no man can understand his but himself. His wits are like a sack, which the French proverb says is tied faster before it is full than when it is; and his opinions are like plants that grow upon rocks, that stick fast though they have no rooting. His understanding is burdened like Pharaoh's heart, and is proof against all sorts of judgments whatsoever.

NATURE keeps writing her books in every one's heart-new editions of the same old poem read with new delight; her gem-books are bound in the hearts of women; these are her gift-book's and each happy man claims the copyright.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN INVOCATION.

BY MARTHA C. D. LAFLEUR.

FATHER: I'm weary—weary. Oft my spirit Falters along this thorny, dusky way, Grant, Holy One, it may be mine to inherit A blissful rest where it is endless day.

Father, my soul cries out to Thee in anguish, And vainly beats its prison-bars of clay, For Angel-ones, "gone home," I sadly languish, And darker grows this lone and fearful way.

Sometimes, amid the clouds, so darkly looming, Soft rays of Heavenly light around me fall, And bright winged scraphs, in their angel plumage, In loving accents oft my spirit call.

Father, my spirit, weary and benighted, Longs for an entrance to that blest abode, With those, the loved, "gone home," the re-united, And tune my Heavenly Harp in praise to God. Quincy, Mich., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

SABBATH EVENING.

God hath given us another first day,-first and best, blessed day of rest and devotion. How beautiful is the name even, Sabbath, -Gon's rest. Sweet is the sacred truth this day,-sweet the But the majority of men and women do not Savion's love filling the soul,—sweet are the thoughts of Heaven, which, like angel-voices, gently call us away to higher beauties, and fuller,

more enduring joys. Now

"Slowly from the scene
The stooping sun up-gathers his spent shafts
And puts them back into his golden quiver." How grand the scene now,-the expanded west filled with splendor infinite, softened brightness of an ineffable glory beyond, bursting through those gates of gold.

Sweet and peaceful at the Sabbath's close is the hour of twilight. I would almost have it always Sabbath evening, could it ever be so clear and still, softly resting on the spirit like the gentlest weight of bliss. Our quiet musings become devotional and kindle into rapture.

"Come to thy lonely bower,—thou who dost love
The hour of musing. Come before the brow
Of twilight darkens, or the solemn stars
Look from their casement. Mid that hush of soul
Music from the viewless harps shall visit thee,
Such as thou never heardst amid the din
Of coarse enginery by toil and care
Urged on without reprieve."

The light becomes soft and fades away amid the darkening shades. Dim grow the objects about us, and we instinctively turn our eyes above, where now

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven Blossom the lovely stars,—the forget-me-nots of the Angels."

Voices from unseen ones call our spirits upward, softly,-just audibly, as to Angels approaching Paradise come the distant murmuring sounds that steal through its gates ajar.

As we look above we think of Heaven and the loved ones there, and apart from the shining throng we almost see the dear fond face of a mother or sister, stooping to smile on us from its clear, azure depths. Nor yet are we alone amid these quiet contemplations.

Than man with man, pure spirits hover near,
Prompting to high communion with the source
Of every perfect gift. Lift up thy soul!
For 'tis a holy pleasure thus to find
Its melody of musing so allied
To pure devotion."

Yes, we fondly think that those whom we have loved in life-whom we have seen lying calm and beautiful in the white robes of the sepulchrewhom we have laid with many tears to their last. long rest, come down sometimes from their bliss-

ful abode to visit us in the holy hush of this hour.

" * * They are here
Whose garments like the tissue of our dreams, w nose garments like the tissue of our dreams, Steal o'er the eye and win it from the world, They smile on us so sweetly, and their hands Clasp ours, and their calm pressure woos away The throb of grief so tenderly, I would That twilight to the purple peep of dawn Had kindly lingered."

Shall we have twilight in Heaven? Shall we ever wish, as now, to sit apart from the shining joyous throng, in the soft vesper light, where the full glory shines not, in queet, rapt contemplation of all the soul delights in? Grief, surely, there cannot be-but will the heart never seek relief in tears, from the exceeding joy that it cannot utter or contain?

But here, amid our graver contemplations, we strangely group together the fanciful and the real -fashioning the dim forms of visible things to suit our varying caprice, and move delighted amid our own creations. A shining web our fancy weaves of all that is dear in remembranceall that is fond in hope. We haste away to distant dear ones-look in, unseen, upon "old familiar faces" and linger, spirit-like, about each scene of hallowed associations. Here we lived and loved,-aye perhaps lost, and sadly come over our souls the thoughts of other days.

"Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail That brings our friends up from the under world, Sad as the last which reddens over one That sinks with all we love below the verge, So sad, so fresh—the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death And sweet as those by hopeless faucy form On lips that are for others. Deep as love Deep as first love and wild with all regret Oh, death in life, the days that are no mor

Night holds her reign-mild empress, and her subjects sleep. Stillness has settled upon the universe. Calm and holy are our thoughts, and all the influences upon our hearts, as the soft moonlight that rests, down-sent, upon a sleeping world. Not a leaf is moving. Scarce a hum I hear, only one sound, clear and steady now, but often wild and dissonant as the tempest's roaring —the ceaseless dashing of an inner-spirit sea up-

on its confining shores. I gather here, dear reader, a few pebbles and

give to thee. Lima, N. Y., 1863.

MIND.—An enlightened and exalted mind is a brighter manifestation of God than the outward universe.

The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SCHOOL TEACHING AND TEACHERS.

THE occupation of the teacher is a noble, a beneficent one. This results from the character of the material upon which he works - immortal minds, upon which he is to make impressions that are to tell for good or evil on the actions of his pupils through time - yea, for eternity! How important, then, that the teacher should possess such qualifications of head and heart as will enable him to set such an example, and to inculcate such principles, as will conduce to the future moral well-being of his pupils. In this lies the beneficence of his vocation.

The teacher must not only possess perseverance, skill, tact, energy, and knowledge of the subjects to be taught, but also a certain enthusiasm for his work. His heart must be in it. A sculptor, whose heart is in his work, who finds it his chief source of enjoyment, and derives from it his purest pleasure, can make the "dull, cold marble speak;" but, if he finds the work irksome, utterly repugnant to his tastes, inclinations and feelings, he cannot succeed; his statue will be full of imperfections and deformities. So, if the teacher is enthusiastic and throws his whole heart into the work, he will succeed; and can hardly fail to make right impressions. But if, on the contrary, like the sculptor, the work is repugnant to his tastes, he will surely fail.

Now, there is a large class of teachers who have no just conception of their vocation, its responsibilities and duties, whose tastes are at variance with it, and whose hearts are not enlisted in the work before them. A portion of these are urged into the business by the illadvised kindness and unwise solicitations; nay, even commands, of parents! Do not urge your children to accept an occupation into which they cannot enter with all their hearts, and which is repugnant to their tastes, inclinations, aspirations and feelings; for if they do not completely fail, they will fall very, very short of success, Besides, is it more than just that they should have the liberty of choosing their own occupation? Certainly not.

The other portion are more numerous and far more reprehensible. They take upon themselves the responsibility and duty of teachers because they think it the easiest way of gaining a livelihood. To such I would say, keep out of the school-room, as teachers. It is not your place. You are sculptors engaged to work upon the most lasting of all material; your hearts are not in the work, and you will make wrong impressions, bring out horrid deformities instead of radiant beauties, degrading and defacing rather than improving and beautifying the fair material God never designed you to be a worker upon!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LAST SCHOOL DAY OF THE TERM.

How anxiously we all await it, with the expectancy of having a pleasant terminus to many arduous labors! Time goes hastily on; the sun shines warmly down, sending fertility into the cold, damp earth; birds begin to sing sweetly in the trees, and the last day of the long winter term arrives. Joy to the truant and the careless urchin! for that "abominably particular" personage, the teacher, "will not trouble them any longer.'

There are some faces which are not pleased and some are even sad. A few of the scholars conclude that they are "not much glad that the school is out," while most of them declare that they would rather not have vacation than to miss all the pleasures of the school for so long a time. But the parting time has come, and it is now realized that the associations formed cannot be broken without.

Reader, life is a school, in which, if we are not tardy or indolent in the performance of our duty, though at its closing day we may look back longingly upon its well-spent moments, after vacation we shall meet again in that great High School which never shall come to a close.

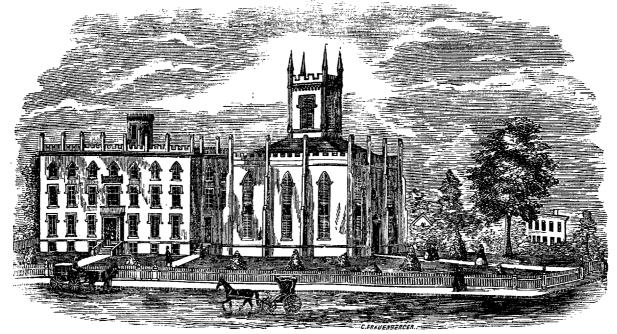
A TEACHER. West Milton, Ohio, March, 1863.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

WE know a man who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon. and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, etc.; he himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when the dry season came on he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied.

This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross-roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an outhouse or shade-tree in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill health, etc.

We wish to state one fact only. This owner of those colts, and the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health or mental food daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask "Who teaches your school?" His reply was that "he did not know he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters! - American Agriculturist.



ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Institutions, from the primary school to the University and Theological Seminary; but probably no one among them is doing better service in the mental and moral training of the young, than the ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. From its first establishment, some eight years ago, it has enjoyed a high reputation and large patronage; yet its condition and arrangements, as well as its prospects of permanence and emi-

petent and gentlemanly Proprietor and Principal - Prof. L. R. SATTERLEE.

The Institute provides instruction, under able teachers, for pupils of both sexes, and the course of study, as we have occasion to know, is thorough and comprehensive. For young men the course embraces all the branches essential to a good English and Commercial education, and thorough preparation for College. The Female nent usefulness, were never better than since it Department, limited to fifty pupils, shares all the Oregon streets.

OUR city has many excellent Educational | came under the sole direction of its present com- | best advantages of the most approved Female Seminaries. The Boarding Department is exclusively for young ladies, who, in addition to the higher facilities for literary discipline, here enjoy the comforts and kindness of a well-ordered and pleasant home - a feature too often lacking in schools of great pretensions.

Our engraving represents the Institute Building, a commodious and well-arranged edifice,

pleasantly situated on the corner of Atwater and less than others. At five o'clock His Holiness

takes a drive in his carriage, escorted by guards,

camerieri, and monsignori. At seven the Pope

sups, and afterwards plays a game at billiards.

At ten all the lights at the Vatican are extin-Reading for the Young.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

FATHER! now the day is past, On thy child thy blessing cast; Near my pillow, hand to hand, Keep thy guardian angel band, And throughout the darkling night Bless us with a cheerful light. Let me rise at morn again, Free from every thought of pain: Thus, my Father, day by day, Keep me through life's thorny way

WORDS FOR THE BRIGHT ONES.

Dull boys and girls are not expected to read these words. They would not understand them, perhaps, but you can do so; you who are at the head of your class in school, you who take the lead on the play ground, you who read better and speak more correctly than many fathers and mothers. You are very quick to catch an idea, and some persons think that you know a great deal already. Well, let us talk about that. There are a number of things that every young person ought to know. Are you sure that you know them all? You can speak very fluently, and you are proud of it. You know that true words and kind words have a great deal of power in this world, but do you know how much power there is in silence? It is a great thing to know when to be silent, to know when to stop. Did you ever think that there are kind ears, as well as a kind tongue? You can make people very happy by just simply listening while they talk. It is a proper and graceful tiful sight than that of a young, bright face quietly and respectfully to older speak ers. You have two ears and they are very quick and keen, and they ought to be as full as your pockets. A time will perhaps come when your ears will be dull and satisfied with hearing; now, "he that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

There is another thing. You are very prompt and active, and have talents for command. Perhaps you may become a judge or a professor, a general or a president, or if you are a girl, you may be the wife of one of these officials, and I cannot tell which position will give you the greatest power. But if you are likely to command others you ought to know how to obey. Do you know this perfectly? When your parents or teachers point out your duty, do you just go straight on and do it? Do you know all about a prompt and cheerful obedience, just how it feels, as well as how it looks? Prompt and cheerful obedience! It is very beautiful. Do you know that it is pleasant, too, that it will make you happy as well as admirable? If you can govern yourself now, I have no doubt you will be able to govern other people by-and-by; but if you cannot be strictly responsible for one pair of arms and legs, how can you ever manage a thousand? -Springfield Republican.

A LESSON IN A PICTURE.

. Do you know Jennie Lee? I think you would like to know her. She is a bright young girl, with a very expressive face. I used to think it was just like a window, with her soul looking through. Perhaps you will ask if it was a goodlooking soul. Sometimes it was beautiful, but not always; it changed as often as the sky. Sometimes it smiled like the sun when it makes rosebuds open and strawberries turn red; sometimes it frowned like the black clouds that come and breaks things. In short, there were two Jen- | and rough-hew the habits from it.

nies, one good and pretty, the other ugly in every sense of the word. Jennie's are not the only pair of eyes I know out of which two different people look. If you could see your own face when you are vexed, you would be surprised, perhaps frightened. Jennie saw hers once. I will tell you how it happened.

She had been up very late at night, reading a story that was written by one foolish person, and read by a great many others. She had not learned yet that we are likely to become like the people whose books we read. She came down late in the morning, with a severe headache; how could a head help aching that was filled with absurd thoughts, so full, indeed, that there was not room enough left for errands or lessons? Hermother charged her to mail an important letter at the post-office, on her way to school, and she remembered it when the last bell was pringing and she was almost there. Her home was half a mile behind her, and a recitation just before her for which she was not half prepared. Must she go back? She certainly had not time to go, and it was very perverse in her to stop a full minute to be angry and pout in the street. Then she went back for the letter, was late at school, had more than one imperfect lesson, and cried from the pain in her head.

The next morning she came down the street fresh and happy, with the good Jennie looking out of her eyes. She passed a picture gallery at the very place where she had stopped in vexation the day before, and there was the bad Jennie looking down upon her from the top of the showcase, a hateful face under a neat little hat, a face that looked as if it ached. "Is it possible!" thought Jennie, in surprise. "I will never look like that again." And she ran up stairs to the artist, who was her cousin. "Will you take down the picture?" she asked eagerly. "Yes, on two conditions;—that you will redeem your standing at school, and that you will rub out the bad marks ill-temper is making on your character." "I will do both," replied Jennie, and she kept her word. At the end of the term not one of her schoolmates could show a fairer record than hers; as for the picture, she keeps it in a private drawer which she opens when she is disposed to be idle or impatient, and her friends all say she resembles it less and less as the days go by.—Springfield Republican.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

"IT is strange, isn't it," said aunt Alice, "that whatever we may dress ourselves in, it is only second-hand clothing, after all?"

"Why, aunt Alice," said Minnie, with much earnestness, "I never wore second-hand clothing in my life. We give away all my old clothes to the poor. I would not go to a party in old clothes, above all things."

"And yet, my dear, everything you have on comes to you second-hand. Indeed you would not permit the creatures who first wore them to enter your parlor. You would quite likely shrink away if they came near you. Yet you do not scruple to take their old garments, and even take much pride in wearing them."

"I cannot understand you at all, aunty." "Well, dear Minnie, you know the silk of which that bright tissue is made was spun by a crawling worm. He made it for his shroud, and when he was quite done wearing it, the silk makers re-spun and made it over into this fabric. Those white gloves were once the clothing of a poor little animal, whose life had to be taken before his skin could be made over for you. Then another animal must be sacrificed to make even the soles of your satin slippers. Even the pearl ornament you wear was once the property of an oyster. The patient sheep must give his fleece to make a mantle to throw about you. So you see, dear, that it is a hard matter to lay first claim to anything we wear, and this reflection may be very useful to us when we are tempted to pride ourselves on our fine raiment. God looks at the heart, Minnie, and is more pleased with the ornament of a meek thing for you to do. I do not know a more beau. and quiet spirit than all the gems in the world.— N. Y. Chronicle.

> "SHALL I LEARN TO DANCE?"-Asks a young reader. Certainly, by all means. Commence with the "Quickstep" out of bed in the morning, keep it up till the "chores" are finished. The boys will of course have a "cow drill" at the barn, while the girls are engaged in a "country dance" in the kitchen. After this, all hands "change," and promenade to school, keeping step to merry laughter. Repeat the same on the way home at night, with an occasional variation in winter by "tripping the toe" and having a "break down" in the snow bank. A "reel" now and then will be quite in place for the girls who have learned to spin, but the boys should never think of it. If these and kindred dances are thoroughly practiced they will leave little time and no necessity for the polkas, schottisches, and other immodest fooleries of the ball room.-American Agriculturist.

A Touching Gift.—In a bale of promiscuous clothing lately received in Manchester for distribution among the distressed operatives, from some place, the name of which is not given, there was found a boy's Scotch cap. In the cap was a letter addressed, "For an orphan or motherless boy." On opening the letter a shilling was found inclosed, and the following touching epistle:-"May the youthful wearer of this cap meet its late owner in Heaven. He was beautiful and good, and was removed by an accident from this world to a better. A weeping mother's blessing be on the future wearer of her bright boy's cap."

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's

The Traveler.

CALIFORNIA SOCIAL LIFE.

In no place is society more free and cordial, and ready to give a friendly reception to a stranger, than in California. The new-comer is looked upon with favor; nobody cares whether he belongs to a distinguished family, has moved in fashionable circle, or possesses wealthy or influential friends or relatives. The great question is, is he or she well educated, polished and entertaining?" Of course, Californians are not entirely above such considerations as govern society elsewhere, but they are influenced by them far less than people in other States. The course of business is such that no profession has all the wealth. There are rich men of all occupations, and some of the mechanical trades are now as profitable, on the average, to those engaged in them, as are the learned professions. Those who were rich in the older States, and received a thorough education and a polished training, may here be poor, while those who came hither poor and ignorant may now be rich. Besides, the changes are so rapid that our neighbor who is poor to day may be rich to-morrow, and the neighbor who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow. Again, California is pre-eminently a country of business. People came here to make money, and everybody tries to make it; and in a State where wages are high and profits large, a man's business depends to a considerable extent on the multitude of his friends, so everybody wishes to make a friend of everybody else. The millionaire in Europe may treat his tenant as an inferior; in California the wealthiest land-owner is expected to treat his tenant as an equal. All these things have their influence in preventing the separation of our society into those classes which prevail elsewhere. In no part of the world is the individual more

free from restraint. Men, women and children are permitted to do nearly as they please. High wages, migratory habits and bachelor life are not favorable to the maintenance of stiff social man, and the tone of society amon women must partake, to a considerable extent, of that among men, especially in a country where the women are a small minority, and therefore are much courted. Public opinion, which, as a guardian of public morals, is more powerful than the forms of law, loses much of its power in a community where the inhabitants are not permanent residents. A large portion of the men in California live alone, either in cabins or in hotels, remote from women relatives, and therefore uninfluenced by the powers of a "home." It is not uncommon for married women to go to parties and balls in company with young bachelor friends. The girls commence going into "society" about fifteen, and then receive company alone, and go out alone with young men to dances and other places of amusement. In this there is a great error; too much liberty is allowed to the girls in the States on the Atlantic slope, and still greater liberty is given here, where, as they ripen earlier, they should be more guarded. — Life on the Pacific.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL IN PALESTINE. By starlight we wandered to the high ground

behind Talibeyeh; we could see watchfires on many of the hills around and on the Bethlehem plain, and heard in the still night air echoes of the clear shrill voices of far off shepherds who were " watching their flocks by night," and giving signals, perhaps, to their fellow watchers. We were walking toward the sands, through the the burying ground; the sun had set. We had left behind us at some distance all the evening loungers about the town gate, and all the smokers by the well-side and the garden, when we saw advancing toward us in the twilight, a powerful-looking black man girdled with sackcloth. carrying a staff, or rather the trunk of a slender tree, which still retained two or three of its fork- is reposing." The Pope does neither more nor

ed branches. The man was tall, but his staff was high above him; he walked an unseemly gait, and we soon recognized him as an African maniac, of whom some of the Europeans of Haifa had complained to the governor because he walked in the streets quite naked; in consequence of this he had been turned out of the town. We passed him, and then he followed close behind us, muttering and making strange noises. It was not very pleasant to have such an attendant.

We turned sharply round and faced him. and then walked toward the town: he turned also, and preceded us. We were still among the tombs; and, in the rapidly increasing darkness, it appeared the darkest place imaginable-rocky and desolate, with tombs of all periods, some in the last stages of decay, falling and crumbling into strange shapes and heaps, others partially concealed by small dark evergreen oaks, and here and there was a newly whitened sepulchre, which seemed to shine with a light of its own. The black man did not accompany us beyond this domain of death; and when I looked back and saw him standing there among the tombs, swaying himself and kis sceptre to and fro, I could not help thinking of the description, in the Gospel narrative, of that man who met Christ on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and "which had devils a long time and wore no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs." I did not suppose the poor African maniac was possessed of devils, but I thought he might very likely be seized with the spirit of revenge; so I was glad to be out of his reach, and safe within the gates of the town. -Domestic Life in Palestine.

THE POPE AT HOME, His Holiness rises about six. At seven he

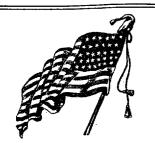
says mass in a room adjoining his bed-room. Almost all the Cardinals and the Roman Bishops follow the same custom. When a prelate at Rome hires a furnished apartment, he brings with him a small portable altar and says mass at home; and it does not unfrequently happen that a foreigner who hires an apartment which has been previously occupied by a prelate, finds some of the remnants of these altars. The Pope is served by a camerieri, and by a prelate, priest or deacon. There are at the Vatican ten secret camerieri, more or less, closely attached to the Pope, according to their age. At the head of them are Mgrs Stella, De Merode, Talbot and Ricci, who are always near His Holiness. They keep him company, amuse him, and make him laugh, which is not very difficult; for in private life Pius IX is smiling and happy. At 8 o'clock His Holiness takes his coffee and some trifling refreshment; Mgrs Stella alone is present at that meal, as he opens the letters which have arrived, and reads them to the Pope. At nine, when the repast is over and the letters read, Cardinal Antonelli makes his appearance from the floor above. He is always gentle and mild — "Holy Father" here; "Happy Father" there; he praises the genius of the Pope, his knowledge of affairs, &c. That is the way in which the Cardinal always addresses Pius IX. Cardinal Antonelli consults him on everything, and is his most humble servant. The political conversation and business of the Sovereign Pontiff with the Minister lasts for an hour or two. About half past ten or eleven the audiences commence. The Pope, dressed in white, is seated in a large arm-chair with a table before him. He says two or three words to all the persons who are presented to him in the language which they speak-French, Italian, or Spanish; but if English or German be spoken an interpreter becomes necessary. Sometimes during the audiences he signs applications for indulgences which have been made to him in writing. The Pope willingly signs those applications, writing at the bottom of them "Fiat Pio Nono." At two o'clock the Pontifica dinner takes place. From three to four the Pope takes his siesta, as every one does at Rome If you call at the house of a Cardinal at that hour, the answer invariably is, "His Eminence

character. Indeed, character consists in little acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily up so fast in summer, when the wind gets angry | life being the quarry from which we build it up,

Bural New-Yorker.

E STORY

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Flowers die, but still their seed shall bloom From death the quick young life will leap, When spring shall come and touch the tomb The splendid shiver of brave blood Is thrilling through our country now, And she who in old times withstood The tyrant, lifts again her brow. God's precious charge we sternly keep Unto the final victory: With freedom we will live, or sleep With our great dead who set us free,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 4, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

God forget us when we forget

To keep the old flag flying yet,

THE rebels attacked Williamsburg on the 29th with cavalry and infantry, and were repulsed by the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Col. Lewis. At noon the enemy had retreated, and Col. Lewis had re-established his pickets. The loss is not yet ascertained.

The enemy also attacked Winfield, on the Chowan river, and were repulsed. The enemy consisted of the 42d North Carolina regiment and guerrillas under Gen. Brown. Lieut. McLane, with part of a company of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, took refuge in a blockhouse, where they defended themselves successfully, and after a fight of an hour and a half beat the enemy off. Col Foster came up from Plymouth with three companies, and four companies of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry were sent from Suffolk by Gen. Peck. Gen. Brown succeeded in re-crossing the Chowan river with a part of his force. The remainder were attacked near Edenton, and dispersed after a short resistance. Our troops are hunting them up in the swamps.

Last Sabbath several clergymen in Norfolk gave notice that churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for services, in conformity with Jeff. Davis' proclamation. The churches were | 3d of April. accordingly opened, but as the worshipers began to congregate they found a guard of Union soldiers at the doors, and consequently no services were allowed.

Richmond papers say that Judge Meredith, of the Rebel Circuit Court, has decided that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner who ever enlisted in the rebel army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a domicil, and was, therefore, liable to conscription, if between the age of 18 and 45 years.

Col. Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with the rebel commissioner Ould, for the exchange of all United States officers held by the rebel government.

The steamboat State of Maine left Fortress Monroe on the 28th, for City Point, under a flag of truce. She took out for exchange 280 prisoners of war, including 16 officers, and 325 citizen prisoners.

An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks was arrested in Norfolk, on the 29th. He reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac shows that it is in splendid physical and moral condition. Officers of the army who some time ago regretted the symtoms of demoralization exhibited, now speak enthusiastically of the high state of discipline and excellent condition of the entire army. They assert that it was never in better fighting trim nor more completely ready for every emergency.

The outposts of our army are daily approached by numbers of refugees from the South. Many of them come in absolute destitution, half naked and half starved, but under recent orders they are compelled to turn back or await permission from the department to enter our lines. These people all tell the same story of destitution in the South and the impossibility to procure supplies of food.

Department of the South.

INFORMATION has been received by telegraph, dated Fortress Monroe, of the arrival there of the United States supply steamer Massa chusetts, from Port Royal the 22d, via Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort. She brings no news excepting to the Navy Department the confirmation of the report of the destruction by our fleet of the rebel steamer Georgiana, off Long Island beach, S. C. Information had previously reached here that she left Liverpool on the 21st of January, and that at her departure many secessionists were present who waved their handkerchiefs and made many manifestations of delight. It was then supposed that she had arms on board, but this could only positively be known by the manifest. She was not really fitted out in English waters as a privateer, but there seemed to be no doubt that this was to be done. The officers on board wore gold lace. She was a powerful steamer, 470 tons burden and 150 horse power, and it had just been represented to the Navy Department that she was more formidable than the

The Richmond Enquirer and Sentinel of the amputation of one leg will be necessary. The

The enemy have been shelling the wreck of and 21 wounded.

the Georgiana, off Long Island beach. Otherwise The Kines was under a severe fire. Her rigging was badly cut, her rudder lost, and otherall is quiet. The Enquirer says:-By a dispatch from wise damaged, she became unmanageable, and was obliged to drop back out of the fire. The Charleston, we learn that no attack is expected before the highest spring tide, which will be on Monongahela also fell back out of range. The

the 3d of April. The reason is, the enemy can-

for food, and cannot get enough corn meal be-

cause the railroad transportation is monopolized

The Revenue steamer Reliance, Capt. Dugan,

arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 28th, having

in tow two brigs captured while attempting to go

to Virginia. They had on board a large rebel mail,

a file of late papers from Richmond, and a large

amount of Confederate bonds, and the Virginia

bank notes, medicines, goods, &c., intended for

Richmond. One of the prisoners, Ieko, an Aus-

trian, claims to belong to Montgomery, Alabama.

The steamer Augusta Dinsmore, from Port

Royal 20th and Beaufort 24th, arrived at New

York on the 27th. The neutral British steamer

Nicholas I, with a valuable cargo consisting

partly of 16 tons of powder and 170 cases of rifles,

had been captured by the Federal steamer Vic-

toria off Wilmington, and arrived at Beaufort in

The British steamer Cyclops, from Nassau, ar-

rived at her wharf in this city, at an early hour

yesterday morning. She got in the neighborhood

of the bar soon after dark. Between eight and

nine o'clock, the night being clear, she was dis-

covered and chased by the Yankee blockaders

for about an hour, during which time a large

number of shell were fired at her. One of the

latter burst over the vessel, and some of the frag-

ments fell on her deck, but inflicted no injury

In reference to Charleston the Richmond pa

pers say the authorities and citizens are resolved

to defend that city under every extremity. In

case of a bombardment, places of refuge have

been provided for non-combatants. The mere

running of the forts by the iron-clads will not

amount to much. Unless they could bring their

men in transports, they could at the most do

nothing more than shell the city while their am-

It seems to be supposed that the enemy's fleet

will, if at all, attack Charleston on the spring

tide. They will probably want all the water

they can get. They let the new moon tide pass

on the 19th. The full moon tide will be on the

Admiral Dupont, in a dispatch to the Navy

Department, dated the 21st, attaches much im

portance to the destruction of the large English

iron steamer Georgiana, which he says was

brought over by a retired British officer, and in-

officered in Charleston. On the night of the

18th she attempted to run into Charleston through

Maffit's channel. The alarm was given by a

her, and the steamer Wissahickon perceiving her,

opened such a heavy fire upon her that her com

mander hailed to say that he surrendered. Upon

this the Wissahickon ceased firing, but the cap-

tain of the Georgiana, taking advantage of the

cessation of our fire, pointed his vessel toward

the shore, which was quite near, and succeeded

in running her aground. All on board escaped

to the shore. The rebels brought three guns to

bear from the beach. Captain Davis being of the

opinion that the vessel could not be saved, deter-

mined to destroy her, which he did by setting her

GEN. BANKS was at New Orleans on the

23d, on the return of the army to Baton Rouge.

He issued a general order, announcing that the

entire object of the expedition was accomplished;

is understood to have been a mere diversion to

enable Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries, and

Another account says the army now extends

from Baton Rouge a few miles outside. It is

said that information was received that the

rebels were about to attack Baton Rouge, which

The rebel force at Port Hudson is said to num-

A report says the Mississippi, before her

destruction, had silenced two rebel batteries

which opened upon her, except one gun, and

that the Richmond, which had passed Port Hud-

son, returned, and mistaking her for a rebel gun-

boat which might have come out of one of the

bayous, fired on her so rapidly that she nearly

A semi-official account of the engagemen

says:-After the arrival of the army from Baton

Rouge, and the skirmishes of Saturday P. M.

Admiral Farragut's fleet, which was anchored

five or six miles below Port Hudson, prepared

to pass the batteries. The signal for the advance

was made at half-past nine o'clock-a beautiful

starlight night. The Hartford, with the Alba-

tross alongside, took the lead, and both success

fully passed the batteries. The Richmond and

Genesee followed. The Richmond was exposed

to the fire of all the batteries, and received a

shot through her steam drum, and was obliged

to fall back out of range of the batteries. She

dropped down the river and anchored. Her

in order. Capt. McKinstry, of the Monongahela,

was standing on the bridge, when it was shot

away from under him, and he was very seriously

injured. It is reported that in his case the

entire loss of the Monongahela was 7 men killed

The Monongahela and the Kines went up next

loss is eight men killed and seven wounded.

rendered a retrograde movement advisable.

that it was a complete success. The m

not the reduction of Port Hudson.

Papartment of the Gulf.

ber twenty thousand.

swept her decks.

From the Charleston Courier March 18th:

Captain Dugan deserves praise.

charge of Prize Master Everson.

on any one.

munition lasted.

by the Government.

The side wheel of the gunboat Genesee was not venture upon Charleston without being sure of the coming spring tide to float off their ships, somewhat damaged, and she also fell back. The amount of damages on board this boat is not in case of any of them coming aground. The Savannah Republican says many poor known here at present. women and children in that city are suffering

The Mississippi went up last and grounded on the bank in a position which placed her nearly in the center of the entire range of the shore batteries, which extended nearly three and onehalf miles. She grounded at twelve o'clock at night, and stood fire forty minutes before she was abandoned. Acting-Master Robt. T. Kelly was killed, and sixty-five men are killed or wounded. When the ship was abandoned, it was set on fire and destroyed. Some of the men took to the boats and pulled for the shore. One boat went to one of the other vessels. Several men jumped into the water, and were picked up by the boats of the fleet of those who landed on shore. Capt. Fontaine, of the marines, with three men, were taken prisoners. The others walked down the levee, and were taken off to the fleet in boats.

loss on board the Kines, if any, is not reported.

The naval engagement lasted from ten o'clock till about one in the morning. The Confederate forces at first fired badly, but after the Mississippi grounded and the range was attained, the firing was very effective.

While the gunboats were under the batteries, the six mortar schooners and the iron-clad Essex lay below the point and fired across, keeping up a continuous shelling of the Confederate batteries during the entire engagement. Of course there are no means at present of learning the amount of the Confederate loss on shore.

Fires were built all along the bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river, and bringing the entire fleet into full view of the batteries during the engagement.

Later intelligence states that a bottle containing a dispatch from Farragut's Secretary, dated above Fort Hudson, on the 15th, had been picked up, stating that all was well. We lost one marine killed. Two of the crew were wounded. The Albatross lost one killed.

The blockade of Galveston is still rigid. The Harriet Lane is still in the harbor, and her being iron cased is mere supposition.

A successful cavalry expedition, under Capt Perkins, has been made from Brashear City, for a considerable distance into the rebel lines. He engaged the rebel force and brilliantly fought, charging them with the sabre, chasing them eight miles, killing ten, wounding twenty, capturing fourteen horses, without losing a man.

Movements in the West and South-West.

Kentucky.—In our last issue mention was made of a contemplated invasion of Kentucky, by the rebels. The raid has begun, and the rebel tended to be used in the Confederate navy, and force in Kentucky is believed to be about 6,000, under Gen. Pegram. Telegrams in late rebel papers indicate that Gen. Longstreet, with a large army, is pushing rapidly into the State. yacht attached to the Wabash, which fired into

There was considerable skirmishing on the 26th ult., and the day before, between our cavalry and the rebel advance south of the Kentucky river. About fifty prisoners were taken. The rebel advance force is variously estimated at from 3.500 to 10,000. Our troops are concentrating rapidly. Confidence is felt in the ability of our military commanders and the means they have at hand to repel the rebel invasion.

Woodford's cavalry captured 200 rebel's on the 26th, near Danville. Cluke's guerrillas still hover around Mt. Sterling. Over 200 of his men have been captured during the week.

Gen. Gilmore crossed the Kentucky river in force on the 29th, and re-captured Danville, and is arriving in Crab Orchard.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Ohio. Indiana is made a separate military district, under Burnside. One great duty with which Seneral Burnside is charged in his new department, is to defend Kentucky from apprehended rebel invasion. He will be furnished with an ample force for that purpose. Should circumstances favor, he may co-operate with Gen. Rosecrans in liberating Tennessee.

TENNESSEE .- Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee and reports the rebels are concentrating all their infantry, formerly in East Tennessee, at Tullahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion on East Kentucky, hoping to draw a force from Rosecrans, and that re-enforcements are arriving daily from Virginia.

After the Brentwood, Tenn., fight, over fifty rebels were buried by our troops and one hundred were wounded. We also took 115 prisoners. Our loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing, including four officers.

MISSOURI.-Sunday morning, the 22d inst., a cout of 50 men, of the 5th cavalry, came upon Quantrel's guerrillas, 200 or 300 strong, near Blue Springs. A short skirmish ensued. Our forces retreated, losing nine killed and wounded, and five missing. The rebel loss was unknown.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

CAIRO, March 24, 1863. To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have just received the following communication from Lieut Com. C. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 20th:— C. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 20th;—
The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's Secretary came on board this morning, en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week to communicate and get back. He says that the Hartford passed the forts, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain.

CAIRO, March 24-7:56 P. M. To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have just received a communication from Lieut. Commander Breeze, dated Black Hawk, March 19th. The Admiral has got through Steele's and Black Bayou, with

five iron clads and the Prince, and is into Deer Creek, making all haste for Yazoo. Doubtless be is there now.

A dispatch was received on the 29th ult., by the Navy Department, from Admiral Farragut, dated below Warrenton, March 19th, in which he says that about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola, on the right bank of the river. She was partially submerged, and her upper works were very much shattered by explosion.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, in a letter to Surgeon-Geneal Hammond, dated headquarters Department of Tennessee, before Vicksburg, which has been received here, says, as to Surgeon J. R. Smith's inquiry into the sanitary condition of the army, for its improvement:

"I know a great deal has been said to impress the public generally, and all officials, particular-ly, with the idea that this army was in a suffering condition, and mostly from neglect. This is most erroneous. The health of this command will compare favorably with any army in the field. I venture to say that every preparation is made for the sick that could be desired. I venture the assertion that no army every went into the field with better arranged preparations for receiving sick and wounded soldiers than this. We have hospital boats expressly fitted up with volunteer-ing supplies. It is a great question whether one person in ten could be so well taken care of at home, as in the army here."

Memphis papers of the 27th confirm the telegram that a large force under Sherman passed through Sunflower river and landed near Haines' Bluff. No action occurred up to latest dates.

The N. Y. Mercury has a special Cairo dispatch of the 29th, to the effect that a rise in the Mississippi has flooded the peninsula and that there is 15 feet of water in the cut off. A fleet of six iron clads and 20 transports passed through carrying 15,000 men. They are to operate with Admiral Farragut, and though the object is secret, it is thought they will attack Port Hudson.

Another dispatch says a report has been received, announcing the complete success of the exped tion under Generals Ross and Quipby. It is said that Greenwood is captured with all the rebel force. No particulars.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Courier des Etats Unis publishes the fol-

"Information received by us from Paris authorizes us to believe that the mails of the Europa

have brought to the French Minister at Washington a fresh dispatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in answer to that of Mr. Seward of the 6th of February last.

"The tone of this dispatch is, as we are informed, firm and dignified, while remaining within the limitations of amicable relations. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries expresses its regret that the thought which had dictated its counsels of the 9th of January was not better apprehended and welcomed, and adds that, notwithstanding the arguments adduced by Mr. Seward, the Imperial Government continues to view the matter in the same light. Relieved by the failure of her effort from the obligations of amicable interposition which had entered into her former sympathies for the United States, France resumes with regret the attitude of a simple spectator, foreign to the fight, and will henceforth confine herself to following the course of events."

The War Department is making good progress with the appointments under the National Militia Law. Those for Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, are nearly completed. Those for the other New England States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will next be taken up.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Our of two million dollars worth of cotton seized in the South-west during the war, it is said the Government has not benefited to the amount of one dime. It has all been disposed of for the benefit of individuals. The Government, it is command of Col. Carrington, and reports to Gen | reported, is about to call the persons to account. That seized and captured on the Atlantic coast has realized a handsome sum to the treasury.

> THE Chicago Times says that lake freights will open much lower than last year, and will probably rule low during the season. A large number of vessels are going into the Lake Superior carrying trade, if grain freights do not afford a satisfactory compensation.

"LET every man, woman and child at home," says the Mobile Register, "with a yard square of ground, scratch it and put it in corn. Every grain entrusted to the faithful earth is a mite of contribution to the nation's liberty; every acre of cotton planted is a comfort to our enemies and a nail in the coffin of Confederate independence."

THE United States ship Mississippi, whose destruction by order of Com. Farragut is announced. was a side-wheel steamer of 12 guns, and 1,692 tuns burthen. She was built in Philadelphia in 1841, and was practically condemned on her first trip. Her rate of speed was slow. She was among the most unseaworthy craft that ever floated. Her destruction is to be regretted, because she counted one in the attacking fleet; but few of our war vessels would be less missed.

THE Geneva Courier learns that a farmer by the name of Van Lew, living near Lodi, in Sene ca county, had 129 store sheep killed on Monday night week. The pelts were taken off and the carcasses all piled up in a heap together. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this outrageous act. There is undoubtedly a number of persons who have associated themselves together for the purpose of raising the wind, and this is their first experiment. Farmers should be on the lookout.

It is proposed in the Canadian Parliament to set apart not less than 500,000 acres of the public lands, for settlement by the operatives thrown out

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Universal Clothes Wringer — Julius Ives & Co. Seeds I Seeds!—J M Thorburn & Co. Farm for Sale—Geo F Bauer.
Craig Microscope—Henry Craig.
The Original Gift-Book Emporium, Philadelphia, Pa. Choice Nursery Stock for Sale Cheap—G C Buell.
Oakland Institute—Rey A Harvey.
New Strawherries—C L Hoog.
Trees and Plants—Prince & Co. Choice Grape Vines—C L Hoog.
Garnet Chill Potatoes and Early Kent Peas—W E P Baylis Tomato Seed by Mail —I S Cady.
Standard Pear Trees, & Co.—O B Maxwell & Co.
Triomphe de Gand—H M Kidder & Co.
To Farmers and Gardeners—C J Wolbert.
Standard Pear Trees, & Co.—D & M D Willson.
Flax Seed for Sale—Wm C Joy.
Chicory Seed—McElwain Bros.
Cranberry Plants—N Hill.
To Canada Purchasers—Prince & Co.
Chester County Boar for Sale—John A More.
Pear Stocks—Ellwanger & Barry.
Cranberry Plants—P D Chilson.
Bookbinders Wanted—Samuel Bowles & Co.
Special Notices.

Special Notices Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Felds. Partial List of Gifts—E S Brooks. Sheep Farmers—Jas F Lewis. Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches. Taxes are High—D B De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Gold is up to 600 per cent. in Richmond.
- The Mississippi River is now open to Lake Pepin.
- An English footman has just fallen heir to \$325,000. - Potatoes are selling in Atalanta, Georgia, for \$15 a
- Ohio has 33 Batteries in the Union service, number
- ing 206 guns. - The Senate of Michigan has passed a bill disfranchis
- ing deserters. - The new York city banks now hold near forty mil
- lions of gold. - Five per cent. will be hereafter paid for deposits in
- the U. S. Treasury. - Lake Erie is open, and boats are running between Buffulo and Cleveland
- Ice, it is thought, will be worth two cents a pound in Cincinnati next summer.
- Preparations for the conscription are being rapidly ushed forward in Washington.
- Maj. Gen. Edward Armor, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Carlisle, Pa., last week.
- Water has been let into the Morris Canal, N. J., preparatory to a resumption of Navigation.
- Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield. Missouri, were recently sold for \$6.
- The new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, will cost, when completed, upward of \$2,000,000.
- Nearly 800 packages of vegetables have been shipped from Chicago to Vicksburg within the last ten days.
- A great many Arctic birds have lately been seen on the Lower St. Lawrence-white quails and white owls. - The entire amount of unclaimed dividends at the
- Bank of England on the 5th ult., was £968,477 16s. 2d. - A large and commodious Turkish bath has been fitted up in Cork, Ireland, for the treatment of cattle and
- Thursday, the 16th inst., has been designated by
- Governor Berry as a day of public fast in New Hampshire. - Three million six hundred thousand dollars worth of
- internal revenue stamps have been sold up to the present - The receipts of the New York Custom House last
- week amounted to \$1,036,742, of which \$675,000 were in specie. - Recent new regulations concerning the English
- navy prohibit the admission of boys under fourteen years of age. - From the rolls of the entire army of the United States, it appears that there are 120,000 absentees or de-
- With a view of checking the growing crime of infanticide, it is proposed to erect an East London Foundling
- Hospital. - Photography has recently been employed in Boston with complete success in copying documents necessary in
- legal cases. - Several New York capitalists are in Washington selecting a site for the erection of a mammoth hotel on the New York plan.
- The Chicagoans have taken the initiatory steps toward building a splendid Astronomical Observatory in the Garden City. - Delaware has repudiated lotteries. A bill to legalize
- a swindle under that name was recently defeated by a decisive majority. - A soldier was reently discharged from one of the Massachusetts regiments in Louisiana who was seventy-
- two years of age. - It is estimated that there will be 40,000,000 feet more lumber cut on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers this year than last.
- A bank of the United States is contemplated in New York, under the recent National Banking act, with a capital of \$20,000,000.
- Mrs. McClellan, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, grandmather of Gen. McClellan, died on March 19th, at the age of 81 years. - One firm in Troy has issued fifty thousand brass
- penny tokens, and it is said that the demand for local circulation is immense. - In Prussia the press censor has a novel way of can-
- coating of blacking. - Nearly five thousand new books, including reprints and new editions, were issued by the publishers of Great

celing obnoxious paragraphs. He treats them with a

- Britain during 1862. - Twenty of the American States will be represented at the great German Fair at Frankfert-on the-Main, Germany, to be opened in May.
- The Hon, John W. Noell, of Missouri, member of the late House of Representatives, died on Saturday week after several weeks decline. - The Polish revolution is agitating all Europe, and
- the Great Powers are not unlikely to have enough to occuby their attention at home. - We understand that in all the navy yards in the Union, save Mare Island and Washington, new wooden
- steam vessels are to be built. - There is a soldier on Governor's Island, now in close custody, who is known to have enlisted ten times, and to
- have received seven bounties. - It was reported in Washington that General Heintzleman will take General Sumner's place as commander of the Department of the Mississippi.
- The amount of the invoices on goods imported to the United States, from Leeds in England, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1862, was \$2,670,034.
- Some apprehension is felt in private circles for the safety of the U.S. steam frigate Colorado. She sailed from New York some months since.



SELAN - ON YOUNG

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

ARE recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of Colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

SHEEP FARMERS, AND all others who have Stock Troubled with VERMIN,

Should try the SOUTH DOWN CO.'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. For sale by FISHER & Co., or JAMES F. LEWIS, 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass

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· PARTIAL LIST OF GIFTS given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo Street, Rochester, and at its branch, No. 199 Main Street, Buffalo, during the month of March:-54 Gold and Silver Watches, 47 Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, 63 Silver Plated Cake Baskets, 71 Silver Plated Castors (5, 6 and 8 bottles,) 14 Silver Coffee Urns, 12 do. Tea Urns, 48 Silver Card Receivers, 118 Photograph Al-"hums, 14 Ladies' Dressing Cases, 31 Silver Sirup Pitchers, 31 Gold Lined Salt Castors, 136 Gold Pens, Silver Cases, 4 China Punch Bowls, 5 Silver Plated Sea Sets, 6 pieces each, 32 Silver Plated Tea Pots, 8 Toutet Sets, 2 China Tea Sets, Gold Band, 8 Silver Plated Custard Stands, Gold Lined Cups, 42 Silver Cups, 37 Silver Plated Butter Dishes, 4 Silver Plated Wine Castors, 18 Gold Mounted Fob Chains, 74 Sets Silver Forks, 108 Sets Tea and Table Spoons, 41 Silver Pie and Fish Knives, beside over 5.000 other articles of value. A handsome Gift accompanies each Book sold, varying in value from 50 cents to \$100. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free upon application to E. S. Brooks, Rochester, N. Y., to any address in the

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Tinited States

Rural New-Yorker Office, (ROCHESTER, March 31, 1862.)

We make quite a number of changes in our "Table of

FLOUR has fallen off 25 cents per barrel on choice brands cond grades remain as last quoted. Indian meal has ma Corn has declined 3 cents per bushel.

Means—Dressed Hogs are down 25 cents per cwt. Beef is higher, 50 cents on the 100 pounds. Mutton, Hams and Shoulders have all put on additional prices. BUTTER is worth 24@26 cents per pound, and is very scarce. Eggs are up to 17 cents per dozen.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour, win. wheat, \$7.00@8, 25 Flour, spring do 6.50@7.00 Flour, buckwheat 2.50@2.60 Meal, Indian 1.76@1.75 Wheat, Genesse 1.50@1.75 Wheat, Genesse 1.50@1.75 Corn, new 1.50@1.75 Wheat, Genesse 1.50@1.60 Reg. 6.76@1.60 Reg. 6.76 Reg. 6.7	200000000	
Flour, win. wheat, \$7,00@3,25 Flour, wing do 6,60@7,00 Flour, bright of 6,60@7,00 Flour, old mess 15,60@16,00 Flour, cld mess	Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 16@17c
Flour, spring do 6,80@7.00 Flour, brick wheat 5,50@2,60 Meal, Indian 1,76@1,75 Wheat Genesse 1,50@1,75 Best white Canada 1,45@1,60 Corn, old 78@755 Corn, new 78@755 Corn, new 78@755 Barley 1,22@1,35 Buckwheat 55@60c Meats 55@60c Pork, old mess 15,50@1,60 Pork acw mess 15,50@1,60 Pork, sew mess 16,00@1,60 Pork acw mess 15,50@1,60 Pork acw mess 16,00@1,60 Pork acw mess 1	Flour, win, wheat, \$7,00@8,25	Honey, box 12(0)14c
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,60 Meal, Indian. 1,76@1,75 Wheat, Genesse. 1,50@1,75 Wheat, Genesse. 1,50@1,75 Best white Canada, 1,4@1,60 Corn, enc. 7&@766 Rye, 60 ths p bush 90c@31 Oats, by weight. 68@62c Barley. 1,20@1,35 Buckwheat. 55@60c Beans. 1,50@2,65 Buckwheat. 55@60c Beans. 1,50@2,65 Pork, clear. 17,00@17,50 Dressed hogs, cwt 6,22@ 6,50 Pressed hogs, cwt 6,22@ 6,50 Pressed hogs, cwt 6,22@ 6,50 Butten, roll. 24 @26c Butter, roll. 24 @26c Butter, roll. 24 @26c Butter, fixin. 20 @22c Cheese. 12 @015c Chard, tried. 10½@11c Wool, 176.2 Wool, 176.2 Sandres. 1,50@3,60 Coal, Scranton. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@1,60 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Wool, 176.2 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Wool, 176.2 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Char. 7, 0 Straw, tun. 8,00@2,60 Wool, 176.2 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7,60 Coal, Shamokin. 6,78@7	Flour, spring do 6.59(47.00	Cand es. box 13%@14c
Meal, Indian	Wlour buckwheat, 2.50@2.50	
Wheat, Genesee 1,50@1,75 Best white Canada 1,4@1,50 Corn, old 75,20756 Cyr., old 15,200 Cyr., old 15,200 Cyr., old 15,200 Cyr., old 16,200 Cyr	Meal Indian 1.75@1.75	Fruit and Roots.
Best white Canada 1,45@1.60	Wheat Genesee 1.50(a)1.75	Apples bushel 25/030c
Corn. old. 78/0765 Corp. new 78/0765 Corp. new 78/0765 Corp. new 90/08 1 Corp. new 90/08 1 Corp. new 10/08/08/08 Corp. new 10/08/08/08/08 Corp. new 10/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08/08	Rest white Canada 1.45(a)1.50	Do. dried 49 th 4 (6) 43
Color Colo	Corp. old 75(0)750	Peaches, do 14(a)15c
Color Colo	Corn new 75/0/75c	Cherries do 1400160
Color Colo	Rve. 60 the 30 hugh 90c/a\$1	Plums do 9 @10c
Barley 1,20(2),35 Buckwheat 550(6)tc Beans 1,50(2),20 Macata. Pork, old mess 15,50(3)(6,50) Pork, clear 17,00(2),7,60 Pork clear 17,00(2),7,60 Por	Oats by weight 58(062c	Potatoes do 40@50c
Buckwheat	Barley 1.20(21.35	Hides and Skins.
Beans 1,5,602,50 Calf 10 @ 111 Og 1	Buckwheat 55/060c	
Meata Meat	Beans 1.50@2.50	Calf 10 6 11
Pork, old mess. 15,00@16,50 Pork clear	Meats.	Sheep Pelts 1.25/05.00
Pork. aew mess. 16,00(a)16,50 Pork. clear. 11,70(a)17,50 Dressed hogs, cwt 6,226 6,50 Beef, cwt . 6,00(a 7,00 Spring lambs, each 1,80(a 2,00 Mutton, carcass. 6 (a/rc Hams, smoked 9 (a)10 Smuddres 6,50(a/r.00 Wood, hard . 5,00(a/r.00 Wood, soft . 3,00(a/r.00 Wood, soft . 3,00(a/r.00 Coal, Stambonkin 6,75(a/r.76 C	Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00	Lamb Pelts 25/02.00
Pork clear	Pork, new mess 16.00(a)16.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 6.25\(\tilde{a}\) 6.50 Breef. cwt 6.50\(\tilde{a}\) 7.00 Bring lambs, each 1.60\(\tilde{a}\) 2.00 Mutton, carcass. 6 \(\tilde{a}\) 6 (20 Mutton, carcass. 6 \(Pork. clear 17.00(2)17.50	Clover, medium, 5.00@5.50
Spring lambs, each 1,600 2,60 Mutton, carcass. 6 G/7c Hams, smoked. 9 G/105 Soudiers. 6/2/68 c Chickens. 10 G/12c Coal, Stranton. 6,78,607,65 Coal, Charc. 1 G/86,60 Coal, Stranton. 6,78,607,65 Coal,	Dressed hogs, cwt 6.25@ 6.50	Do. large 6.50007.00
Spring lambs, each 1,600 2,60 Mutton, carcass. 6 G/7c Hams, smoked. 9 G/105 Soudiers. 6/2/68 c Chickens. 10 G/12c Coal, Stranton. 6,78,607,65 Coal, Charc. 1 G/86,60 Coal, Stranton. 6,78,607,65 Coal,	Beef, cwt 5.00(a) 7.00	Timothy 2.00@3.00
Mutton carcass & @7c Wood, soft \$0,026,90 Wood, soft \$0,026,76 Coal, Pittston \$7,827,76 Coal, Pittston \$7,827,76 Coal, Pittston \$7,827,76 Coal, Pittston \$7,827,76 Coal, Char, \$7,26,25 Coal,	Spring lambs each 1.50(a) 2.00	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 9 @108 Shoulders 65/268 c Chickens 10 @12c Gees 10 @12c Gees 10 @12c Gees 11	Mutton carcass 6 @7c	Wood, hard 5.00@6.00
Shoulders 6½@8 c Coal, Stranton 6,78@7,75 Chickens 10 @12c Turkeys 10 @12c Geese 40 @50c Butter, roll 24 @25c Butter, firkin 20 @22c Cheese 12 @15c Lard, tried 10½@11c Whitefish, ½ bbl 4,73@5,25	Hams, smoked 9 @10c	Wood, soft 3,00@4.00
Coal, Pittston. 6,78\(\alpha\)7.56 Turkeys 10 (a)12c Geese	Shoulders 61/08 c	Coal. Scranton 6.75@7.75
Turkeys 10 (a)12c Coal, Shamokin 6,75(a)7,60 Coal, Char 7 (2 & Salt, bbl 1,75(a)2,90 Butter, firkin 20 (a)22c Chesse 12 (a)15c Wool, Fib. 50(a)36	Chickens 10 @12c	Coal, Pittston 6.75 @7.50
Gose Gos Coal, Char 7 @ 80	Turkeys 10 @12c	Coal, Shamokin, 6.75@7.50
Butter, foll. 24 @25c Straw, tun. 5.00@7.00 Butter, firkin. 20 @22c Hay, tun. 5.00@7.00 Chesse 12 @15c Wool, 37 h. 50@30c Lard, tried 10½@11c Whitefish, ½ bbl 4,72@5.25	Geese 40 @50c	Coal, Char. 7 @ 8c
Butter, froll 24 (225c Straw, tun 6,00(27,00 Butter, firkin 20 (222c Hay, tun 8,00(216) Cheese 12 (2)5c Wool, \$2\$ lb 50(260c Lard, tried 10%(2)11c Whitefish, \$4\$ bbl 4,75(25,25)	Dairy, &c.	Salt. bbl 1.75(02.00
Butter, firkin. 20 (@22c Cheese 12 (@15c Lard, tried 10½(@11c Whitefish, ½ bbi 4,76@5,25	Butter, roll 24 @26c	Straw, tun 5.00@7.00
Cheese 12 @15c Wool, \$9 fb 50@60c Lard, tried 10%@11c Whitefish, % bbl 4,75@5,25	Butter, firkin 20 @22c	Hav. tun 8,000 16.0
Lard, tried 10%(a)11c Whitefish, % bbl 4.75(a)5,25	Cheese 12 @15c	Wool, 30 th 50(0,60c
	Lard, tried 10%@11c	Whitefish, 1/2 bhl 4.75(0)5.25
	Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c	Codfish, quintal. 6,25@6,50
Tallow, tried 10@10%c Trout, half bbl. 4,50@5,00	Tallow, tried 10@10%c	Trout, half bbl. 4,50@5.00

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 30-FLOUR - Market more active, and may be quoted 10c higher, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at 6,25 62,55 for superfine State; \$4,45@6.70 for extra State; \$6,30 (66,40 for superfine Western; \$5,50@7,00 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,00@7,16 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,20@8,60 for trade brands do,—the market closing dull. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$6,75@7,00. Canadian flour more active, and may be quoted 100/15c better; sales at \$6,56@6,80 for common, and \$6,90@8,75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady and quiet at \$3,75@6,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal scarce and firm; sales at \$4,20@4,20 for Jersey; \$4,90 (24,90 for Brandywine, and \$4,80@4,90 for caloric. Granx—Wheat market may be quoted 10@2e better; but

@4.90 for Brandywine, and \$4,85@4,90 for caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted 1@2e better, but rather quiet; sales amber Michigan at \$1,75; amber Jersey at \$1,70; @1,73½, and white Jersey at \$1,90. Paye rules and heavy at \$1,03@1,07, with sales Jersey at prices within the range. Barley dull and nominal at \$1,62 for Eastern. Barley malt continues nominally unchanged at \$1,60. Peas dull and nominal at \$1,15 for Canada. Corn market may be quoted 16 higher, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,688c for prime sound shipping mixed Western; \$7,689c for unsound do.; \$4,686c for new yellow Western, and \$6,695c for yellow Jersey. Oat market rules active and firmer, with sales at \$0,682c for common to prime Jersey, and \$8,687c for Canada, Western and State.

BRANS—Are in small stock and limited business at light sales. We quote:—Mediums \$1,000,52; Marrows \$3,10,03,25; Kidneys \$3,900,63,25; mixed lots \$2,65,63,16.

PROVISIONS—Port firm. with moderate demand; sales

25; Kidneys \$3,00\(\overline{0}\), 25; mixed lots \$2,86\(\overline{0}\), 15.

Provisions—Pork firm, with moderate demand; sales at \$13,62\(\overline{0}\), 25 mess; \$16,00\(\overline{0}\), 600\(\overline{0}\), 600\(\overline{0}\), 76 or prime mess, and \$112,013.75 for mess; \$16,00\(\overline{0}\), 600 for country prime; \$10,00\(\overline{0}\), 600 for extra mess. Frime mess beef dull; sales at \$22,50. Beef hams quiet and prices may be quoted steady; sales at \$1315.00\(\overline{0}\), 600 for choice Western. Cut meats in fair request; sales at \$360 ta. for shoulders, and \$26\$ ta for hams. Dressed hogs rule dull; sales at \$450.00\(\overline{0}\), 600 for choice western short ribbed, and 8\(\overline{0}\), 600 for tear. Lard more active and firmer; sales at \$360\(\overline{0}\) for for chief latter an extreme price. Eather selling at \$18\(\overline{0}\) for Ohio and \$2(\overline{0}\) 260 for State. Cheese quiet at \$13\(\overline{0}\) for Pots.

Onto and Majaze for State. Cheese quiet at 13@16c.

ASHES—Steady for pots; sales at \$7.37%@7.00 for Pots,
and Pearls nominal.

H)PS—Market is quiet and firm, with small sales at 20

@25c. for ordinary to prime.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair supply, and the market is
ar-lly so firm; the demand is moderate; sales of 230 bags
at 84,@91/sc. Timothy Seed is in fair request at \$2.25@2.50

F bushel. Rough Flax seed is scarce and firm at \$3.75@4,
12½ \$2 bushel of 68 bs.

BUFFALO, March 30—FLOUR—The market rules dull and heavy; and nothing is doing except in a retail way, at prices which form no true criterion of the condition of the markets for round lots.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nothing doing in either a speculative or milling way, and we therefore omit quotations. Corn—The market is quiet at 74½(375c.) Cats remain quiet and nominal at 52c. Barley—Western is still quoted at \$1,-46@1,47, and Canadian at \$1,66@1,53. Rye, fair to yery thoice, is quoted at \$50c.3\$1,00.

SEEDS—In good demand at \$5,00@2,55 for fair to good clover; timothy also in fair demand at \$2,00@2,75; flax seed in fair request at \$4,25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at \$15,75@16,00 for heavy moss, and \$12,25@15,50 for light mess. No prime in market. Sugar cured hams, smoked, are selling at \$25@15,00 fees beef quiet at \$9,00@16,00. Beef hams are going at \$16,00 % bbl. Smoked shoulders in fair request at 6%c. Lard quiet at 10%c. 00/sc. Prass—The market quiet; sales of several car loads during

A BAR OF

the week at 90.031, the latter outside price — 90.095c is a fair market quotation.

BRANN—Firm; sales at \$2.25.02.50 for good to choice.

Curksk..—The market quiet but firm; there has been only limited demand 'uring the week, and prices are quoted ranging from 14.015c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Yeal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington brove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Kobinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Briev's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BERF CAT	TTLE.
First quality	49 cwt \$11.00@12 oo
Ordinary quality	
Common quality	9.50@10.0
Inferior quality	8.6(6)9.50
OOWS AND	,
First quality	\$45,00@50.00
Ordinary quality	
Common quality	30 0000385 00
Inferior quality	25,03(@28,00
VEAL CA	LVES.
First quality	39 th 61/07 -
Ordinary	
Common	
Inferior	5 @51/40
Interior	4½@5 c
SHEEP AND	LAMBS.
ExtrasPrime quality	19 head \$8,00@10.7
Prime quality	7 0 4 - 19 00

SWINK. OAMBRIDGE, March 25.—Whole number of Cattle at market 55; about 500 Beeves, and 51 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

nd.

MARKET BREF—Prices, Extra \$5,50@9.00: first quality \$7,
008.00; second do. \$7,00@7.09; third do. \$5,50@6,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$9 pair—None.

WORKING OXEN—\$1, \$370@45.

STORRS—YEARINGS, none; two years old, \$21@23, three
ears old, \$23@24. Saturation \$23(2).4.
Setser AND Lamins—2600 at market; prices in lots, \$7,000
Not each; extres, \$8,00(2),90.
Hidden \$25,00(4),90.
Hidden \$25,00(4),90 each.
Calf Skins—None. Veal Calves—\$8(3)10.

CALF SKINS—None. Veal Calves—S&@10.

BRIGHTON, March 26—At market 760 Beeves; 80 Stores;
2.00 Sheep and Lambs, and 225 Swine.
PRIGES—Market Beef—Extra, \$9,00; 1st quality, \$8,50; 2d
0, \$7.00; 3d 0, \$8.50;06,50.

WORKING OXEN—None.
MILGH COWN—\$32,06; common \$19,021.
STORES—Vearlings, none: two years old \$21,022; three
years old \$23,025.
HIDES—\$54,090; \$1 lb.
CALF SKINS—None.
TALLOW—Sales at 80,85% \$1 lb.
PRITS—\$3,004,00 each.
SHERF AND LAKES—\$5,50,05,00; extra \$6,50,06,50.
SWINK—Stores, wholessie, none; retail, none. Spring
Pigs 50,00; retail 55,007,50. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still
fed, none.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The following are the quota

tions of wool, for the week:	
Saxony Fleece, & fb	
American full-blood Merino85@90	
Do half and three-quarter do80@85	
Do Native and quarter do	
Extra pulled	
Superfine do 80/285	
No. 1. do	
No. 1, do	
120 COMMOD GO 30(a)40	
Peruvian washed	
Chilian Merino unwashed 400043	
Do Mestiza do 35@37 Valparaiso do 27@28 South American Merino unwashed 36@38	
Valparaiso do 27(a)28	
South American Merino unwashed 36/038	
Do do Mestiza do 28@34 Do do common washed 25@30 Do do Entre Rics washed 30@32	
Do do common washed 25@30	
Do do Entre Rios washed 30032	
DO GO GO GO DOWNSHAG 21(0)23	
Do do Cordova washed 48@50	
Cape Good Hope upwashed. 45@47	
East India washed	
African unwashed 26/038	
1)0 washed 45/055	
Mexican unwashed	
Texas	
Smyrna unwashed34(a)36	
Do washed	
Syrian unwashed32@34	
•	
ROSTON, March 24.—The following are the quotation	กท
of wool, for the week:	

omyrna unwagneu	34(4)36
Do washed	42(0)48
Syrian unwashed	32(0)34
~	
DOSTON March of The City of the	
ROSTON, March 24.—The following are the	quotation
of wool, for the week:	
Saxony and Merino, fine	95@105c
Do do full-blood	92(0)95
Do do half and three-fourths	907/0/92
Common	89/088
Pulled, extra.	05/041
Do superfine	
Do No 1	90(d)95
Do No. 1.	
Western mixed	75(4)85
Smyrna washed	48(a)65
Do unwashed	21@37
Syrian	20.0/42
Cape	45@75
Crimea	19/0/35
Buenos Ayres	20/2/80
Peravian washed	20/2048
Canada	200000
California	ou(a)6D
California,	4D(a)75

Married.

AT Avon, March 24th, by Rev. R. S. EGLESTON, Mr. E. I. STEVENS, of Knowlesville, and Miss JULIA B., daughter of Andrus Drming, Esq., of the former place. AT the house of the bride's mother, March 11th, by Rev. S. R. SCOPIELD, Mr. MYRON S. ROOT, of Oxford, and Miss JENNIE V., youngest daughter of Mrs. ELIZA WESTOYER, of Barker, Broome Co., N. Y.

AT "Ingleside," Carthage, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Capt. R. S. C. LORD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Miss MARY A., young-

Died.

AT her residence, in this city, on the 29th ult., of consumption, Miss EMELINE A. MOULSON. AT Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 16th, CORDELIA ANN. eldest daughter of JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., and wife of H. L. HEWITT, in the 28th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-FIVE CENTS & LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 521/4 cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line

FOR SALE —A pure bred CHESTER COUNTY BOAR, sure of stock; age 11 months; weight 300 fbs. Price, \$20.
Address JOHN A. MORE, Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. CRANBERRY PLANTS of the Bell and Cherry varieties for sale at low prices. Send for a Circular, address 690-6t

P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Mass.

TO CANADA PUICOHASERS.—Purchasers of Trees, Vines, &c., in Canada, remitting gold or Canada notes, will be credited with the premium and thus gain a large proportion, by buying of PRINCE & CO., Flushing, M. Y.

CHANBERRY VINES - From one to four feet long.
The fruit has taken the first premium at each State Fair exhibited. Price, 75 cents per 100, or \$4,00 per 1,000.
N. HILL, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

PHAR STOCKS.—50,000 French Pear Stocks, in fine condition, at \$12 \times 1,000. Samples sent if desired. March, 1883. Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. BOOKBINDERS WANTED.—Two good forwarders and one edge gilder. Highest wages given. Apply immediately to SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., Springfield, Mass.

LAX SEED FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a quantity of Flax Seed, suitable for sowing, which he will sell to farmers at reasonable rates. He will also contract crops at stipulated rates, or at market prices.

MARCH 31, 1863.

WM. C. JOY, Penn Yan, N. Y.

TREES AND PLANTS, CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

Apples \$12, Pears, \$22, Plums \$25, Cherries \$15, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, Nuts, &c., Dwarf Apples and Pears; Strawberrie. 20 select varieties. All Small Fruits very low. Grapes—100 Foreign and 300 Native varieties. Standard kinds for vineyards very low. Rare hardy varieties for the North and Canada, at low rates. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., all kinds.

PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—An invoice of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, imported and American, will be peremptorily sold on Saturday, April 4th, by C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer, No. 16 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICORY SEED - The great substitute for coffee. Packets containing 1 oz. 15 cts.; puckets containing 6 cs. 60 cts. Send, post-paid, to any address, with full directions for culture, upon receipt of the price. 60-3t MoELWAIN BROS, Springfield, Mass.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.—For prime plants of this cele-brated Strawberry at \$6 尹 1.000 (in quantities of 2,000 and upwards at \$5 per 1,000.) and other choice fruit plants at low figures. Apply to H. M. KIDDER & CO., 690-2t (Late Kidder & Kuox.) Evanston, Illinois.

TOMATO SEED by MAIL, POSTAGE PAID—French Tree Roy, Fejee Island, Extra Early Smooth Red, Lester a Perfected, each of the four for 20 cents. Strawberry Plants—Austin 8 Sunker Seedling \$\pi\$ doz. 16c, Triomphe de Gand \$\pi\$ doz. 16c, \$\pi\$-hunred \$\pi\$ Materville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

20.000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, of unsurpass year old Apple Trees, and a general assortment of Nurser, withold for such the year old Apple Trees, and a section of route by O. B. MAXWELL & CO., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y. O. B. MAXWELL & GO., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y. March 30, 1863.

GARNET CHILI POTATOES AND EARLY KENT O PEAS.—The Garnet Chini Posatoes attain a large size and are not liable to rot. Price, \$2,26 % bbl., net cash. Earmers who desire good seed should send their orders to W. E. P. BAYLIS, Successor to Webb & Walker, (Formerly W Bristol & Co.), 108 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

HOICE GRAPE VINES.—For \$1 I will HOICE GREAFE VALUES FOR FUR PIL 1 MINISTER OF A MINISTER O

STANDARD PEAR TREES, 2

1,100 Dwarf fear Trees, 2 years, very fine.

500 Delaware Grape Vines, 2 years, very fine.

500 Delaware Grape Vines, 2 years,

5000 Apole Root Grafts, very cheap for cash,

60,000 Apple Root Grafts, very cheap for cash,

wanted, in exchange, 3,000 Standard Apples, Western

sorts. B. & M. D. WILLSON, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

I will send, by fixpress, one dozen plants of each of the following choice new strawberries:—Austin, Cuttler's Seedling, Downer's Prolific, River's Eliza. Triomphe de Gand, and Vicomptesse Hericart de Thenny, 6 dozen of each variety for \$5. All bi-sexual; require no fertilizing.

G. L. HOAG, Lockport, N. Y.,

690-2t (Formerly of the firm of Hoag & Crome.)

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE OHEAP.—
I offer for sale at low prices for each, 60,000 to 100,000 choice three and four year old Apple trees, comprising all the desirable varieties of Summer, Fall and Winter Fruit Also Fest, "each, Cherry, Currants, and nearly all leading stock, of choice kinds. This stock will be sold in small or large quantities, packed or otherwise, as purchasers may desire. G. C. BUELL, Assignee of J. O. Bloss & Co.

AKLAND INSTITUTE. — Family and Day School for Young Ladies, it miles from Boston, and accessible from all points by New York and Boston Air-Line Railroad. Summer Term begins Wednesday, April 22d. This School, in healthulness and beauty of location, is unsurpssed. Institute building new, spacious and warmed throughout by steam. Teachers of first ability in each Department. Special attention to the health of pupils. Recreations — Calisthenies, Horseback-Riding, Archery, and Floriculture. For Girculars, with full particulars and references, address. 690-41] REV. A. HARVEY, Principal, Needham, Mass.

ORAIG MICROSCOPE!



ARM FOR SALE IN ERIE CO., N. Y. One of the best cultivated Farms (limestone land,) in the county, for sale on liberal terms. Said farm is situated about ten miles from the city of Buflalo, on the McAdamized road, and one mile from the village of Williamsville. It contains 286 acres, 210 of which is under cultivation, 55 timbered and 12 in a fine orchard. The buildings are in good repair and ample for the size of the farm. It will be sold entire, or in parcels if desired. About one-third of the purchase money will be required down, the balance secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor, on the place, or address by letter

or turner particular and the proprietor, on the proprietor, on the proprietor, on the place, or address by letter GEORGE F. BAUER, Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y., March 28, 1863.

PORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE THE WORLD RENOWNED GIFT-BOOK ESTABLISHMENT! (Instituted by G. G. EVANS, in 1854.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Only Permanently Established Gift-Book Enterprise in Existence

A Brautiful Gift, worth from 50 cents to \$100.00, sents with each book ordered! New Books and New Gifts for OLD Patronal Catalogues gratis. Photograph Albums for the million. Send for a List. Our Soldier's Catalogue now ready; mailed free. Address all orders to THE ORIGINAL GIFT-BOOK EMPORIUM, 690-2t 439 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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West of the same

NOTHING IS LOST.

Where is the snow? 'Tis not long ago It covered the earth with a veil of white We heard not his footsteps soft and light, Yet there it was in the morning bright; Now it hath vanished away from sight Not a trace remains In fields or lanes.

Where is the frost! They are gone and lost-The forms of beauty last night it made With pictures rare were windows arrayed; "Be silent," it said; the brook obeyed. Yet silence and pictures all did fade. At the smile of the sun, All was undone.

Where is the rain? Pattering it came. Dancing along with a merry sound. A grassy bed in the fields it found; Each drop came on the roof with a bound Where is the rain? It has left the ground. What good hath it done

Gone away so soon?

Ever, ever, Our best endeavor Seemeth to fall like the melted snow We work out our thoughts wisely and slow; The seed we sow but it will not grow. Our hopes, our resolves—where do they go? What doth remain?

Memory and pain. Nothing is lost-No snow nor frost That come to enrich the earth again.

We thank them when the ripening grain Is waving over the hill and plain, And the pleasant rain springs from earth again All endeth in good-Water and food.

Never despair: Disappointment bear, Though hope seemeth vain, be patient still; Thy good intents God doth fulfill. Thy hand is weak; His powerful will Is finishing thy life-work still. The good endeavor Is lost-ah! never.

[Christian Inquirer.

The Story-Teller

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A LEAF OF LIFE.

BY E. A. SANDFORD.

THERE are persons who appear to have found their way to Earth by some mistake. Whether they were intended for inhabitants of Venus or Mars, we cannot say; but they seem not en rapport with their surroundings here. No one understands them — they can understand no one. They are constantly in a mist, and walk as in a dream, from which they awaken only when they leave the clay bodies which confine them to this prison-planet. Some are strangely out of concord with all they meet here - others, with only a part. While some are in such harmony with inanimate Nature as to understand all the whisperings and thunderings of her inarticulate voices, and live in such sympathetic nearness to her heart as to experience the most pleasing responsive throbs, there appears to be no consonance between them and animate creation. Their natures seem to be so differently attuned be from others, that all the music of their lives must a solo, without one harmonious blending of sweet sounds, without ever awakening one echo from any human heart. We hope that in the music of Heaven,-more nicely modulated than that of earth,- they may find their symphonies.

I must confess to being one of these unfortunates. A sad fate; but perhaps not more sad than human life will average. Like others, I have had my enjoyments and griefs in about equal proportion. But I have had them alone. For some reason I was prejudged, and sentenced to solitary confinement in this great world of life. But Nature has not fogotten her law of compensation. If my heart has not been warmed by human sympathy, neither have I caused a tear to flow.

I went through college creditably. The boys called me a queer fellow, and I received from them, aside, such appellations as "Anchorite," "Recluse," &c. But they treated me with much of the same deference I felt for them. We always have a respect for what we cannot fully comprehend. This was doubtless the basis of the feeling which existed between us. There was a chain of sympathy between them. In their rollicking mirth, and roguish trickery, they all seemed simultaneously to feel the electrical influence, and act in happy concert. But I was not susceptible to this influence, and my presence was only a check on their spirits. I could not learn to participate in, or even to understand their social happiness. So I stood apart, and walked alone, as much a stranger as though I had just arrived from some foreign port, without language, thoughts, or sensations, even, in common with others.

With the college professors, I found a good degree of favor. I was very fond of study-especially of the natural sciences, and the mathematics. I never was happier than in finding the solution of an intricate problem. But I saw more truth and beauty in the harmony of a proportion, than in the whole range of metaphysical science.
When I was honorably dubbed "Baccalaureate

of Arts," I was very deficient in knowledge of Literature. For much of the ancient classical literature I had read I felt almost a disgust, while to most modern productions I was indifferent Some kinds of poetry-word-paintings of Nature and echoings of her voices inspired and thrilled me; but when human passions or sentiments were the theme, it awakened no responsive note in my heart. It was as incomprehensible to me as the gibberish of an unknown tongue. I re-

the strangest productions of a strange world. I sometimes, through curiosity, read a volume of story, but I found few sentiments that affected me with other emotions than those of weariness or wonder. I do not claim to have been devoid of sensibility. On the contrary, I was, like all of my unfortunate constitution, painfully sensitive. But my sensations, passions, hopes, aspirations, all were so different from others that I often felt I hardly belonged to the brotherhood of man.

After spending a year in travel, I returned home to the farm. I could not understand the world of man. It was needless for me to study it. I must deal with matter, instead. That was yielding, and would be moulded and influenced, -was governed by laws which were intelligible. The world pertinaciously refused to recognize me as a child, or to adopt me into the family. So I left it. I was not misanthropic. My feelings were those of a stranger in a foreign land. The language and social customs, so significant to the inhabitants, are meaningless to him, and, as it is more desolate to be solitary in a crowd than alone, he withdraws.

I remember my mother a pale, spiritual woman, who early left us to dwell with the angels. My father, later, rested beside her, beneath the pendant branches of the yew tree which his own hands had planted.

My step-mother, and her daughter still lived on the farm. They were delicate women-looked fair as lily-cups - ethereal as the exhalation of spring flowers. There appeared, beween us, to be no kinship. There was no familiarity. It would have seemed sacrilege for me even to have touched a hem of their garments.

At twenty-five I was regarded a confirmed bachelor. Yet for man I had a reverence more than many have for their Maker, while for woman I felt a worship such as the church pays to the Blessed Virgin. All women were holywere glorified Madonnas to me. I could, I thought, have dealt with real angels-with anything tangible - but I shrank from all contact with those inexplicable representative angels -

The old farm, which had now passed into my hands, was large, productive and beautiful-situated, quite to my taste, among the hills of New Hampshire. It was well my employment was agriculture. Success in any other department of labor would have been impossible.

I took up my bachelor abode in a Library - a sort of appendage to the dwelling-house, but communicating with it only by a balcony door, leading into the main entrance hall. Here I could sit undisturbed, in dressing-gown and slippers, pursuing those abstractions in which I delighted; only issuing forth from my hermit cell to superintend the farming.

Soon after I had become fairly established, a young lady cousin of mine, whom I had seldom met, came from the city to spend the summer with us. She came by invitation of my mother and sister (as they were called,) who gave her a warm welcome, as they were fond of society, and cousin DIANA was intelligent and agreeable. I was glad of her coming, as, ensconced in my library, I thought I could now be even more constantly alone.

Not many days after her arrival, as I was sitting in after-dinner idleness, I heard a gentle tap at my door. I arose to answer it, expecting sister Lucy, to announce some gentleman. I was surprised to see Diana, who appeared as though she expected me to ask her to enter, which I accordingly did.

"Cousin Edson," said she, "Mrs. Hall and Lucy are resting, which leaves me alone, as I never indulge in an afternoon siesta. I have called to ask if I can take a book from your library?"

"Certainly," said I, throwing open the doors of the cases, "if I have any to your taste. Please look at them."

"I see you are not occupied," said she, "will you assist me in making a selection?"

I looked at her in despair. What intellectual manna would please her appetite? I had no idea. Finally I took down a ponderous volume of "Hunton's Indian Wars," and told her she might find that stirring. She looked at me incredulously, saying:

"Have you read it?"

"Yes" said I, shortly. I saw that she was inclined to be quizzical, and I began to more than doubt my wit in the selection.

"On a warm summer afternoon?" she asked. "No," said I, "I think it was on a winter evening."

"O, well," said she, "I'll wait until winter. Got any stories?" "There may be some. I think there are. The

books are not all of my selection." "Poems?"

"A few. Here they are."

"Eureka!" she exclaimed, taking a copy of Longfellow's Evangeline. "Here we have the two combined—the novel and poem. You are familiar with it?"

"No, I have never read it." "Never read Longfellow's Evangline, cousin!

I thought you had been through college." "I have, but they do not teach 'Longfellow

in college." "You must have had some leisure. And why did you not read Evangeline, when you had so

handsome a copy?" "I don't know," I replied, feeling peculiarly awkward. "You should read it without a moment's

delay," she said,-"this very afternoon. Will

I was ready to say anything to end the discussion, so I promised.

"And I will listen to you," she continued. "I will sit in that rustic seat in the balcony, where I can hear you read, if it will not disturb you.

"O, by no means," I replied, as I did not know what else to say; so, leaving the door garded the novel, and novel-readers as among open, she seated herself by an open window.

I did not know, now, what to do; so, stepping out after her, I placed the book in her hands.

"You must sit near, then," she said, as my voice is not loud, nor my enunciation very distinct. Will you have this chair?"

"No," said I, "I will bring one from the library."

"This chair is beautiful," said she, "I wish you had two. Then I should not feel as though I discomforted you. Perhaps, though, you do not approve of pairs! But I think I merit a good place here. Do you see how I trained these honeysuckles this morning before you were stirring? I did not know what room this piazza led into. If I had known it was the library, I should have stepped in and furnished your table with a bouquet, and arranged your papers. I believe the gentlemen think the ladies famous for arranging papers—don't they?"

"I don't know," said I; "will you read?"
"Presently," said she; "I want to look at this engraving a moment. What a fine one! Evangeline sitting by a grave. What a lovely face! ought to be able to read her story after study ing this face. What a fine conception of the character the artist must have had! I do not see how you could help reading the poem, after looking at this engraving, and observing the quotation under it:

" Sat by some nameless grave, and thought that perhaps

He was already at rest and she longed to slumber beside him.'"

"I have not seen either," said I.

"What a treat you have lost," said she. "How many treasures are in our reach, which we fail to put forth our hand and take. Is it not a noble face? Her countenance has such an expression of undying love, and serene, pensive sorrow. I now feel an inspiration to read, and I hope you will enjoy the reading."

She began those beautiful, flowing lines,

'This is the forest primeval. The murmuring winds

Bearded with moss, and in garments grey, indistinct in the twilight,

stand, like Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic, and proceeded to read "the mournful tradition, still sung by the pines of the forest," in such a musical, murmuring flow of sound, and with such brook-like cadences, that I was at once quite charmed; and, as she read of the various wanderings of Evangeline, it seemed so true a life-picture-Evangeline, like my ideal woman. appeared so unreal, so phantom-like and shadowy, that I recognized more power and pathos in this poem than in any description of life and love I had ever read. I was enchanted; and, when the music ceased, and the reader flitted away, I felt as though some part of my life had zone out.

I dreaded, and hoped for a repetition of this visit, which the next day promptly brought. DIANA came in very cheerily, saying:

"I cannot sit alone, and think that you are alone also. I read for you yesterday. Will you read to me to-day?"

"With pleasure, if you will make a selection." "I will not be so selfish. I made a selection vesterdav."

"And I am glad you did. Evangeline has been singing in the chambers of my brain ever since.'

"Perhaps, then, I ought to let her sing there andisturbed. I may interrupt and annoy you by coming here. But I always feel at home in a library. Pray tell me what you find to interest and occupy you during all the hours of these long summer days?"

"I have been reviewing some of my college studies, and pursuing a course of historical reading. I have just been studying this volume of the 'Philosophy of Mathematics,' and I am now about to take up Analytical Geometry and Calculus, as the college course which I pursued did not embrace a very extensive department of mathematical study. It stopped short of these branches, which I now purpose to pursue."

"You took Geometry and Conic Sections, and Trigonometry with application to Surveying, Navigation, Higher Philosophy and Astronomy. "Yes. Our course included those."

"So did mine: and I was greatly interested in their pursuit. I would have gone further, but was prohibited by my teachers. They said I had enough of this kind of knowledge to spoil me already. They feared my development would not be symmetrical. But I have read observed, and lived some since, and I think I may now take another portion of mathematics without seriously disturbing my equilibrium. If you will let me study with you-I mean if we can report progress and compare notes daily, I will be greatly gratified, and will try to help rather than hinder you."

I was confounded. I looked at her incredulously. But there was no mistaking her meaning. She was in earnest, or thought she was. and appeared as though she was speaking intelligently; and she was a woman-looked a very fair representative of her sex-young, fair, not too fragile, but sufficiently delicate in her developments, accomplished, cultivated in her manners-and she wished to study Analytical Geometry and Calculus! - and to study them with me! I would as soon have thought of an angel assisting at sheep-shearing! But here was something tangible. This woman, of all the world, came down from that eminence where my fancy had fixed them in the chilliest ideality, and became a living soul. - [Concluded next week.]

WHETHER as bearing upon the happiness of parents themselves, or whether as affecting the character and lives of their children and remote descendants, we must admit, that a right method of juvenile culture, physical, intellectual and moral, is a knowledge second to none in importance. This topic should occupy the highest and last place in the course of instruction passed through by each man and woman.—Spencer.

Wit and Kumor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

TYPOGRAPHICAL errors come in very odd some times. The other day we were reading a description of enthusiastic demonstrations at a political gathering, when the type went on with, "The air was rent with the snouts of three thousand people."

A LITTLE four-year old the other day nonplussed its mother by making the following inquiry:

"Mother, if a man is a Mister, ain't a woman a Mistery?"

PUNCE thinks it would be well to substitute 'No cake" for "No cards" after some marriage notices, and in a case, now and then, fancies 'No nothing" would not be amiss.

Many persons who have a raging war-fever before going into battle, are apt to get the ague

"Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge, remember that." "I shall not be frightened, then, for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed."

THE following appeared on a letter from a soldier, addressed to a young lady: "Soldier's letter and na'ra red. Hard tack in place of bread. Postmaster, shove this through.

I've na'ra stamp, but seven months' due." PRENTICE wickedly says: - "As provisions are so scarce and dear in the Confederacy, Jeff. Davis, by issuing proclamations for fast days, has evidently been trying to make a virtue of

Corner for the Young

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters My 13, 16, 23, 3 is a river in France. My 6, 21, 5, 10, 1 is a river in Scotland. My 18, 8, 17, 26, 12 is a river in Europe My 15, 24, 6, 16, 7, 5 is an island in the Mediterranean My 20, 11, 8, 23, 19 is a river in Europe. My 2, 19, 7, 22, 25, 8 is a mountain in Italy. My 9, 4, 12, 17, are mountains in Europe. My 14, 7, 17, 8, 12 is a seaport town in Scotland My whole is a common adage.

Newton Falls, Ohio, 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters. My 12, 13, 17, 13, 15 was a king of Egypt. My 2, 4, 13, 3, 8, 13, 15 was a celebrated painter of an tiquity.

My 15, 7, 4, 4, 5, 10 was a Greek poetess My 2, 9, 5, 11, 3, 12, 11 was a British theological writer. My 5, 16, 12, 11, 1 was a Grecian poet. 3 My 6, 2, 14, 14, 13, 17 was a General in the revolution. My whole is a popular writer of the present day.
Utics, N. Y., 1863.
G. E. Lel G. E. LELAND.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

THERE is a bell at Oxford, England, called "Big Tom." Suppose it to be 10 feet high above a base line drawn cross the mouth, and 15 feet across the base line, what will be the length of the clapper that is just long enough to hit the edge of the bell; and what is the area of the section of the circle described by the clapper in striking both sides, allowing nothing for the thickness of the JAMES HARRIS.

Lyndon, Catt. Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM. Lal alih het ayd fo ermeofsd tibrh,

Litl yerv intona tealm teh uns, Ahs reandel eht mean fo nahsigwont Union, Broome Co., N. Y., 1863.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 688.

Answer to Blustrated Enigma: Some err in that, but some err in this; Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Rural New-Yorker

Answer to Anagram: They came and went like shadows, The blessed dreams of youth. And they left behind no impress Or record of their truth. Then the future was all sunshine,

In gorgeous robes arrayed; But ever as I've reached it Its sunshine turned to shade.

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