TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

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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 Contributors

C. D. BRAGDON. Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpasse in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an minently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining — being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the 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.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME HINTS FOR GREEN SHEPHERDS .-- NO. I SOMETHING ABOUT BREEDING SHEEP IN

RAL,) that the purity of the Spanish sheep as bred by certain breeders in Vermont, is doubted. The French features stick out suspiciously plain. A fine formed sheep is obtained, but the flocks resulting are not uniform, and hybrids are objectionable.

A Western shepherd, of some sagacity, and who is careful not to assert what he does not know, has been spending some time in Vermont. Naturally enough, he corresponds with his friends "Ont West." One of his private letters accidentally got into my possession, and I have retained it, and herewith publish such parts of it as I deem of interest to buyers of pure bred sheep. I take the responsibility of doing this without his knowledge or consent.

THE LETTER.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 22d, 1863. , Dear Sir: - During the last ten years I have had many a talk with you about sheep. Now, as you are not near, I cannot talk to you verbally; so I would like to talk to you on paper. Since I saw you last I have learned many things about sheep. I find there is more to be learned about them than any other domestic animal. I have been around to see the principal flocks, and the best sheep in the world, perhaps—that is—if Addison county has got them. I should be a very dull scholar if I did not | inexperienced buyer don't know the difference. add a little to my knowledge. It is said by some that pri ces have something to do in making sheep valuable, and s thing is worth what it fetches. Now, if this be true. Addison county is ahead of anything I have seen yet. As far as price is concerned, I thought you enough for anything that comes along, but I give up now; you are not up with the times this way, considering the quality of your sheep Your sheep differ somewhat from the Addison county sheep-I mean from what they call their best sheep. Ad dison county sheep differ very much from what they were eight or ten years ago, when I was here. Now what make that difference? You know that about that time there was a strife between the Atwood sheep and the French. One was a small and the other was a big sheep,—one had short, greasy, thick wool, and the other had long. thin wool,-one had small wrinkles, and the other had big wrinkles,-one had fine wool, and the other was medium Now, I ask, what has become of the French sheep? You may go through Addison county, and it will be hard to find a French sheep. If you find one, it is tucked away in some corner for some "purpose." In speaking of their best sheep, some claim that there are two classes. You ask Edmund Hammond, of Middlebury, and he tells you his breed are the descendants of the Atwood flock. You ask EDGAR SANFORD, of Cornwall, and he tells you his are from the Rocinson flock. Then, again, where was the Robinson flock from? I am not posted. Perhaps some Atwood; I think they claim Jarvis.* Now, why is it no one claims to have French? It is answered because they have become unpopular among sheep men as a distinct breed. The Atwood, or Spanish, seem to take the lead. But they had their faults. They were not quite large enough, and their wool was too short. Now, what was to be done to increase the size of the sheep and the length of the staple of wool. It has been done. How has it been done? About ten years ago, I am told, Mr. HAMMOND went down to Connecticut to see Mr. Atwood on this very subject. Mr. H. put up with Mr. A. over night. No sleet to their eyelids that night; but it was sheep, sheep. You know how it is, Mr. —, when sheep men get together. In all that night's talk Mr. H. found Mr. A. was lacking the knowledge he wanted. Mr. H. went home and studied out his own plan and succeeded. How did he do it? Some say he went to Canada and got a long wool buck and made a cross. Doubtful. If he did, how did

* They are descendants of the stock imported by Crown-

pose, as long as they can command such prices for their sheep. Mr. Sanford has 23 yearling ewes in one lot. and I learn he has refused three thousand dollars for ten of them. Maj. STOWELL, of Cornwall, had five yearling ewes, and five two year olds in one lot, which he valued at two thousand dollars. He had the offer of \$300 for one of them. Mr. MERRIAM, of Brandon, has just refused \$2,000 for fourteen yearling ewes. They were the descendants of the Robinson flock. I am told Mr. HAMMOND offered Mr. Robinson, before he died, \$1,700 for 17 sheep. The prices of bucks are almost incredible. Mr. HEMMIN-WAY, of Whitewater, Wis., paid Mr. REMELEE, of New Haven, \$500 for a three year old buck. Mr. J. D. Bur-TOLPH, of Middlebury, sold to a man in Hoosick, N. Y., a yearling buck for \$300. I can mention buck lambs that are held at \$300. Mr. HAMMOND holds his buck "Gold Drop" at \$3,000. There are others that not only have good sheep, but sell as high as any I have mentioned, and even higher,-Wright, Bingham, Stickney, Cutting, LANE, and others. I said your sheep differ from the Addison county sheep. Yes, they differ from the Atwoods. They are a little than the Atwoods. If it is true that the French has made

he get so much oil in his wool? By what I have seen, and

heard observed by others, many of the French sheep have

been shipped west; but a portion of them are left-and

for what purpose? To improve the size and length of

the wool on the Spanish. No sheep man, you know,

pretends any such thing. Nor is it necessary as long as

they can accomplish their ends. To look at their sheep

they are nearly perfect. It would not be for their interest

to tell minutely how they have accomplished their pur-

larger sheep, the wool is longer, and a little better style this wonderful change in the Addison Co. sheep, would it not do more for your flock? The question would be whether they would be as good for the prairie land as your wn; for they must be cared for summer and winter. But then, they make a wonderful show sheep. I have said nothing about the common flocks. I will let that be till next time. Yours Truly,

There, I don't think that letter will do any harm. On the contrary, I think it will do good. THE USE OF TAR IN FITTING SHEEP.

Western readers know that itinerant peddlers of fine wool sheep traverse the country and attend the fairs with their show sheep which they reluctantly (?) sell when the price offered suits them. Now, it is a great thing to breed a class of sheep that shall be well wooled at all points-that shall have wool growing everywhere where there is a spot for it to grow. But, unfortunately, this class of sheep are not always available for the uses of the peddler and itinerant showman. He knows that a man who knows anything about sheep, turns the animal on its back when he examines it, and looks for wool on the belly. It is a nice art to prepare the sheep for this class of examiners; and where wool is wanting to cover the area left vacant by skillfully sticking the ends of the adjacent staple together, thus covering it. A little wool is made to go a great way in this manner by the aid of a little tar. And the

DEMAND FOR OILY SHEEP.

A certain breeder who, within two years, told me he did not believe in breeding oil, has since come to the conclusion that it pays. He has a flock of sheep bearing a fine quality of wool, a long staple, but lacking the collars and the oil so much in demand. He has begun to breed for it,—says that in order to keep up with the times he must supply the demand. If people want to pay for oily wooled sheep, he wants to be prepared to furnish them what they want to pay for. And this mania for oil on the sheep's back has reached such a pass that breeders look after oil as much as wool. One breeder, in reply to a question I asked him, said he wanted 122 pounds of oil on a sheep. This was, of course, in banter; but it too nearly gives the aim of modern breeders. And the clearness of this oil,* its transparency, and the evenness with which it is distributed through the wool is now the aim of the best breeders. If it is so well put in as to render it possible to wring it out in drops from a small sample, all the better.

BUT ABOUT BREEDING.

The man who succeeds must have an object. He must know clearly what it is best to do-what he should breed for. To do this he must thoroughly understand the character, and ancestry, and tendency of his flock. He must know what is lacking, and learn how to supply it. He can learn what is lacking by comparison with the best flocks, and he may learn how to supply it by conference with the best breeders. And time spent in this work of visiting flocks and flockmasters is not lost, nor is money, thus spent, thrown away. A man the better learns his own needs and how to keep up with his neighbors. Good shepherds never sell their best breeders,never allow any one to pick their flocks at any

* Yolk, RANDALL calls it; but there is a great difference between the oil of some flocks and the "yolk" of others.

price. If they do,-but they don't-it is because they intend to go out of the business, or because they do not like their own stock and want to effect a radical change in it. Again, breeders keep careful track of families of sheep, and of the crosses made on them, and are careful to let this knowledge enter into their calculations of the adaptation of an animal for crossing on their flocks. No young shepherd, who has reason to distrust his own judgment, but may profitably pay a round price to an experienced and honest breeder to select stock bucks for his flock. It pays to pay for such a man's services.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

A young man who intends to become a sheep farmer can afford to work two or three years for a skillful shepherd who will educate him, for nothing, or for his food and clothing. He had better work for nothing that length of time, than pay the prices that some men pay for having their "eye-teeth cut" by sheep fanciers and peddlers. It is the place to educate a child,-it is the kind of school in which to educate men to be mild, patient, watchful, prompt and skillful. Let young men with capital who would go into sheep husbandry, wait a year or two, and give themselves away to an intelligent shepherd that length of time.

CHILLED LAMBS.

These days when wool is high and sheep costly, lambs should not be simply suffered to live if they can, or perish without care. Early lambs require looking after; and if the sheep, stables are not close they are liable to get chilled through. A shepherd whom I called upon recently had just been saving a chilled lamb, from which life had nearly fled. He said:-"It is wonderful how quick a chilled lamb, from which breath seems almost gone, will revive if put in a warm oven. I put one into an oven on a board, with a warm cloth wrapped about her; and although life was apparently extinct, in five minutes the lamb was lively and eating."

There are many shepherds in the West who watch o'nights with their lambs; and well they may, when they are regarded worth from twentyfive to fifty dollars the moment they are born. And that is the way to succeed -- to take care of what you get. A little care often saves much money; and a little neglect often loses more.

BREEDING TWICE A YEAR.

This is a good deal practiced just now. When sheep and wool are worth so much it may be profitable. But it shortens the life of the eweespecially if extra care is not taken of her. I have talked with breeders about the months in the year in which they prefer the lambs should drop in such cases. The testimony varies; the oldest breeders prefer April and September: others May and October, or November,-the preference usually depending upon the system of management adopted. But ordinarily it is not best to breed ewes twice a year; and no man should venture to do it who is not prepared to give them the best possible care - who has not had some experience in such management: for it is an easy matter to lose more than one will gain. But there are breeders who double the increase annually, in this manner, safely and with profit.

ABOUT FLAX.-NO. IV.

To prepare flax for spinning it is divided, by weight, into small parcels, according to the size of yarn they wish to produce. The operator stands by the side of a long table, the leaf of which is hung upon hinges and turns upward To the back side is attached a trough, made with an angle of 45 degrees. The end of this trough is near the spinning machinery. The operator takes one of the small, weighed parcels in his right hand, near one end, places the other end upon the table, putting his left hand edgewise upon the point of it, then extends his right hand to the right, when the left is again placed upon the point of the flax, at each time leaving a due proportion of flax upon the table. Practice enables the operator thus to extend his given weight of flax the length of his table very equally. The front leaf of the table is then raised and the flax slips into the trough from which it is drawn by the rollers of the spinning apparatus, and extended in a manner not unlike cotton. The machinery is more simple, and less expensive, than for cotton.

Before machinery for spinning flax was introduced into Ireland, the yarn was spun by hand in families, and the yarn thus produced was taken to the Linen Halls where it was examined,

weighed, numbered, and left for sale. The weavers went to the Halls, selected and purchased their yarns for weaving, wove their cloth and carried it back to the Halls, where it was inspected, measured, numbered and left for sale. The bleachers went to the Halls, purchased their unbleached cloths, bleached and finished them, when they were again carried to the Halls, inspected, numbered, stamped and left for sale.

In the finishing their goods, the manufacturers had reference to the market for which they were designed. Those for the American market, after being bleached, were starched, and passed through a machine called a calender, consisting of polished iron rollers pressed together by screws, similar to our plating mills, by which the threads were flattened down so as entirely to fill the interstices between the threads, and in some instances the rollers are pressed so close as nearly to cut the threads in two where they cross, much to injury of the goods. Those linens designed for a home market receive a very different finish. After being bleached they are folded up and undergo what is termed the butting process, by which the linen after being folded many thicknesses is placed upon a smooth platform, where perpendicular shafts, having their lower ends made of lignum vitæ, and made smooth, and raised by cogs, are allowed to fall upon the linen, which the operator keeps moving between the blows, until every part of the cloth is made smooth. By this process the linen does not receive a polished surface, as when finished by the calender; and the threads appear as distinct as when it comes from the bleachfield, and they are not injured by too close pressing at their crossing.

The amount of linen cloth manufactured in Ireland, in the year 1820, was 43,613,218 yards; in 1825, 55,113,265 yards; in 1835, 60,916,592 yards. This was not all made of flax grown in the kingdom, for it appears, by statistics, that England imported from foreign countries in the year 1845, to the amount of 79,424 tuns, valued at twenty millions of dollars. Previous to 1825 linen was mostly made from home-spun yarn. In 1839 there were in operation in England forty flax spinning mills, using steam to about 2,000 horse power. In 1845 there were 414 linen factories, of 12,000 horse power, giving employment to 48,000 persons. Three of these mills consumed 110,000 tuns of flax annually, and all employed a capital of sixty millions of dollars.

At the weekly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, February 12th, 1851, a paper was read from which we make the following extracts:

"The total value of the flax fiber imported for manufacturing into linen, sail cloths, tarpaulins, rick covers, sacking, and other materials, exceeds £5,000,000 annually; and there is no doubt, judging from the rapid progress of our manufactures, that if the supply of the raw material could be more readily obtained at home, the consumption would be increased to a still greater extent. The progress of the linen trade, in consequence of the great improvements which have been made in machinery, has, within the last twenty years, been almost unparalleled. The exports of linen have increased since that time from 50,000,000 to 105,000,000 of yards, and its declared value, from £1,700,000 to upward of £3,000,000. No attempt, whatever, has been made on the part of our agriculturists to meet the enormous, and rapid increase in the demand for the raw material; and, as a consequence, the foreign producer has been reaping a golden harvest from the monopoly which he has possessed. The imports of foreign flax have increased from 936,000 cwt., in 1831, to 1,800,000, in 1842—the value of the increased imports being not less than two millions and a half, nearly the whole of which is paid for in money sent out of the country.

"HEMP.—We also import large quantities of hemp, which might, like flax, be easily and profitably grown at home. The value of hemp annually imported is about £1,500,000. We have thus a demand existing for flax and hemp, and for the supply of which we are dependent upon foreign countries, shown in round numbers by the following figures:-Flax fiber £5,000,000; seed for crushing £1,800,000; seed for sowing £200,000; cil cake £600,000; hemp £1,500,000; total £9,100,-000; equal to about forty-five millions of dollars." The same communication takes a view of the

existing demand for flax, as connected with the manufacture of cotton in England, and the sources from which they receive their supply, and also of the prospective market, consequent lambs are annually dipped, ticks will never upon mixing linen with cotton. In this communication the writer says, "hitherto we have

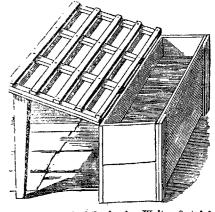
spoken only of the existing markets; I am now anxious to call your attention to that great demand which will be opened by my discovery of the mode of adopting flax to cotton and woolen machinery. The substitution of flax for cotton is now no longer a matter of doubt. Recent experiments at Rochdale have completely set that question at rest. Important as may be the considerations connected at present with linen manufactures, and cogent as may be the arguments deduced from them, in order to induce you to obtain possession of the ground now occupied by the foreign producer, infinitely more important, and far more forcible are those which may be drawn from the prospective demand now springing up in our cotton manufactures. The consumption of the raw material must, of necessity, be governed by the machinery which exists for its manufacture, and the spindles of Belfast, Dundee, and Leeds, are already supplied with the produce of foreign countries. Not so, however, with respect to flax, and its adaptation to the cotton manufactures. Millions of cotton spindles are ready at once to take the raw material and spin it for you, without the slightest alteration being required in their arrangement. A thousand tuns of cotton daily, or 770,000,000 of pounds annually, are consumed in our cotton manufactures, and the result of my recent experiments have been such as to show that flax may be substituted for at least one half of this amount. In order, therefore, to supply this new demand, for a new material thus created, the produce of 2,000 acres will be required for each day, and the whole of the flax grown in the United Kingdom does not amount to more than one-seventh of the supply required for Manchester alone. It is a duty imperative upon the agriculturists of the country to endeavor to meet this enormous demand, and not allow it to pass into the hands of foreign countries, which will inevitably be the case, if they do not immediately exert themselves in this respect."

N. GOODSELL. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

TICKS ON SHEEP.- THE DIPPING BOX.

ONE of our correspondents, who thinks sheep an "institution," and that wool pays at present prices, has a flock very much afflicted with ticks, and asks for some effectual remedy. We will try to help him and other RURAL readers in a like dilemma. RANDALL, the standard authority on matters pertaining to sheep, in his "Sheep Husbandry in the South," says:

"Ticks, when very numerous, greatly annoy and enfeeble sheep in the winter, and should be kept entirely out of the flock. After shearing, the heat and cold, the rubbing and biting of the



in the long wool of the lamb. Wait a fortnight after shearing to allow all to make this transfer of residence. Then boil refuse tobacco leaves until the decoction is strong enough to kill ticks beyond a peradventure. This may be readily tested by experiment. Five or six pounds of cheap plug tobacco, or an equivalent in stems. &c., may be made to answer for 100 lambs. The decoction is poured into a deep, narrow box, kept for this purpose, and which has an inclined shelf one side, covered with a wooden grate, as shown in the cut. One man holds the lamb by the hind legs, another clasps the fore legs in one hand, and shuts the other about the nostrils to to prevent the liquid entering them, and then the lamb is entirely immersed. It is immediately lifted out, laid on one side on the grate, and the water squeezed out of its wool. It is then turned over and squeezed on the other side. The grate conducts the fluid back into the box. If the trouble a flock."

Another mode, and one successfully adopted

ELM-QYSAYT

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sulphur. His views are thus expressed:-"When sheep are fed salt, (which they should have often,) mix common sulphur with it thoroughly, so as to give each sheep a common-sized teaspoonful, and by the time you have given them three such portions, you will find the ticks have taken a furlough, and left for parts unknown. This is the cheapest remedy I have ever found, and I am satisfied that if sheep are fed sulphur once a month, in this manner, through the year, they will never be troubled with ticks, and it will conduce to keep sheep in healthy condition.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE "LAMB EPIZOOTIC."

Your correspondent "S. A. G." is informed that DANIEL KELLY, Jr., did not "set out misunderstanding what particular disease Mr. Ran-DALL described;" nor was he "obviously under the impression that he described goitre or swelled neck" any further than he did describe it. For all the peculiarities of the disease described by Mr. RANDALL, as obtaining among the New York flocks, are characteristics of the disease as it appeared in Mr. K.'s and other Western flocks. If "S. A. G." will read the article in the RURAL of March 28th again, he will see that the "symptoms" given, so far as they do not obtain in lambs affected by goitre, are accounted for, and a remedy for lambs affected with lameness, or what RANDALL calls "epizootic rheumatism," is given. Your correspondent "sets out" with the idea that an "epizootic' exists among lambs. Mr. Kelly finds no evidence, either in his own experience or in the article by Mr. RANDALL, that it does exist. Lambs diseased as Mr. RANDALL describes are cured by Mr. Kelly as described in the article above referred to. Mr. R. gives two sets of symptoms; Mr. K. gives a different cause and a different remedy in each case where these different symptoms obtain. And he has learned the causes and the remedy in each case by observation and practical experience. If the "epizootic" is identical with goitre, then it is not an "epizootic;" if it appears in healthy lambs soon after the ewe's diet has been changed, in the shape of lameness, then it is not goitre nor an epizootic, but is the result of too much and too rich food.

RANDALL says:-"The lambs affected by the of physical development at the time of their should read thus:—Experience is a Poor book birth," &c. Kelly finds that lambs having this appearance have swelled necks, and their mother's necks are also swollen, in every case, in a greater or less degree—that is, the thyroid glands are enlarged. In some cases this is only perceptible by careful examination, by feeling of of the throat with the hand; in others it is perceptible to the eye. In every case where lambs have been dropped in the condition described by RANDALL in the paragraph from which I have made the above extract, these glands have been found enlarged, and the glands of the mother also enlarged. If these symptoms are those of an "epizootic," then it is not "goitre," unless that be an epizootic; if "goitre" is not an "epizootic," and these are the symptoms of "goitre.' then the disease is not an "epizootic." In either case. Mr. Kelly claims to have discovered a cure for both the ewe and the lamb so affected. and your correspondent, who evidently thinks he knows the difference between tweedle dnm and tweedle dee. ought not to hesitate to test the validity of this claim, if he is so unfortunate as to have occasion to do so.

THE USE OF PLASTER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-As the use of plaster is becoming very extensive, and as it costs much time and money to obtain and apply it to the land, would it not be well for those interested in the matter to compare notes, and, if possible, ascertain thereby whether it is a paying business or not. I contend it is not, excepting on the principle of robbing Peter to pay PAUL.

It is, I believe, pretty generally admitted that plaster is not, in and of itself, a fertilizer; but that it has the power of attracting from the atmosphere gaseous matter, which is essential to the growth of vegetation. The earth is composed of many constituent parts, of which mankind can can neither add to nor diminish. Nature, to the extent required, fills the atmosphere with gaseous substances which are indispensable to the growth of vegetation. Let Nature alone and she will, in her own way, apply it to plants, and do it, too, on the principle of equity.

I believe the face of the earth yields a limited quantity of produce annually, no more nor no less. What that quantity falls short of a fair average crop in one section, will be made up in others. If it is not in grain or grass, or whatever mankind wishes to cultivate, it will be in noxious weeds, forest trees, &c. Hence, if the inhabitants of the State of New York, or any other State, if you please, should by skillful management, for a given time to come, cause the land in said State to yield double the quantity of produce annually to what it had been doing under their former system of management, there would be a falling off of produce in the surrounding States for the same period of time.

The above mentioned gases, arising from our barn-yards, and decaying substances of many kinds, are carried by the wind over the face of the earth in every direction. Now, if plaster has the power of attraction, which scientific men admit it has, why am I not justified in saying the action of it on plants is on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul. To illustrate. Suppose a field of clover to be sown with plaster in the following order:-Sow a strip of eight or ten feet in width across the field, then skip a strip of the same width, until the whole field has been gone over, and the result therefrom at harvest time should be, - as often has been the case where experiments of a similar kind have been

on the land that had received a sprinkling of plaster compared with what there is on the land that received none. What inference would be likely to be drawn in such a case? Would it not be natural for the inexperienced in this matter to infer that if the whole field had been sown with plaster that there would have been a gain by it of near or quite one-half? That, undoubtedly, would be the conclusion of very many. But, in my opinion, such is far from being the case. The plastered land not only received from the atmosphere its natural portion of gaseous matter, together with what was attracted by the plaster, but also drew from the atmosphere what nature intended for the non-plastered land. Consequently the former was benefited at an expense to the latter. Like difference will be seen by plastering one row and skipping the next of a field of corn, &c. Now, if results like the foregoing are produced on a small scale, why may they not apply to our country at large? If so, the use of plaster is a nuisance, and should be dispensed with at once, thereby saving labor, which is money, especially in time of war. I have used plaster for many years, and once thought a general use of it a paying business, but think the reverse of that now. I use it now, in one sense of the word, because I am compelled to do it. In other words, because my neighbors use it. I am not willing that they shall, by the use of it, get what nature intended for me.

The above theory may be condemned, espe cially by those who believe the atmosphere contains an inexhaustible supply of the above named fertilizers. But until it can be shown conclusively, that such is the case, I shall hold good my argument. I would like to hear from some of the readers of the RURAL in regard to G. P. SERVISS.

Glen Millpoint, 1863.

RURAL EXPERIENCES - No. X.

IT is a common saying "that experience is a good but a dear teacher." By observation, we learn that this does not always prove true; for a man may farm it a lifetime and then cannot tell which is the most profitable crop to raise, or the most profitable stock to keep, or which is the most profit, grain or grass - unless he has put figures to the test and noted it down either on the brain or in the book. The man who farms epizootic had the appearance of a general want in a shiftless manner, will argue that the saying and a dear teacher," while the man who observes and notes down the cost of raising a crop, or animal, and takes this from what it brings, and knows the profit, will tell you that " Experience is a good and cheap teacher."

It is surprising to know how few farmers keep farm accounts. We were not aware of this fact to so great a degree until we were called upon to collect the Agricultural Statistics. Only one man in the district brought forth his book, and part of the country, about the time of digging could show the number of acres and number of potatoes, and mine consequently lay in the ground bushels of each crop. Some once knew the number of bushels, but had forgotten, while the remainder had to quess (with our assistance.)

Brother Farmers, now is the time to begin new order of things. Buy a small pass-book that you can carry in your side pocket, and then vou will not be so apt to forget, and put down each item of cost, and when you have time draw it off on a larger book, or even a few sheets of The, Saratoga, Wis., March 8, 1863. paper fastened together in good order, and then you will know whether experience is a dear or a chean teacher.

An observing man will learn as much from observation as from experience. He will observe his own crops and the crops of his neighbors; he will observe how they raise such nice stock and crops, how they build their fences, barns and houses, so that they will prove substantial; in short, he observes almost everything, from the fading flower to the gigantic oak; he learns from the appearance of the sky the pros pects of the weather; from the honey bee industry, and each day something new from the Great Book of Nature.

Therefore, let each and all experiment and observe, and note down both experience and observation for the benefit of yourselves and future generations. OBSERVATION.

Near Brewerton, Onon. Co., N. Y., 1863.

SHEEP AND COWS.

FRIEND MOORE:-Though I have for many years been a subscriber and constant reader of the RURAL, I have never yet deemed it my duty to speak out on any subject, however wide we might differ in our views and notions of things, but as I wish to be brief I will come to the point

I think our friend T. C. P. made quite a mistake in his calculations, (see RURAL, April 4th,) which I fear might have a tendency to lead some into error, as we are not all so situated that we can sell milk, but must convert it into butter or cheese. I shall assume that one cow is equal to eight sheep, in capital invested, and in expense of keeping, and I should rather keep the sheep than the cow, unless they were uncommon great eaters. Now for the figures. Wool, at T. C. P.'s price and quantity, at 40 cts. per pound, allowing 5 lbs. per head and one lamb to two sheep, that is worth \$1.75 per head, which is as low as they have been sold for years past, if fit for market, (and they should be.) We have then the produce of 8 sheep and 4 lambs-\$23.00. We will take his figures also on the cow-550 gallons of milk. Allowing three gallons to a pound of butter, we have 183 lbs. at 15 cts. per lb., which I consider high, on an average, amounts to \$27.45. Deduct \$5, he stated, for the trouble of making and we have \$22.45 profit. If made into cheese we have 411 lbs., at 8 cts. per lb.-\$32.88; deduct \$5 for trouble and we have \$27.88 profit.

In the first case we have profit in favor of the sheep of 55 cts.; in the last case in favor of the

by one of our correspondents, is to feed the flock | tried,—near or quite double the quantity of grass | what disposition should be made of milk, if not sold immediately from the cow. Now where is the balance of \$24.75 our friend claimed in favor of the cow? No doubt he has cows to sell. These figures might be altered some, perhaps, but if we wish to get at the true merits of any thing, we must carry it out in its true light, and look the matter over carefully and impartially. Then in the end our figures and expectations will shake hands heartily; but too frequently they are not within hailing distance of each other, which has a tendency to give us the blues, and a desire to blame some one for our failure.

Sennett, N. Y., 1863.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

SECESSION-INQUIRY ABOUT MUCK.-Perhaps when you see the caption of this piece you will say it is a subject which has been written about so much, that my remarks are uncalled for. All I have to say to that is, read this and judge afterwards. I am a secessionist, eh? Hold-don't act so mad; sit down again, and I will explain. As I remarked, I am a secessionist, but not one of the "South-Down" breed. No! As far as that is concerned, I go for the Union, (although I am an unmarried man,) and shall do all I can to perfect it. What I mean by being a secessionist is this:-I have seceded from poor farming. Father owns a farm of 135 acres up here on the hill, where the hard pan reaches the second rail in the fence, and by not being properly cared for the land is pretty well worn out. am twenty-one years of age, and as father has found another business, which he thinks will pay better than farming, I am going to "run the machine" myself. Father is a little old-fashioned in his ways of farming, notwithstanding he has taken the RURAL since the year 1857, and has had most of the volumes bound. Whenever I want to know any thing, I go to them, refer to the index, and am pretty sure to find just what I want. I want to renovate the old farm with muck, and wish you to inform me through the RURAL,-if you can find space to do so,-the best time for getting it out, and also the most approved plan of applying it to grass grounds.-EUGENE HOEHANDLE, Snow Hill, N. Y., 1863.

Will some reader who has had experience in using muck answer Mr. HOEHANDLE?-ED.

FEEDING ROTTEN POTATOES.—I have often heard it said that rotten potatoes were injurious for cattle to feed upon. Perhaps it is so with some kinds of rot; but I have been feeding to my cattle, all winter thus far, potatoes more or less diseased, and have not as yet discovered any injurious effects, either upon oxen, cows or calves, and I am led to inquire whether it is not probable that more cattle have been injured from want of rotten potatoes to eat, than from having them to eat. In explanation, I would say that the season was very wet last fall in this through most of the heavy rains. They were picked and housed in the afternoon of the same day in which they were dug-were housed in a warm cellar, and have been the prey of disease all winter—so much so that I have kept sorting them over, in order to save some; and those showing disease I have fed to the cattle, at the rate of from four to six quarts each .-- J. C. PAT-

TAR YOUR SEED CORN.-If you do the crows will not pull your corn, nor squirrels dig it up much, because they do not like tarred corn. If you put up scare-crows, they only advertise to the crows that you have a corn-field, and there are but few scare-crows that they are very shy of. Cover your corn with water, as warm as you can possibly bear your hand in for a minute without flinching; then drop in a little tar at a time, and stir with a stick until it is all thinly coated. Pour off the water and put on plaster, and stir again until all the kernels have become separated, or will not stick to one another, and it is ready for planting. I never have used a corn-planter at all, but I think corn prepared in this way can be planted with a corn-planter, if it is spread out and thoroughly dried, so that the plaster will all drop off, except what adheres to the tar.—R. T. F., Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.,

LETTER FROM INDIANA. - Crop Prospects, Weather, Prices, &c .- The wheat in timber land is good; also early sown wheat; but late wheat, especially in the prairie, is winter killed. Wages are high and labor scarce. Feed is scarce. Cattle and other stock plenty. Farming prospects are very good. Peaches not killed. There will be a good deal of cane planted for molasses, and some flax sown, mostly for the seed. The cane crop pays, and the molasses is better each year. We have had a mild winter, and so far an early spring. Prices of produce:-Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 50 cents; oats, 60 cents; potatoes, \$1.00; hay, \$12 to \$15. Land is generally cheap-from \$4 to \$40 per acre. Good land (improved) at \$25 per acre.-ALISON C. HARVEY, Lake Farm, Lafayette, Ind., March 18, 1863.

DON'T FEED TIMOTHY HAY TO YOUNG LAMBS.—Please publish this item for the benefit of those of your readers who are keeping sheep, and who make a practice of raising early lambs. Timothy hay should be kept away from young lambs that are old enough to eat hay. They prefer the heads of the timothy to other parts of it; and therefore pick out the heads, which will prove fatal to the life of the lambs. This is founded upon my own experience, strengthened by observation. F. G. Knowles, Canadice, N. Y., 1863.

EARLY SHEARING OF SHEEP.—It has been my custom for several years to shear sheep early, and my experience is that sheep thrive better, and will clip a little more wool annually than cow, \$4.88. This, to my mind, shows clearly when shorn late.—H. K. F., Genesee Co., Mich.

Inquiries and Answers.

WILL THE SUGAR BEET ROT?—Is it a characteristic of the sugar beet to rot when grown too large on rich land? Year before last I planted a small patch, manured strong, and toward spring they rotted badly. Last year I planted a larger piece of ground, but the beets were smaller, and have kept good; while a neighbor had a patch the same season which grew to a large size, and they have rotted badly. We raise them for feeding milch cows, and want them to keep well into spring. Would like to raise a large piece and manure strong this year. Can you, or any of your correspondents tell whether it is common for them to rot as with me?—or is it a "whim of the ground or the weather," as my neighbors say of my French turnips that were dark and streaked inside, and not sweet and good for the table as formerly, although as handsome and fair. A reliable answer from some one well posted, will greatly oblige an—EASTERN MILKMAN, Woodbridge, Conn.

THERE is "a happy medium" which should be aimed at in the culture of all vegetables and fruits. It is a fact generally known that an over-grown animal is not long lived. Neither is an overgrown vegetable. And the farmer makes a great mistake who labors to secure size by stimulating the growth of a plant inordinately. Instead of increasing his resources he diminishes them. Especially in the culture of the sugar beet, long experience has demonstrated that what is gained in size by high manuring. is lost in quality. It is with the beet as with a potato if over stimulated it is watery, tasteless and decays quickly. It lacks nutrition. Where the sugar beet is cultivated for manufacturing purposes, high manuring is interdicted especially on compact soils. Indeed, it is found more profitable not to manure at all except by a rotation of crops. Then the fertility of the soil may be renewed by manuring with the alternating crop. There is another cause which may have produced the rot. The beet is almost sure to rot if at all bitten by frost. It will not bear freezing. The French turnips our correspondent speaks of were doubtless dark and streaked from the same cause—being grown on too rich soil. It will not pay

WHITE WILLOW FOR A LIVE FENCE.—Tell me by mail, or answer in your paper, whether the White Willow is worth trying for a live fence.—S. W. RANDALL.

An article on this subject, written last December by our Western Editor, who is posted, was lost or mislaid, or this question would, long ago, have been answered. In reply to the above inquiry we answer No !-not if intended for an ordinary hedge. It should only be planted where a fence, a shelter and timber combined is desirable. As a tree for fence under such conditions, the Illinois State Horticultural Society has recommended it. some of the oldest and most sagacious members doubt if it will be durable and reliable as such a fence. It is a rapid growing tree and will shade a large area when planted for fence. It cannot, therefore, be recommended for small inclosures, and only for large ones where wind breaks are desirable, and a quick growth of timber is wanted. Notwithstanding other representations by the peddlers who are flooding the West with it, cattle, sheep and horses will eat it greedily; and a thousand other stories of its great growing qualities, &c., place it among the modern humbugs, so far as the realization of a tithe of these representations are concerned. The Golden, and other Willows grow as rapidly, and are quite as well adapted for hedging. The White Pine is far more valuable, both for timber and as a screen, and if a small proportion of the money expended in the White Willow were invested in planting belts of White Pine instead, the satisfaction resulting would be ten-fold greater than it is likely to be

DISEASED LAMBS.—Can you give us through your col-DISEASED LAMES.—Can you give us through your columns any information respecting the remedy for a disease in sheep of which the following may serve as a description: About the middle of winter I noticed among my lambs—which I had in a yard separate from old sheep,—a few with matter excreting from their eyes, which soon became so bad as to stick their eyelids together. Upon the application of tar to their noses the matter runs profusely from their nostrils. After a time they become weak, and will not eat, but will continue to drink milk. When they become so weak as not to be able to stand, they will lie prostrate for days with scarce a motion except that caused by breathing.—John Krowles, Outario, N. Y., March, '63.

Our correspondent very accurately describes the symptoms of a large majority of the lambs which perish every winter. Some get into this condition by entering the winter in too poor condition, others from taking cold. The discharge from the nose indicates catarrhal affection. There is generally no cure for lambs or even for old sheep, thus affected, when they have become weak enough to be unable to rise, or when they refuse to eat. Pouring milk down them daily-especially if an egg be broken into itwill keep them along a few days, but they will not recover in one case in a hundred. The sheet anchor of lamb raising is to have them enter the winter fat, and then to keep them fat. There is no danger then of their taking cold if only decently sheltered, and there is no danger of their falling into that slow decline, attended by waxy eyes, which, at an advanced stage, is almost certainly fatal.

Scours in Sheep.—What is an effectual cure for the scours in sheep? I have examined the Wool Grower, and many Doctor and Agricultural works, and tried the various things recommended for sheep, cattle and horses, but of no avail. I have even boiled up white oak bark, (very strong,) which is very astringent, and given it to them, strong,) which is very astringent, and given it to them, which seemed to increase rather than retard the complaint, and they would die in three or four days from the attack. I have lost \$50 worth of sheep perhaps from it, and I dare say in the county it would amoust to thousands, and an effectual remedy would be worth a mine to wool growers at this time. I would give \$25 myself for it. Is that remedy known?—Jos. L. NORTHEUF, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

A tablespoonful of pulverized chalk, given in half a tea cupful of milk once or twice a day, is a good remedy for scours when light. When severe, there are no remedies which are certain to hit every case. The regular procedure is first to remove the cause by administering a cathartic-say melted lard; and then use something moder ately astringent. Pains should be taken to see if there is any thing improper in the food of the animal. Certain kinds of food, such as bran, tend to check diarrhea. But violent astringents, such as strong decoctions of "white oak bark," are out of place, and particularly so in the first instance. They forcibly dam up a current which will soon necessarily break loose, and which will flow with greater violence for its detention.

WHAT AILS THE LAMBS?—I wish to inquire through your paper for a remedy for a disease among my lambs. The present winter I have lost some 20 lambs. They bloat, become stiff in the hind parts, froth at the mouth, refuse to eat, and only live from one to two days. I never have found any thing that would help them.—A New Subsobliber, Boston Kane Co., Ill.

WE are unable to state what disease produces these symptoms, unaccompanied by others, which could not have eluded the notice of our correspondent.

E. B., Pemberton, N. J.—The disease you refer to has been very prevalent among the dairies of Otsego, Herkimer and Oneida. It is abortion, and is yet not well understood among cattle men. Isolation of the cow, and an avoidance of the use of a bull for a few months, has been found of great use in checking the disease. You will do well to consult "Youatt on Catttle."

H. P., Medina, N. Y.-We do not know where Alsike clover can be found, but presume at the large seed stores in some of the cities.

ARTESIAN WELLS .- J. A. H., Buffalo .- The men you inquire for would be found in the oil regions we should suppose. Mr. SYLVESTER KINNEAR, of your town, may be able to give you some information on the subject.

THE REAPER FOR CALIFORNIA.—I want to send a friend in California a reaper that will be best for cutting wheat in that country. Does the reaper that ties its own grain work well? If not, what kind would you recommend?—JOHN

At the recent trial in Illinois, BENSON'S Binder, attached to a J. H. MANNY Reaper, worked by the inventor, did good work, tying the grain in bundles before it left the platform. Its capacity, it is claimed, has been increased fifty per cent., and the inventors say it can be applied with less cost to the above named machine than any other. In using this binder, three men are required on the reaperone to drive, one to hand the grain to the binder, and a third to work the binder. With this help it binds the grain as fast as it can be cut by a machine that cuts six

After a machine to which a binder can be attached, we should choose a self-raker. Of this class, the best with which we are acquainted, is SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, made at Brockport, New York, and Wood's self-raker, manufactured at Hoosic Falls, N. Y. And in naming these, we have no disposition to make invidious distinctions. After the self-rakers there are a dozen, more or less, good machines; and an intelligent farmer can hardly go amiss in

PINE POSTS—SALT TO PRESERVE.—I am just opening a farm, and intend to use pine posts. I have heard it said that if a hole is bored in the posts, just at the top of the ground, salt put in, and the hole plugged up, it will prevent their decay. Will you, or some of your readers that have tried the experiment, please inform me, or suggest something better than salt?—J. W. N., Hudson, Wis.

WE have never dosed our fence posts with salt nor any other drug. Have seen such things recommended, but cannot indorse anything of the kind until we try it; if our readers have any experience and can answer the question, will be glad to have them do so.

NEW ENGLAND REAPER AND MOWER. - We continue to receive inquiries concerning the merits of this machine. We know nothing about it at all, and we advise those who want machines to buy only those which have an established reputation. If new ones are offered that appear meritorious, take them on trial, prove them first, and if not found wanting, pay for them promptly.

Rural Notes and Items.

SPRING HAS ARRIVED AT LAST, and soil cultivators all over the land must now open the campaign in earnest. Like Nature, they should change from a state of hibernation to one of great activity and usefulness-for the sun shines warmly, the air is balmy, and the soil fit for cultivation and the reception of seed. The prospect of ample pecuniary reward is flattering, while every lover of his country should do his utmost in the way of production on the ground of patriotism. If you cannot "plant one acre more" than usual, endeavor to have the acres you do cultivate produce above the average. Let us all aim to do the very best, and work to accomplish the object.

SAMPLES OF WOOL .- At the recent Wool Growers' Convention, in this city, Mr. LEWIS E. HESTON, of Alabama, Genesee county, handed us some extra fine wool—samples from his flock of Spanish Merinos. After seeing these samples we are not surprised that Mr. H. last season sold his clip of wool from 125 sheep for \$427, as stated in the RURAL of January 3d. ---- We are indebted to JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., Esq., of this city, for samples of wool grown in Canada and California. There is a great contrast in the staple of the two samples. That from California is about eight inches long, resembling hair, while that from Canada is short.

THE SAMPLES OF MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP recently sent us by Mr. J. D. F. WOOLSTON, of Preble, Cortland county, were duly tested and appreciated by our pair of stairs of little folk, and we are in duty bound to acknowledge the kindness of one who imparts so much sweetness The opinion of the juniors as to quality was most decided and unanimous, and the seniors, who joined the "tasting ommittee." concur in the verdict.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HORSE PITCHFORK, advertised in this paper, is a new and apparently very valuable invention for unloading hay. We saw it on exhibition at the recent Winter Show of the State Ag. Society, where it attracted the attention and commendation of many practical farmers. It was also shown at the last State Fair and awarded the first premium. It is worthy the attention of farmers who wish to save time, labor and back-ache in haying time.

RURAL BRIEF MENTIONS .- The Culture of Tobacco, says the Attica (N. Y.) Atlas, will receive a pretty large trial in this vicinity the coming season. Public discussions of the flax and tobacco questions are being held in this region. - Pork-making has become a feature of Chicago, for no less than 790,264 hogs were packed in that city during the past season. The number at Cincinnati, hitherto the Porkopolis of the Union, was but 562,582. - The Productiveness of Illinois is thus alluded to in the late message of Gov. YATES:-"She now produces twice as much corn as any other State: almost twice as much wheat; in meat cattle, the first; in hogs, but little behind Ohio; and in the value of live stock of all kinds, she is already the second State in the Union." Spring Work, says the Chicago Journal, has been prosecuted by the Illinois farmers with vigor; broad breadths of land have been sowed with wheat, and much ground is made ready for the sugar-cane.-A good Cow is owned by Mr. LYMAN HIVE, of Shalerville. Portage Co., Ohio, the product from which, as per following statement, is most extraordinary. From March 12, 1862, to March 8, 1863, butter made, four hundred and thirty five pounds, which was sold for \$61.15-besides the family used butter and milk from the same cow, as much as they needed.

THE FLAX MANUAL.—Among the many orders we have received for this work is the following from a prominent farmer of Wavne Co., N. Y.:

MR. MOORE:-I am happy to learn that you are about to give us the right book in the right time upon "Flax Culture." I note by returns of Agricultural Statistics that only two persons in this town raised flax in 1862, which to those lucky two is a success, as their seed brings them \$5 per bushel, and they will soon appear in "fine linen." independent—while others who have depended upon "King Cotton," will be compelled to submit to his dictation, as do the subjects of other kings. Many farmers are wisely securing seed to make their first effort in flax raising, and no doubt there will be a rush for your book, which will be worth years of experiment, and without which best success will be an uncertainty. Therefore, having the fullest confidence in the value of this timely instructor, I inclose the needful for a copy, and shall look for the first issue, wet from the press.—Jos. WATSON, Clyde, N. Y., April 11, 1863,

SHEEP-SHEARING BEGUN IN THE WEST .- The N. Y. Post says that "dealers are already purchasing the new clip in the West, and already have shorn sheep appeared in market." If the weather in the West at all resembles that with which we are favored, we think the sheep will miss their jackets very much.

IMPLEMENTS, PATENT RIGHTS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The Assignce's Sale of Agricultural Implements, Patent Rights. &c., to take place at No. 68 South St. Paul St., this city, on the 18th inst., is worthy the special attention of farmers and manufacturers of farm implements and machinery.

Korticultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

A WHITE WILLOW STORY.

Two Illinois nurserymen met at the home of a third. . Their respective initials are R. D., J. S. S., and A. R. W. Two of these gentlemen do not believe all that is said of the White Willow: nor do they recommend it except as a rapid growing timber tree. But J. S. S. is somewhat enthusiastic over his sales of cuttings, and has learned well the fascinating stories with which the farmers are entertained, and by which they are induced to purchase a few cuttings at rates ranging from \$3 to \$50 per thousand-depending, of course, upon the size of the story, and the credulity of the purchaser. He believes in the regeneration and redemption of the prairies by means of the White Willow. He is sure it is going to build our fences, barricade Boreas from our homes, and yield unbounded timber for steam saw mills and "sich like."

He propagated his opinions freely to R. D and A. R. W., both of whom are as dry as a tinder box when they get after a man. The following conversation occurred, after repeatedly returning to the subject, on the part of J. S. S.:

J. S. S.-I tell you the White Willow is going to make fences,-sure. It grows rapidly, will grow close together, and I think, will live a long

A. R. W.-Would you recommend planting it for a live fence? Do you do so to your custom-

J. S. S.—(Positively.)—I do, sir. It will make a fence quicker than anything that grows. A. R. W.-What size will a tree of it attain in

eight or ten years? J. S. S .- Two feet in diameter, at least. It

makes a marvelous growth. A. R. W.-So it does, if it will grow like that.

But how would you plant the cuttings for a hedge? J. S. S.-Why, if I wanted to plant on the

prairie, I would burn the grass off and stick them right in; they will grow anywhere on old ground,-on dry land and wet. A. R. W.-How thick would you plant them?

J. S. S.—About a foot apart, or sixteen to the rod. A. R. W.—Will they be pretty sure to grow?-

all of them? J. S. S.—Every one will grow. There is little

risk on that score. A. R. W.—And they get to be two feet in diameter in a few years? Well, I declare, that

is a big thing! J. S. S.-A big thing? I guess it is. There is

nothing like it, I tell you. A. R. W.-No, I should think not. You say you plant sixteen cuttings to the rod, and they all grow, and in a few years are two feet in diameter; now, when they get age, those cuttings will need thirty-two feet of ground to the rod, won't they?—a very big thing! Will the rods grow too? Say,-J. S. S.?

The above is the substance of the conversa tion as related to me by a veracious "eye witness." J. S. S. said he hadn't thought of that He had told the same story a hundred times, and no one had ever discovered how many feet to the rod the White Willow would require in ten years, if sixteen cuttings were planted in the rod, and they all grew to two feet in diameter. He should not tell that story again.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

We are indebted to a friend in Boston for a slip containing the proceedings of the last Quarterly Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and which he very justly observes, are of unusual interest, not only to the Horticultu-

After the transaction of the usual business, a report was read by Col. Marshall P. Wilder. the Chairman of a Committee to procure a suitable tesimonial for their late retiring President, the Hon. JOSEPH BRECK, which consisted of an elegant silver pitcher, or vase, suitably inscribed, with a dozen silver forks. The Committee also award \$100 to E. S. RAND, Jr., for his services as Chairman of the Library Committee for seve ral years.

The President, CHARLES M. HOVEY, Esq., then read the following interesting letter, addressed to him:

BOSTON, March 31, 1863. BOSTON, March 31, 1863.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, Esq., Pres. Mass. Hort. Society:

DEAR STR,—I have placed in the hall of the
Massachusetts Horticultural Society a bust, by
HENRY DEXTER, Esq., of Cambridge, of our
valued associate, the Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, and offer it for the Society's acceptance. In
thus preserving the portrait of one whose labors
have so long been freely devoted to the interests
of our Society, it seems proper to recall the vari

thus preserving the portrait of one whose labors have so long been freely devoted to the interests of our Society, it seems proper to recall the variety and extent of his services.

For more than thirty years Col. WILDER has been connected with this Society, and has not only given liberally of his money, but has devoted his time and influence to the furtherance of its objects. Beginning at a time when the importance of such a Society was not appreciated, and its objects seemed almost visionary, he has seen it gradually rising in public estimation, and exerting a constantly increasing influence among the land-holders of New England. He has seen the fruit of that influence in the taste which embellishes the residence of the wealthy—in the enterprise and intelligence which have elevated the position of the farmer, and in the improvement in every branch of husbandry which has so grandly increased the national wealth.

Whilst the Society has been the inciting power

Whilst the Society has been the inciting power of these important movements, it has been compelled to struggle with the difficulties attendant upon all pioneer enterprises. Its friends may at times have been discouraged, its means have been curtailed and its prospects obscured. Col.
WILDER has deserved the thanks of the Society
for persevering in its support, and in one instance,
at least—the case of the Mt. Auburn Association
—for having made such wise and prudent arrangements as have secured a permanent fund

for its purposes.
I need hardly add that Col. WILDER'S connec-

tion with this Society is not his sole claim to public distinction. He has repeatedly been called npon to occupy offices of trust and responsibility, and has ably discharged the duties devolved upon him. As a merchant he has given a notable example of integrity and ability, and his personal character needs no encomium from us, who have been intimately associated with him. The particular interest, however, which Col. WILDER has always evinced in the success of this and kindred societies, renders this a peculiarly fitting place to present such a memorial liarly fitting place to present such a memorial. I have, therefore, to request you, in behalf of the Society, to receive this bust, and to assign it a Society, to receive this bust, and to assign it a fitting location, in order that it may remain surrounded by the emblems of the pursuits in which he has delighted, as a memorial to us and our successors of our appreciation of the character and labors of Marshall P. Wilder, and wishing, my dear sir, that your administration may prove as fruitful of good to the Society as have those of your predecessors, I remain, yours faithfully,

C. O. WHITMORE.

The bust was then uncovered by the Librarian and was received with hearty applause.

Mr. LEANDER WETHERELL, of Boston, then asked leave of the President to read the following resolutions which he desired to offer for the consideration of the Society, which was granted:

Resolved, That the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society gratefully accept this appropriate gift of C. O. Whitmore, Esq., and do hereby tender to him their cordial thanks for his most generous, tasteful and elegant donation to this Society. tion to this Society.

tion to this Society.

Resolved, That as members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, we are highly gratified in being able to add to our valuable collection of ornamentations, so fine a marble bust of one who, for more than thirty years has been an active member, patron, friend and constant benefactor of our Society—for eight years its President, in which time Horticultural Hall was built,—to whose conservative conciliatory and wise —to whose conservative, conciliatory and wise influence the Society is indebted for that amicable settlement with the MountAuburn Cemetery Corporation, from which a large income has already been received, and by which a perpetual arraymy is to account to its fixed or a perpetual and the settlement with the settlement with the settlement of the settleme revenue is to accrue to its funds; nor would we as members of this Society, be unmindful, that in thus honoring our own fellow citizen, that we in thus honoring our own fellow citizen, that we are paying deserved homage to one who has richly earned for himself a national reputation by serving the United States Agricultural Society six years as its efficient President, and also as President of the American Pomological Society for the last twelve years, which office he still fills. Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare and furnish copies of these proceedings to the Magazine of Horticulture, to the Agricultural and daily papers of the city for publication.

Mr. Hyde, of Newton, moved the adoption of these resolutions, and made a brief and eloquent address, commendatory of the public life of him whose marble bust has been presented to the Society as a perpetual remembrance of his public acts as of his private virtues. He also spoke of the generosity of C. O. WHITMORE, Esq., in terms of deserved praise.

The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous and cordial vote.

CULTURE OF THE BARBERRY.

ATTENTION has of late been directed to the Barberry as a suitable plant for hedging. Indeed, many believe that this is the plant we have been so long in search of, to make a hardy, durable hedge, and one that will afford all the protection required, and never prove troublesome on account of suckering. E. C. Frost, the wellknown nurseryman of Havana, Schuyler county furnishes the following information on the mode of propagating the plants and forming the hedge

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seed of the barberry may be picked and planted in the fall, in drills, or during the winter, (the berries remain on the branches during the winter, and a portion until it is in blossom the next spring,) or the seed may be mixed with sand or dirt in the fall or winter, and kept out exposed to the changes of the season, and planted in the spring.

The plants may be set for the hedge one, two or three years from the seed, nine to twelve inches apart, either in the spring or fall.

Each spring, sprouts start from the collar, at the ground, and grow higher and stronger than those rists of Massachusetts, but of the whole country. of the preceding year, until the plant is, in our soil, seven to eight feet high,—each year's growth thickens and strengthens the bottom of the hedge.

It should not be trimmed or pruned at any time, when young or old. The single plant or hedge is fan-shaped, upper surface even, the leaves, blossoms and fruit covering it to within about two feet of the ground. If well cared for it will turn stock in about four years.

I have grown it fifteen years in grass and cultivated ground, and have not known a sprout to come from the roots, but always from the collar of the plant, and hence, say it never sprouts or spreads, but thickens by the youngest wood. It is very hardy; the cold winters have not injured it, nor has any of the oldest wood died out.

The bark of the whole, root and branch, is bit ter, so that mice, nor nothing else, will eat it The plant has thorns. The blossoms are yellow, the fruit red and sour-used for tarts and jelliesand is substituted for cranberries.

I may add that I can do but little, if anything more, in furnishing seeds or plants this spring. Highland Nurseries, N. Y., 1863. E. C. FROST.

CULTURE OF THE PEAR.

THE following interesting remarks on the Culture of the Pear we find in the Fruit Commit tee's Report to the Massachusett's Horticultural Society. After all that may be said about the difficulties of growing fruit in this country, we do not believe there is a place in the world where fruit is grown so successfully with so little real labor. We should strive to overcome rather than to magnify the ills to which we are subiected:

Cultivators of fruit in this part of the United States are subject to inconveniences and difficulties from which growers in Europe seem in a great measure exempt; pears being there more uniformly smooth and fair, and not liable to crack and blight, as some varieties are apt to do have any heat in it; but in a few days they started in this country. The climate of Europe being to grow; that is, a fair proportion under the

respect to moisture than our own-for though subject to sudden alternations of temperature, yet there the range of mercury is much less than here-and although the rain fall of Europe is much less than in this vicinity, yet the fall of rain being more equally distributed, there is an exemption alike from the severe drouths and rains of almost tropical violence, to which all parts of the United States are more or less subject; to this great uniformity of temperature and moisture, the freedom from cracking and blight of pears, and their greater smoothness and fairness have been attributed, especially as the same results seem to follow like causes in our own country. Take the past season as an instance, when the summer was, if not cool, yet free from any excessive heat of long continuance, and marked by copious rains, much more uniformly temperate and moist than usual, and fruit was much more smooth and fair than common, and pears very generally exempt from blight or cracking. If the supposition is correct, that the difficulties to the fruit-grower, referred to, may be imputed to, at times, too much or too little rain, and to too great alternations from heat to cold or cold to heat, it behooves cultivators to endeavor, by some processes of cultivation, to remedy the evils growing out of these causes, and to try thereby to obviate their effects. And cultivators have this assurance, that if a mistake has been committed in imputing certain specified effects to certain causes, and the efforts adopted under this erroneous impression should fail to obviate the evil, yet the processes that would most probably be adopted for this purpose, would have a generally very beneficial effect upon their trees, upon their health and vigor, though such might fail in the object intended; underground draining, to carry off superfluous water and prevant its stagnating about the roots, and at the same time by draining the land, rendering it more permeable, and subject to be more thoroughly operated upon by atmospheric influences, and in this way tending to correct the evil arising from too much or too little rain, is one of the processes that most likely would be recommended and adopted to remedy the evil as above, supposed to grow out of some of the peculiarities of our climate. But should it fail in the object aimed at should

pears still continue to blight and crack, yet it is not to be doubted that the draining of the ground would have a highly beneficial effect upon the growth, the vigor, and health of the trees, remunerating the outlay by the general amelioration of the soil. Indeed, underground draining, one of the processes strongly urged as of great importance in preparing land for growing fruit trees by those who are considered as authority upon the subject of their cultivation, is being more and more generally practiced, and is one of those processes of husbandry, that, indispensable under some conditions, has been recommended as always exercising a beneficial influence under any circumstances. Mulching, or covering the ground where fruit is cultivated, with litter, straw or leaves, is another expedient that probably would be resorted to, to obviate the inequalities of climate and remedy the evils alluded to. And this, too, it is believed, though it should fail in the results aimed at, would not fail to exercise a beneficial influence. The protecting the roots of trees in winter, by even a slight covering, is useful, and in some soils even absolutely necessary, not so much to guard against severe cold, though even in that respect it probably is of some efficacy, as to prevent the heaving of the trees, by successive thawings and freezings of the ground, and in summer is useful to guard against the effects of intense heat or drouth.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

A SOLDIER in the Union Army on the Rappahannock, writes to the editor of the *Horticulturist* his experience in grafting the grape, as follows: Early in the spring of 1861 there appeared in the Rural New-Yorker a short article on root grafting the grape. The experiment was on only three grafts. All succeeded. I showed it to a prominent nurseryman, who said, "F---am sorry to see it, but it is true; you are too theoretical. All that root grafting experiment is nonsense. Grapes can not be grown profitably. The Isabella is as good as any of the new-fangled kinds with attractive names. The vine needs little or no pruning. The renewal system is a curse; too much theory, too much theory."

Nothing daunted, I tried the experiment; but being compelled to absent myself for a few weeks, I left it in the care of one who held the same contempt for theory as my employer. It failed, of course. "Try again, when the first is not a fair trial," is one of my mottoes. So in the spring of '62 I at it again. Having purchased some large Hartford vines, near planting time, whose roots were considerably mangled, I cut off all that would be injurious to the plants; cut them into pieces about four inches long, being very careful to keep the lower ends all one way, tied in small bundles, and packed in damp sand. In a few days I had my hot bed made. I covered the manure with seven inches of street scrapings, which had been exposed to the weather one year. My scions were of several varieties, in most cases with the eye rubbed out, having been cut from very indifferent purchased plants. But I thought I could but fail. I would try to succeed. I cut my scions so as to leave but about an inch of wood below the eye, or where the eye should have been. These I grafted in the usual method of tongue grafting, keeping the splice together by winding two or three times round with woolen yarn, and tying. I had to be very careful not to get the roots upside down, as they had no fibers. I planted these in my hot bed, placing them in rows three inches apart, and but two inches or less in the row, the eye level, or slightly covered with the surface. The hot bed did not seem to more equal in temperature, and more uniform in adverse circumstances, say sixty per cent., al-

though I am not positive, not having my "Record of Experiments" here. In a few weeks, when from one to four inches high, I very carefully transplanted them to nursery rows. The best had roots over six inches long, the poorest none at all. Transplanting was a tedious job, which killed about ten per cent. By September 1st, the best Hartford had grown nearly three feet; the poorest of the poor growing kinds had not made more than a few inches. Some of the scions, and also of the roots, were not thicker than straws. The heavier the scion and root, the sconer and better they grew. I tried some good scions on the same roots, planting them directly in the open ground. They all failed. I do not think any heat was supplied by the manure in the bed, and would not be afraid to try in a well prepared cold frame. Put two grafts in a pot, and put the pots in the cold frame. You will see the advantage of pots when you come to

Juquiries and Answers.

BEST RADISHES, AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Will you please inform me how to grow good radishes—the best kinds, and how they should be treated. I am very fond of the radish, but of late have had but poor success, for all I grow are hard, hot. wormy, and of all colors and shapes.—9.

The Radish delights in a warm, mellow soil, and cannot be grown in cold, damp ground; especially is this the case if sown early. To be worth eating, the radish must make

a quick growth. The best variety we know of is the Rose Olive-Shaped, sometimes called Early Oval Rose. It bears forcing well, will stand more heat in the hot-bed than most other sorts, and is tender and excellent if tolerably well grown. We give an engraving showing the form of this radish; it is dark rose colored. For culture in the open

ground, make a bed of fresh, mellow earth, from the woods, if possible, and if this cannot be obtained. mix with sandy soil a quantity of leached wood or coal ashes; charcoal dust is better if it can be had. of May, and as soon as the young plants appear, sprindust of any kind, every morning until the rough leaf appears, when they are safe from the attack of insects. For a later crop, sow a few seeds in the hills

of cucumbers and melons. Here they will grow well, and may be pulled before the vines need the room

The White Naples is a good variety, and with the red sorts, makes a fine appearance on the table, as does the White Turnip. Many of our gardeners mix the seeds of three or four kinds together before sowing, and in this way they secure a great variety of color and form with little

Korticultural Notes.

A NEW BLACKBERRY.

EDS. RURAL:—I have a variety of blackberry, taken from the woods three years ago, which has some very promising peculiarities. The cane is smooth, or with only a few small thorns that easily rub off. The leaves are of very fine texture, smooth and glistening. The cane generally reclines at an angle of 45 degrees; never grows more than four or five feet in length, but has long side branches, and when in fruit lies prone on the ground unless supported. It is exceedingly prolific. The berries along the main cane, and for a short distance on the side branches, are about half as large as good Lawtons, but grow smaller as they approach the end of the branches. The seed globules are large and prominent like the Lawton's, and the shape of the berry is similar. Their flavor is a very pleasant sweet,-i. e., while being the least acid of any berry, I cannot call it the sweetest, but very pleasant and agreea ble, even as quick as black. They are soft and juicy, and perhaps will prove too tender to market well at a distance. I can give no further information of the habits of the berry; but would recommend planting in rows six for, as in consequence of its success there are many imifeet apart, by three feet in row, and when they come to bearing I would trim off all the side branches to within four or six inches of the main cane, and thus hope to in rease the size of the remaining berries by preventing the waste of the energies of the plant in producing small berries at the ends of the branches.

HORTICULTURAL IMPOSTORS IN FRANCE .- Two men of the name of BALME deserve to have their names embalmed in the record of horticultural impostors. They took a large store, on a fashionable Boulevard in Paris, and prossed to sell the choicest seeds, taking enormous prices and giving the public the most worthless seeds for their money. Thus they sold to General MILLINET, 2400 francs' worth, and to the gardener of Princess MATHILDE, 800 francs' worth. Spring revealed the fraud. Peledium Elegantissimum, Pænia superbia nova variegata, Addromedo ariegata, engravings of which were shown, proved trash, and were the subjects of a suit against them. Condemned to a fine of fifty francs and one year imprisonment. If, on getting out of prison, new suits are proffered, they run a chance of seeing little daylight for the rest of their lives

PROSPECTS OF FRUIT IN CENTBAL MICHIGAN .- A there is always much anxiety felt about the fruit crop, I have taken the pains to make a thorough examination of fruit buds, and find them to be sufficiently sound to warrant an abundant crop the coming season. All the varie ties of peach are perfectly sound and will blossom full and if they escape the "May frosts," we shall undoubt edly have another "time of rejoicing" in due season. The pear buds are beginning to swell some, and are also very abundant. Apples, cherries and plums are all in promising condition. The mercury in this vicinity has not fallen below zero this winter, and probably will not, the season being so far advanced.-W. W. CHAPMAN Eaton Co., Mick, March 20, 1863.

A NEW WINTER GARDEN FOR PARIS .- A company is low being formed in Paris, according to the Journal du Havre, for the purpose of transforming the garden of the Palais Royal into a winter garden, like the immense greenouses annexed to the palaces of the wealthier Russian nobles. The company proposes to bear the whole expense of making the garden a place of recreation unequaled in the world. It would be devoted to concerts, games of all kinds, artistic exhibitions, &c. In May, every year, the glass roof would be removed, and the garden opened to

Pomestic Gronomy.

TIP-TOP JOHNNY CAKE

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:- Noticing a request in a late number of your journal for a Tip-top Johnny Cake," I have taken the liberty of enclosing one which I have tested, and found it excellentissimo. One egg; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 1 of soda; 1 tablespoonful of molasses; l of sour cream. Add milk and Indian meal to your liking.—S. B. P., Honeoye, N. Y., 1863.

Mr. Moore:-In a late Rural I noticed an inquiry for a recipe for Johnny Cake. I take the liberty to send you mine and also my mother's:

Two pints Indian meal; 1 do. flour; 2 eggs; ‡ cup sugar; i cup molasses; a piece of butter the size of an egg; 1 cup sweet milk; 1 teaspoonful soda; 2 of cream tartar. Bake in shallow tins.— EMILY G. THOMPSON, Millport, N. Y., 1863.

One and one-half pints Indian meal; 1 pint flour; 2 eggs; & cup sugar; & cup butter; 1 quart buttermilk; I teaspoonful soda. To be baked in deep tins. - Mrs. ELIZA THOMPSON, Millport, N. Y., 1863.

LINCOLN JOHNNY CAKE. — One pint sweet cream; I do. sweet milk; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoonfuls flour; 2 do. (heaping) sugar; 1 teaspoonful soda; 2 do. cream tartar; salt to suit taste. Mix all together, and stir in corn meal sufficient to make a batter not very thick. Bake in a quick

The above will probably suit your inquirer for a recipe for a "Tip-top Johnny Cake." When cold it won't burn a loyalist's mouth, and a copperhead ought not to be served as well.—HELEN, Versailles, N. Y., 1863.

Somebody wants a recipe to make tip-top Johnny Cake. Here it is. Three eggs; two cups cream; two of buttermilk; one of sugar or sirup; two teaspoonfuls saleratus; one do. salt; one tablespoonful ground cinnamon and cloves; three-fourths meal and one-fourth flour. Bake in a pudding dish one hour or more. If cream is not handy, use three cups of buttermilk and one of shortening. P. Andrus, Beach Ridge, N. Y., 1863.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I send you the following recipe for Johnny Cake, which we think very good:—One cup molasses; two cups buttermilk; one egg; one handful flour; one teaspoonful soda; one do. salt; meal to make it thick. Stir it well and bake fast, but not so as to burn. - Julia Adell Reyner, Onondaga Hill, N. Y., 1863.

To MINCE COLD VEAL.—Chop the yeal up fine with a little ham or bacon, a tablespoonful of flour, three eggs, yolks and whites well beaten, a few sweet herbs, a small onion chopped up, seasoning to the taste. Butter well a round piedish, fill it with the meat, leaving a round space in the center of the dish, into which you must place a good sized cup; put the dish in the oven, and let it bake until the meat assumes a light brown color; then take out the cup and fill up the space with a rich sauce.

To CLEAR A HOUSE OF VERMIN.-Burleigh, of the Boston Journal, says:-"I tell, you, ladies, a secret that may be worth your knowledge, - a new remedy to clear a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy, that men offer to rid premises of all these pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French Green, and other high-sounding names, at quite a high price; but the article, in plain English, is common green paint, in powder. Six cents' worth used about any house, 'will clear the kitchen, and all its surroundings."

USE CAUTION .- In calling for that excellent Saleratus, DELAND & Co.'s Chemical, be sure you get what you call tations in the market. It is better than Soda

The Lublisher to the Lublic. NEW QUARTER-PLEASE NOTICE!

THE Second Quarter of present Volume of the RURAL commenced April 4th. 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 \$1.12% per copy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume. We have added several thousand to our edition in order to supply new subscribers from April 1st.

-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 subscribers 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 \$1,50 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 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 vol-umes 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 hoice, 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 promptly promptly as possible.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANNA CARTER LEE.

"ANNA CARTER LEE, the daughter and only child of Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, died recently at Jones' Spa., N. C., an outcast from her home because she remained true to the flag under which her ancestors had won their laurels, and true to the Government that had always treated her father as a parent treats a favorite child."

THE rites were o'er; the fading day Sent through the gathering gloom A quivering, dim, uncertain ray, To gild the outcast's tomb. There lay, in long and restful sleep A Union Refugee; And friend nor kindred came to weep O'er Anna Carter Lee.

The daughter of a traitor chief, No treason stained her name, Firm to the last, with secret grief She bore her father's shame. Unawed by war and civil strife, True until death was she; Outcast from all that brighter life-Poor Anna Carter Lee.

An exile for her country's love, From home and kindred driven, He saw, who looketh from above, And called her home to Heave From martyr blood, poured out like rain, Up springeth Liberty; Thou hast not lived nor died in vain Brave Anna Carter Lee.

Gouverneur, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A MOTHER'S LOVE.

WHAT love exceeds that of a mother? Brightest and best of all earthly ties, it sheds a glorious effulgence that lightens every nook and corner of the home-sanctuary-the focus from which all other joys are radiated - and the particular planet around which all the lesser lights revolve.

When that little gem of immortality first takes up the song of Life, this love begins-and follows on, and on, through every vicissitude, unto death, and, if need be, enters the portals of the silent land. One seldom forgets the joy and happiness experienced beneath the "home roof-tree."-Home thoughts haunt the soul when it would be seeking earthly fame, and unconsciously you are retracing, step by step, the rocky steeps of Life; you are dreaming of the cheerful smiles and happy tones that fell from "mother's lips." When the heart was wild in the buoyancy of delight she shared largely of your joys, and when some little sorrow heaved your bosom, and grief for a time held sway, she took you in her embrace, and soothed and caressed you until every tear was sent back to its secret cell. When sickness came, and the fever went burning through your veins, she watched by your couch many wearisome days and nights with that untiring devotion no one else could possess. Then those songs,-I know you do not forget them,-how she rocked your weary limbs in the twilighttime, and sang those sweet songs you will never have sung to you on earth again. By her knee you received your first impressions of GoD and heaven, and your lisping tongue was there taught the first sweet prayer of childhood. Thus onward from that happy period a mother's love becomes the precious, guiding star to the child who carry's out into the world the likeness of her love deep enstamped in his bosom,—a model of purity and holiness - an ornament beyond

Oh, a mother's love! Measure it not,-- boundless is it as the sky,--pure, and free as the crystal streams, and fragrant gales that once swept through the plains of Eden - and warm as the genial sun-rays that glitter in the first opening flowers of spring. Honor and cherish it as the dearest blessing heaven ever designed to bestow. Let it gild and beautify all the recesses of the inner life-emitting that radiant lustre which will prove a beacon light to the lost and wandering. Mould and fashion every desire and act in the form of that image,—ever blessing that heart whose unfaltering love hath inspired within your bosom all those longings after true and noble greatness, and to which you are indebted, in a great measure, for all you are, or can ever hope

Huntsburgh, Ohio, 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WRITING TO THE SOLDIERS.

I am glad to see so much interest taken lately by the friends of the RURAL, in urging people to write to our soldiers in the army; for I do think that if there is any one thing we neglect more than another, it is writing letters to them. We make them warm shirts, knit them good woolen socks, and send them dried fruits and other things for their physical comfort-for which they are, no doubt, grateful, and we have done no more than our duty; but if we fail to send them a letter we have neglected an important part toward making them happy. Every kind letter they get from home makes them feel that they are missed there—that they are essential to the happiness of the little circle of friends they have left behind, and they will be encouraged to try to live true to their country and true to themselves, that they may have deeds of valor to record, and that those dear ones may have nothing to blush for on their account.

I have had some experience in writing letters to the soldiers; for I have had three brothers in the army, beside other relatives. One has been wounded and honorably discharged. The other two are with Gen. HOOKER, "at home," they say, on the banks of the Rappahannock. I often feel pleased at their eagerness to get letters Although I write often, and I know they get many letters from other friends, yet they frequently say, "Write often, you don't know how I usually not worth the carriage.

much good it does us to get a letter from home." It costs but little time, little paper and little money to convey many good thoughts to an absent friend. I read a letter recently from a young Lieutenant in Tennessee to his father, in which he asked him to urge other parents to write to their boys. He said "if any of them should present 'expenses' as an excuse for not writing, to tell them he would donate ten dollars for the purpose of paying postage." We should write often on our own account, also. If we love our fathers, brothers and husbands as we should, we will feel an anxiety to hear often from them. Exposed to danger and death daily, we know not but each letter may be the last, and if a last one should come, we will not regret that we did all we could to cheer them in the path of duty. THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

Morenci, Lenawee Co., Mich., 1863.

ABOUT DRESS.

"THE first appeal is to the eye," says an old writer, a text from which we might preach a profitable sermon on the subject of dress. We have plenty of flippant denunciations of fine clothes, and an abundance of grave animadversions on the sin and folly of extravagance in apparel, but scarcely an essay can be found touching the æsthetics and morale of dress. And yet it is a study worthy of rank among the "fine arts," not less than architecture, painting and sculpture. "Dress your boy like a blackguard," said a venerable man of our acquaintance, "and he will behave like one. Dress him like a gentleman, and he will at least try to sustain the character." It was an observation of LAVATER, the great physiognomist, that persons habitually attentive to dress, display the same regularity in domestic affairs.

"Young women," says he, "who neglect their toilet, and manifest little concern about their apparel, indicate, in this very particular, a disregard of order; a mind but little adapted to the details of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste and of the qualities which inspire love." "The girl of eighteen, who desires not to please, will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five!" It is a great mistake in women to suppose that they may safely throw off all care about dress with their celibacy, as if wives had less need than mistresses of elegant and tasteful apparel. An old writer says with hearty emphasis:-"It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband. Expensive attire is by no means essential. The simplest muslin gown may evince the woman's taste as truly as the most costly robe of moire antique. But how rare a quality is good taste! In the mere matter of propriety and harmony of colors, there is material for a treatise (which has yet to be written) by some one thoroughly proficient in the æsthetics of dress. Even the simplest laws, though pretty generally understood, are constantly neglected. Look at the stunning glare of red, which comes from all the bonnets at the present moment,—whatever may be the complexion beneath them! An English poem of the last century contains some sensible precepts respecting colors. To brunettes the poet recommends gay colors-"rose," "orange," or even "scarlet." Here is a couplet:

"The lass whose skin is like the hazel, brown, With brighter colors should o'ercome her own."

To rosy-cheeked girls he permits "blue," and "the color of the sea." Cautioning pale women against "vernal hues," he says quaintly and po-

"Ladies grown pale with sickness or despair, The sable's mournful die should choose to wear, So the pale moon still shines with purest light, Clad in the dusky mantle of the night."

FEMALE CHARACTER.

LADIES are greatly deceived when they think that they recommend themselves to the other sex by an indifference to religion. Every man who knows human nature, connects a religious feel- the bright one turned quickly away, for within ing with softness and sensibility of heart. At he saw pride, hatred, and much to destroy her least we always consider the want of it a proof of that masculine spirit, which, of all your faults, we dislike the most. Beside, men consider your religion as the best security for that female virtue in which they are most sensibly interested. Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others by seeming diverted in what they say. This, to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature - yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility that warns her to shun the approach of everything hurtful.

A Woman's Patriotism.—"I could not answer yes to the question asked me a few days since, Are you not sorry you did not try to prevent your husband's going?' He went from a sense of duty, and I never said a word against it. I would give up another dear friend if my country needed it, and I had one to give, even if it cost my own life. God took care of my dear one, and did not let him forget his Savior. He has died a noble death—a precious legacy to his children." Thus writes a young widow whose husband recently fell in battle, leaving her with three young children. Is not this the language of true patriotism? Is it not noble?-Hartford Courant.

THERE are minds so habituated to intrigue and mystery in themselves, and so prone to expect it from others, that they will never accept of a plain reason for a plain fact, if it be possible to devise causes for it that are obscure, far-fetched, and

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. YOUTH'S DREAMING.

BY BILLEN C. L. KIMBEL.

In the May time of life's season In the flushing of youth's dawn, Stand we as the future's warrior Stationed now in lands of song, Lands where spring tides flow and ripple, Keeping time to pulse and throb-Of the hearts that yearn impatient For the paths the brave have trod, And before us in our dreamings, Rise the castles that shall yield All the richness of their beauty On our life's wide battle field.

Strong, and free, and fair, and holy, Are the thoughts that wake within, O'er the yearnings and the hopings As to gifts the soul shall win Gifts of praise-words fitly spoken Gifts of laurel-crowns and hay, Won by brave and earnest striving In a long, yet hope lit way, And at last by stainless fingers Bound upon the victor-brow, Made as real, and set as signet Of the strength just waking now.

Yet the hushed and solemn twilights Bring sometimes a May-time cloud;-Looking through the dusk that falleth Round the hill tons like a shroud. Hearts go outward to the future, Asking of the days it keeps, Wondering what of love or treasure In its folds of mist may sleep; If in crowns that press the forehead Thorns are set to pierce the brain, If in world praise there's a sweetness Shutting out all gall of pain.

Ah, sad wonders strike through hoping, Dark as clouds o'er sunset skies We've no key to try the portals Leading where their solving lies But we know, tho' wind sweep fiercely O'er the germ of flower or grain, Though it perish through its thirsting, Where the summer sun drops flame That if Goo had further mission For the tiny, fading thing, He hath power to stay its drooping Will to save from perishing.

So in souls, to which are given Germs of love and hope's sweet flowers, Some may perish in the tempest, In the rush of pain's swift showers. Gop hath seen their life and death, They have taught an earthly lesson, Or have tried our strength of faith, And at last the lips may murmur, That the void they leave behind, Filled at first with "bitter waters," Holds at last Life's richest wine.

Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE ANGEL'S CHOICE,

An earthly Sabbath was dawning, bright and cloudless, when the fairest and most beautiful angel of light laid his harp at the foot of the throne, and on swift, noiseless wing sought the earth. This, his mission-" With the most beautiful of yonder earth take up thy abode; comfort and protect, and when thou art bidden, bring to share with thee thy heavenly home." A moment he paused, then, with a bright smile, he spread his wings, and reaching our earth entered the house of Gop. It was the hour of morning worship, and anxiously he watched each passing one, that he might find one who to him was pure

The large congregation passed on, little thinking an angel's eye was on them,-was reading the thoughts of their inmost hearts.

Now one passes him, beautiful in the eyes of the world, - strangely, wondrously beautiful, - but

Now passes a noble looking one; one who should be an honor to the world. He is treated with marked respect by all; but he passes haughtily along as though conscious of his own superiority, and disdains coming in contact with with his less favored brethren. But the angel loves him not, for he loves not his Maker, whom the angel serves.

Now passes one whom the world calls good, one of hely mein and lordly bearing, a man of wealth, learning and honor. Every generous thought and holy impulse dwells within his bosom, - so the world says, - but the holy one turns mournfully away, for he sees hatred, unholy ambition, discontent and hypocrisy rankling deep within his breast.

There passes a child, fair and beautiful, his mild, dewy eyes undimmed by tears, his brow unruffled by worldly care and anxiety, his lips parted with a rich, heavenly smile. All bespeak purity of heart, no unholy thing can lie within so fair a casket,—his tiny feet surely have never yet strayed from the right path. Turn to him, thou bright one, for in him thou shalt find the one whom thou seekest; the one with whom thou art to take up thine abode, for he is indeed beautiful. Spread about him thy protecting wing, and ever shall he be as beautiful as now. But the angel saw what man cannot see,-the seeds of passion and discontent are already springing up in his heart.

There enters the "Shepherd of the flock." The shining one sadly turns toward him, for surely here should be an "Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." The angel's wing drooped sadly as he beheld him slowly walk up the broad aisle, for even there he beheld unholy thoughts Indeed, this people "draw nigh unto Him with their lips, but their hearts are far from Him; in vain do they worship Him, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

Again the angel's eye grew bright as one chanted words of Holy Writ in such a low, melodious tone, with eyes turned heavenward, as almost to deceive the ear of an angel. He thought as he flew swiftly toward her, "with thee, holy one, will I rest." But again he stopped, for he beheld the heart blackened with sin. and her voice was no longer sweet, for he loved only the pure and beautiful in spirit.

Now all heads were bowed in prayer; but the the angel saw they worshiped in form only, for their hearts were far away, mingling with the toils and cares of life. He mournfully turned, and sighed as he said, "is there not one beautiful in spirit in this whole assembly, - one, with whom I may rest?" Slowly he spread his white wings to leave, when, in a remote corner, far back, he espied a lowly one, clad in the lonely widow's garb. He hastened to her, and in a voice so sweet and low that no mortal ear could catch the sound—though it was heard in heaven -exclaimed, "behold, I have at last found the beautiful one, to comfort whom I left my bright abode above." Lowly bending, the bright one whispered, "though counted poor upon earth, thou hast treasure in heaven which fadeth not

Together they left the sanctuary. Now, what cared she though she was looked upon with contempt, though rudely jostled and pushed aside, though health and beauty passed her with a frown? Was not an angel with her? Was she not loved by better and brighter ones than they? Was there not laid up for her a pure, white robe, and a golden crown? Oh, thou favored one! dost thou not now know how much better 'tis to lay up for thyself treasure in heaven! Thou hast passed through many a fiery trial, but hast come forth at last as refined gold. Each tear is marked by Him without whose notice even a sparrow shall not fall, and these shall each form a gem in the crown which cannot be taken from thee. Well art thou repaid, even now, for all thy past sufferings, and still more shalt thou be, when that bright and loving spirit shall guide thy weary feet homeward, where thou shalt rest forever in mansions of joy.

Think, ye proud sons of earth, ere ye turn coldly and unheedingly from the suffering poor, there may be an angel at their side, marking each heartfelt pain, each falling tear, also each harsh word uttered by your lip, and these shall rise in that great day of final account to thy condemnation. "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ

An old lady, nearly eighty years of age, said to me the other day, "I tell you, Mr. PENCIL, it is a great thing to live — a great thing to live. Some people think it a great and solemn thing to die; and so it is,—but it is a greater thing to live as we should,—a much greater thing, Mr. PENCIL."

The manner, and tone, and character of this testimony, coming from an old lady, made a most profound impression upon me; and reflection has deepened that impression. It is a great thing to live,—to walk the earth in health and strength, to mingle with our fellows, to associate with cultivated minds and commune with good hearts, to look upon life in all its varied and manifold forms, and learn of the design, and use and beauty of all that lives. Stop right here, and think of being blotted out of existence forevernow! Think of what we leave-of the privileges and pleasures which gather about our paths in life daily. Are we to give them up when we die? Are we willing to live without hope of a future? Is it a desirable fate to be annihilated?-to have no future beyond this life? If we knew that our lives ended with the life on earth, would we not think it a great thing to live? And if our life here is but a foretaste of a better life—a preparation for it—is not life a serious matter, involving serious duties, and worthy of more careful thought than we are in the habit of giving it?

The good old woman, on the verge of the grave, with no fear of death, with a firm hope of a happy future, looks back upon the days of her life, reviews her own history and the history and privileges of her contemporaries, sorts out the evil from the good, sifts pleasure from pain, joy from sorrow, remembers the events of each season, the enjoyments and happiness which each successive season brought her; reviews her relations to those who have lived in her life, and the manner in which their lives have affected hers: sees again the lights and shadows, ever changing, yet always effective and pleasure-giving to those who appreciate the privileges of life, and she testifies, "It is a great thing to live — a great thing to live."

If the RURAL reader will think a half hour upon this testimony of Age, and study his own every-day life, he will, if his conscience and intellect is enlightened, walk a new earth and become a new man. Try it.

BE PUNCTUAL .- The listless, irregular, and unpunctual man, though often good-natured, and pleasing, and kind, and inoffensive, is, nevertheless, the mere plaything of society, a mere means of amusement, often wanted, but little valued; he is generally left behind in the race of human life, daily laboring under disadvantages which result from his habits: and the rest of mankind. if they do not condemn or despise him, yet make him the object of their pity.

WHAT LITERATURE IS .- Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and apple dumplings.

Sabbath Musings.

THE TWO CUPS.

MOTHER stoops her boy to lift. Laughing as she takes him up; What is JOHNNY's birth day gift? Only this, a bright tin cup

Years have passed; that early toy Now is battered, bruised and dim; Once was white milk on its brim.

O'er a pale face like a girl's, What you held was golden brown, Just the color of his curls.

Silver goblet, upside down,

Moulded to a polished plate, What is this your record saith? Only name, and age, and date—
For the golden draught was death.

AFTER THE STORM.

ALL night, in the pauses of sleep I heard The moan of the snow-wind and the sea Like the wail of Thy sorrowing children, O God! Who cry unto Thee.

But in beauty and silence the morning broke, O'erflowing creation the glad light streamed; And earth stood shining and white as the souls Of the blessed redeemed.

O glorious marvel in darkness wrought! With smiles of promise the blue sky bent, As if to whisper to all who mourn-Love's hidden intent.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE LIFE BEYOND.

"If a man die shall he live again!"

In all ages, and among all classes, Death has almost universally been regarded as the King of Terrors—a grim monster which we must all inevitably meet, and ultimately yielding up our little all of earthly good, follow the skeleton form to gloomy shades from whose fearful recesses issue no cheering ray of light. That we are all subject to the same law of mortality, we cannot for a moment doubt. There is no favored clime over which the shadows of the tomb have not fallen; where the untiring Reaper swings not his gleaming blade, sweeping down with ruthless hand the golden grain of life which love hath so fondly guarded. From grassy flower-gemmed mounds on sunny hill sides,-from fields all drenched

with human gore,-from coral beds beneath old ocean's briny waves,—myriad voices rise, echoing the stern decree that sounded first on the cool evening air of Paradise, and sweeping with awful force through the flowery vales, and shady groves, ceases not to vibrate on every breeze that fans the brow of mortal man:-" Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

In the face of this unquestionable fact, it may well become us to ask that momentous question: "If a man die shall he live again!" Does this poor earth-life contain the whole of good or ill it is ours to possess? Are the glorious visions of life unending which rise like mighty surges in the human heart to be lost in the chilly waves of Death, that dash against the shores of time? Are we to creep out on this earth our little span of life, then sink a clod among the meaner dust? Is there not a life whose joys are to the joys of this as the glowing light of a mid-summer sun to the gloom of a starless night?

-" Yes, O! yes, There is a life beyond, where the chained soul May grow, and think, and bask in Gon's own light, Drawing with love and faith anear the throne! There is a life of such celestial bliss That all the joys of this are but the throes Of the soul's birth hour-compared with those Which the soul's Father hath reserved for us."

There is, undoubtedly, a more intimate connection existing between our present and future life than many believe. Ours is a continuous life, and Death only a shadowy passage in the soul's existence, leading to a higher and holier state, and the sweet fruition of bliss more perfect and abiding than it is possible for us to conceive of with our present organization. Death, then, should be regarded, not as the "King of Terrors," but an angel commissioned by the "soul's Father" to convey us over the "darkly rolling river" we all must cross before the doors of the "mansions prepared for us" will be thrown open, and the harps of gold, and glittering crowns of life, bestowed upon us which the children of the heavenly King each receive.

Though our earth-life hath so little real good. while the heavenly promises so abundantly, yet there is an undefined dread,—a natural shrinking from the tomb, and the tearful breaking of the ties that bind us so firmly to earth. There exists in every breast an innate love of life, and, with unspiritualized vision, it is impossible to look even calmly on the culmination of the effect of dis-

The lamp of nature emits too feeble a ray to penetrate the hidden mysteries of the transition from time to eternity, hence we shrink back and fear to enter where darkness is so profound, but illuminated by the realizing light of faith, the shadows melt away like snow beneath a summer sky, and with songful lips, and willing step we enter the way our Savior trod with mangled feet and crimson-flowing side, knowing that each purple drop that fell gleamed a star whose mellow light will ever cheer earth-weary one's through the night of Death, till the glorious morn of eternity break in wondrous beauty on the ravished vision. F. M. TURNER.

Oxford, N. Y., 1863.

Parting and forgetting, what faithful heart can do these? Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness, shall follow it whithersoever it sugar; letters containing remittances are the shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.



THE REPORT OF

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GRORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Volume XVI. [V-Zwinner] With a Supplement. [8vo.—pp. 850.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This great American work is now complete, the six teenth volume closing the alphabet and including a Supplement comprising omitted topics and such as have be come interesting or important since the earlier volumes were published. The closing volume is unusually interesting and well filled—a fitting conclusion of a most credit able and praiseworthy literary enterprise. In glancing over its pages we notice many valuable articles-such, for example, as Venezuela, Venice, Vermont, Virginia, Vision Wales, Warming and Ventilation, Washington (Territory and City,) Water, Weaving, Weights and Measures, Wine Wisconsin, Writing, Wood and Wool. Among the Bio graphical sketches we observe those of Washington VAN BUREN, WEBSTER, WELLINGTON, WESLEY, etc., in the regular work, and many Americans who have become prominent since the rebellion are noticed in the Supple ment. The volume is affluent in biographies of living characters, the Supplement alone comprising sketches of over fifty. Under the title of Chickahominy we find skerch of the battles before Richmond, with the geogra phy of the battle grounds; and the Generals who mos distinguished themselves on either side are duly noticed under their names.

Taken as a whole, the Cyclopædia is worthy of the high est commendation. It is no longer fragmentary, but full concise and complete-a treasure for any library or person who can afford a work which is a vast library in itself. We have often commended it in strong terms, and now that the work is finished—a monument of American scholarship and enterprise—can safely reiterate all we have said in its praise. E. DARROW & BROTHER are the Agents for ester and vicinity.

THE EMPIRE COLLECTION OF MUSIC for Public Worship, Choirs, Musical Conventions, Associations, and Elementary and advanced Singing Schools. To which is prefixed Jornson's System for Instructing Singing Classes, Iraning Choirs, and Musical Associations. By A. N. JOHNSON, Author of the Bay State Cullection, Melodia Sacra, Handel Collection, Keystone Collection, American Choir, Instructions in thorough Bass, Instructions in Harmony, &c. &c. Groton, N. Y.; F. H. Robinson. Rochester: Adams & Dabney. Chicago: H. M. Higgins.

WE gave recently a brief notice of the above work, but

after a more thorough examination, deem it worthy of still higher compliment. Though not a professor of mu sic, (and consequently not warranted in giving an opinion on all the nice points,) we feel justified in claiming for this book an elevated position in the catalogue of musical literature. We have never met with a "system" of instruction anywhere that came any nearer, if as near, our idea of perfection, as Mr. Johnson's, which he gives in his Empire Collection. The different Departments and Divisions of Music are so clearly explained to the learner and directions so explicitly detailed to the teacher, tha much of the fog must vanish if Mr. J.'s system is strictly adhered to. He believes in teaching music as a science not teaching it in the shape of a few tunes-as is so often the case with many who pretend to know a great deal more about the manner of giving instructions in music, than their success warrants people in believing. His ad vice to leaders in vocal music, to advanced singers, associclations, and singing-schools and classes, is well worthy of being taken and carried out. The Collection contains many superb Anthems and Choruses, with interludes in terspersed, and solos, duets, trios, and quartets for a l the varieties of the human voice. It also has a very fine Cantata for large choirs or assemblies of experienced singers Among the large number of tunes for church service, are quite a goodly number of old ones-such as the grand arents of the present generation praised GoD with in the plain country meeting-house, log school house or barnbefore the CREATOR was worshiped with church organs accompanied by a few opera singers a la Italian. Yankee Doodle, with variations, is very fine sometimes, and in som places; but, as near as we can judge from the book, Mr JOHNSON prefers a different style of music for the church -a kind of music that will lift the soul heavenward, instead of producing a disposition to compliment the sing-ers with a hearty encore. We recommend the book to the consideration of the public, believing it every way entitled to a fair trial. Sold by ADAMS & DABNEY.

A HAND-BOOK OF THE U.S. TAX LAW, (approved July 1, 1862,) with all the Amendments, to March 4, 1863: comprising the Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with copious Notes and Explanations. For the use of Tax payers of every class, and the officers of the revenue of all the States and Territories. Compiled from official sources by AMASA A RESPIELD, Counsellor at Law. New York: John S. Voorhies, 20 Nassau Street. Baker & Godwin, 1 Spruce Street.

HERE is a work that every tax-payer needs. The design of the compiler was to present each person subject to taxation with a convenient and reliable hand-book of the Internal Revenue Law, passed at the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and its amendments. The comiler, wherever thought necessary, has volunteered opin ions of his own as to the workings of this law, but these views have been expressed with caution, as he has chose rather to rely upon such regulations and decisions as have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The contents are arranged in the form of an Index or Digest, and those seeking information from its pages can readily turn to such subject as may be desired. We doubt not this volume will prove of value to all interested in the Law, whether pecuniarily or otherwise.

APRICAN HUNTING FROM NATAL TO THE ZAMBESI—including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, etc., from 1852 to 1860. By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN. With Illustrations by JAMES WOLF and J. B. Zwecker. [12mo.—pp. 397.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a capital book in both matter and manner—clev erly written, and printed and illustrated in the best style of the famous publishers whose imprint it bears. Though smaller than some works on Africa, it contains much interesting information in addition to what is implied by the title. The details of hunting excursions-including hairbreadth 'scapes, dangers and exposures, successes and defeats in pursuit of game-occupy most of the volume, and will be read with avidity by all fond of sporting narratives and break-neck adventures. To such, and those who wish to learn much of the interior of South Africa, we commend the work with the assurance that its perusal will afford both pleasure and instruction. Sold by STEELE & AVERY.

Books Received.

[Most of the works named below will be noticed in future numbers of the RURAL—as soon as we can give them proper examination.—ED.]

GRAPE CULTURE, WINSS AND WINE MAKING. With Notes upon Agriculture and Horticulture. By A. HARASZTHY, Commissioner to Report on the Improvement and Culture of the Vine in California. With Numerous Illus trations. [8vo.—pp. 420.] New York: Harper & Bro's.—1863. Rochester—Stell & Avery.

MADGE; or, Night and Morning. By H. G. B. [12mo-pp. 407.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester-Steele & Avery.

STUPIA'S LOVERS. A Novel. By Mrs. GASKELL, author of "Mary Barton," "North and South," "A Dark Night's Work," etc. [Svo.—pp. 176.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steele & Aveny.

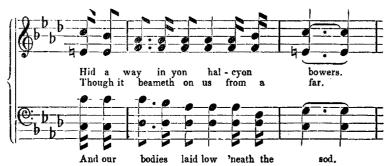
THE SCARLET FLOWER. A Novel. By PIERRE EGAN, Esq., author of "Imogene," "Lady Maude," "Flower of the Rock," etc. [Svo.—pp. 178.] New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

THERE'S A SOFT LIGHT THAT BEAMS.





Wisdom's pure light; and it © b b 'Twill be found there in heav'n when the silver cord's riv'n







Scientific, Aseful.

THE RED INDIANS OF AMERICA.

WE have often thought of the death of Mah-lotah pe, (the four bears,) who recovered from the disease, and sat in his wigwam, and saw his whole tribe and family die around him, then covered them with rushes, and went to the hill determined to starve himself to-death, remained there six days, crept back to the gloom of his wigwam, laid down by the side of his dead, and died after nine days' abstinence from food. The red man regards the white as an essential and undoubted liar; probably, we may hope, not I will listen to white men. I am glad I heard of

only because he has tested the veracity of his white brother and found it wanting, but because almost everything communicated must be opposed to his wall of fixed ideas. But he posesses an instinctive grace and grandeur of soul. What a pretty story is that which Catlin tells of the Pawnee who rescued the poor girl of some hostile tribe from the stake, to whom some ladies of New York sent the medal with the letter: - "Brother, accept this token of our esteem; always wear it for our sakes, and when you have the power to save a poor woman, think of this and us, and fly to her relief!" and the answer, so thoroughly red Indian:-"Sisters, this will give me care more than ever I had, and

the good act I have done. I did it in ignorance; now I know what I have done. I did it in ignorance, and did not know I did good, but by giving me this medal I know it!" How great is that instinctive grandeur of soul which does good and yet does not know it! We quite agree with Dr. Wilson that the red man is one of our greatest ethnological mysteries. Did he come from Europe? Has he, too, Norse blood in his veins?— Electic Review.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE MILE.

By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Saskatch-a-wan River from the west. The Saskatch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, seven hundred miles west of Lake Winnepeg, and only one hundred and fifty miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

Probably in the world there cannot be found a spot across which the digging so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And, what is also equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low and level, that it is said the water flows in times of freshets from one to the other. - Washington Chronicle.

BIRD'S SENSE OF DANGER.

THE power of judging of actual danger, and free and easy boldness which results from it, are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a most correct notion of a gun's range, and, while scrupulously careful to keep beyond it, confine their care to this caution, though the most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing which they do not choose to do. And they sometimes appear to make even an ostentatious use of their power, fairly putting their wit and cleverness in antagonism to that of man, for the benefit of their fellows. I lately read an acount, by a naturalist in Brazil, of an expedition he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoon-bills, ibises, and other of the magnificent grallatorial birds, which were most abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sand-piper that preceded him, continually uttering his telltale cry, which aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel of others, effectually preventing the approach of the fowler to the game, and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun .- Gosse's Romance of Natural History.

MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

THE atmosphere always contains water. Most people think its presence a misfortune. They say the atmosphere of California is very healthy, because it is so dry. This is an error. The air of California has a great deal more moisture than that of New England, and that is the principal reason for its superior healthfulness. In New England the dry air sucks the moisture out of a man's air passages, and he has the consumption. If he could breathe the moist atmosphere of the Pacific coast he might recover. In their influence on consumptives, I do not mean to say that the only difference between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is found in the amount of atmospheric moisture. But I do say that this is one of the most essential sanitary differences. A man who cate! How sweet; and, by the way, Tom, did n New England is eve er suffering with a dry and cracked skin, has in California a moist and healthy skin. What is true of the skin is true of the lining of the lungs, with which the same air is in constant contact-the dry air sucks out the moisture and produces disease. All other things being equal, the moister the air the healthier it is. Of course, this law ceases to hold whenever the moisture becomes sensible, and the clothing is thereby saturated. - Journal of a Traveler.

Reading for the Young

CHARLES RIVERS AND HIS THOUGHTS.

NUMBER FIVE

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

"THERE is a picture for you, CHARLEY," exclaimed Tow DE FOE, as he ashered CHARLES RIVERS into his garden through the garden gate, which, by the way, was made after a rustic pat tern by Tom himself,-made of small, round sticks of alder, and the more knotty limbs of a hickory tree so arranged as to give the idea that it grew so. And the hinges were wood; and the hooks on which the gate rested were nothing but limbs, of the right shape, cut from an oak tree by Tom himself. Over the gate Tom had reared an arch for vines of Woodbine and the Morning Glory, which covered it. Even the gateway was attractive. Charles was delighted with its effect. "Why, Tom," said he, 'such a gate ought to open into a paradise, if one can exist upon the earth.

And then Tox responded, "There is a picture

for you, CHARLEY."

"It is beautiful, delightful, indeed. Why, Tom, you ought to be able to think a great deal, and a misty ones. Gain one clear, distinct truth, and great many good and beautiful thoughts, with so it becomes a centre of light.

many pleasant things about you. Every one of these flowers ought to beget something correspondingly beautiful in the mind of one who is so constantly with them."

"Do they make you think better, CHARLEY? Here, let this help you—this Queen of Flowers. It is my favorite."

"Well it may be, Tom; it is the fairest and sweetest of flowers. Did you ever look at one of its leaves, or a section of one, through a microscope?"

"No; nor do I desire to do so; give me a garden of roses. That bush, or rather tree, yonder; for I have trained it like a tree, with its bursting buds and blossoms in full bloom, for instance; there is something to worship-something to think of, I reckon, CHARLEY; and one does not need the microscope to help him, either,—I do not, at any rate."

"No, no, Tom; but it helps, wonderfully, in giving us an idea of the delicacy of the leaf, the wonderful touches of Nature's paint-brush, and its marvelous construction. But, talking of trees, I remember reading " ----

"O, fudge! Now CHARLEY, can't we get along without books once? I despise them - the whole of them!"

"Despise them! Why don't you read books that tell you all about flowers? - especially such as give you their names and history? I should think you would enjoy them all the more for knowing about their origin and nature."

"I don't know but I should, but I haven't any patience to study,— I do not find any too much time to cultivate flowers, let alone studying books about them. I love flowers, CHARLEY, but I do not like books. But forgive me; I am curious to know what you were going to say about them,-I will try and not be so rude again."

"O, I am not offended, Tom. But I remember reading what some one saw in one of the gardens in Persia, which, you know, is called a Land of Roses."

"No, I did not know it. Why? because they are so abundant there?"

"Abundant!—yes, and they grow to the greatest perfection there. Why, they have a festival there, annually, called the Feast of Roses, which continues during the whole blooming season. It is said by some writer, that their gardens and courts are crowded with rose plants, their rooms ornamented with vases filled with boquets of roses, and every path is strewed with roses in full bloom."

"They must have good soil in Persia, if such roses can be grown there."

"They have, without doubt; for a good rose cannot be grown on poor soil, can it, Tom?" "No, indeed; but what about those trees you

had read about?" "O, I remember reading somewhere what an English gentleman, who visited Persia, said he

saw there in one of the palace gardens." "What did he say?"

"Here, hold on! I believe I have got it somewhere in my note-book. Ah! here it is. He says:— 'I was struck with the appearance of two rose trees full fourteen feet high, laden with thousands of flowers, in every degree of expansion, of a bloom and delicacy of fragrance that imbued the whole atmosphere with exquisite perfume.' It strikes me, Tom, that rose trees fourteen feet high, covered with thousands of flowers, would be something worth looking at. At any rate, I thought the statement worth remember-

ing."
"Yes, sir! Why, I did not suppose the rose had any such history-did not know that it grew like that."

"But, Tom, I cannot understand why you do not search after these things — seek to know more of flowers, their origin, history and habits in other countries. The more we know of a plant the greater the interest with which we look upon it wherever we find it. Why, I have scarcely opened the first leaf of the history of the rose, to you. See that white rose! How deliyou ever read anything about how the ro its color?

"How it got its color? why no; I did not suppose it was necessary to read to find that out - I supposed it was natural."

"So it is, Tom, said CHARLES, laughing, "but there are some pretty theories about it which poets indulge in; for you know the rose is a favorite flower with poets."

"I know! No, hang it all - I believe I don't know anything. Here, you flattered me the other day that I could teach you in a garden, and I had the vanity to suppose that I could; but I've been the learner and you the teacher all the morning."

"Never mind, Tom, you are to teach me the practice yet, if you do not know so much about the history and theory."

"Well, I am not so sure about that; but what about the origin of the different colored roses?"

"O, it is only a poetical fancy, of course; but such associations help to perpetuate the interest we feel in flowers. But, Tom, I was to stay only an hour this morning. Father is going away, and I must be at home. But if you will bring over a boquet, made of the different roses you have, we will talk about them any time you choose."

"I am sorry you must go; but I will be over there with a boquet, you may be sure. You, have startled my ideas about flowers not a little. I am going to know something about them, sir."

"Hope you will; well, good morning. "Good morning."

IT is more shameful to distrust our friends than

to be deceived by them. In great things a man appears as he chooses;

in little things he appears as he is. ONE clear and distinct idea is worth a world of



Kural New-Yorker.

HE WE DYNAME

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



LEAVES fall, but lo, the young buds peep ! 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, God forget us when we forget To keep the old flag flying yet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 18, 1863

Department of the South.

For some time a brigade of Federal troops has occupied Little Washington, N. C. On the 5th inst. a large body of rebels, under Gen. Hill, appeared before the town and demanded its surrender. Gen. Foster declined. Gen. Hill then demanded the removal of the women and children previous to shelling the town. This, also, Gen. Foster refused. The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th inst. says:-" Our troops had captured the batteries at Hills, situated on the banks of Tar river, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field and a fair fight with the Yankee shipping. Two gunboats, followed by several large transports, loaded with troops from Newbern, to re-enforce Washington, attempted to run our blockade at Hill's Point, on Friday, when they were fired upon by our batteries, and so badly damaged as to be forced to put back. They could not pass our guns, and at last accounts the enemy were landing troops below our works at Hill's Point. In the attempt to go by the steamer Louisiana was sunk by our guns. There are about 2,000 negroes in Little Washington, whom the enemy tried to get out, but failed."

The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 10th, learns from a passenger just arrived in the steamer Emelie, the following facts in reference to Gen Foster's position at Little Washington:

One vessel had reached Gen. Foster since the rebels had surrounded his camp. Two of our gunboats, the Hunchback and the Smithfield, had for some days been stationed just below a rebel battery, and had kept the rebels busy in replying to their shots. As the Emelie left Newbern, two Union gunboats had arrived, and were about starting up to the relief of Gen. Foster. Land re-enforcements are also on their way to relieve Gen. Foster, but none had reached Little Wash ington at last advices. It was the opinion of our informant that Gen. Foster could hold out some seven or eight days from date of the sailing of the Emelie, as communication by means of small boats, had been made with him during the siege. The situation of Gen. Foster was, however, critical, and everything depended on succor reaching him quickly, as the rebel force was very heavy.

An officer who arrived at Fortress Monroe or the 11th, from the North Carolina coast, says that it is believed among our forces, the information coming from what was believed a reliable source that Gen. Longstreet some time ago made application to Jeff. Davis for 50,000 troops for the purpose of clearing Albemarle Sound, and he was informed that he could have 30,000 of the army ance of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina. It is convert into a serious breach. Beyond the sink further reported that one of the Hills is in command.

The S. R. Spaulding arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 12th, from Morehead City. No communication has been received at Newbern from Gen. Foster since Wednesday. Men, women and children are leaving Newbern. 7,000 troops, attempting to reach Little Washington from Newbern, were driven back 8 miles on Wednesday, with a loss of 50 men. The last accounts from Gen. Foster state that the rebels had sent him three flags of truce for him to surrender Little Washington. Foster's reply to the last was to send no more flags, if they did he would capture them, and if they wanted Little Washington they must come and take it.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

The gunboat Flambeau arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon, 11th inst., bringing the officers of the ironclad Keokuk, disabled in the engagement at Charleston and sunk next day. From the participants in the engagement we gather the following interesting particulars:

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the waters of the Edisto several days, and were occupied in gathering the vessels, issuing orders, and otherwise organizing for the great combat. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, 5th inst. The ironclad fleet crossed the bar and entered the harbor on Monday. The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in ahead to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main channel, the Keokuk found an easy entrance with 18 feet of water in the shallowest place-more than has ever before been found on Charleston Bar.

ironclads to enter the harbor. The order was to proceed in single file.

The Wehawken was the leading vessel, having in front of her a scow and Ericcson's torpedo exploder, or "Devil" as it has been called. The Ironsides was the fifth in line, and the Keokuk they had a short skirmish. Ten rebels killed, 17 was the last. In this order the bar was passed in safety, without detention.

The order given to the commanders of the vaup the harbor to within 1,000 yards of the forts. directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumter. In this order the fleet moved on gallantly toward Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the rebels withholding their fire until well up the harbor. The Ironsides stopped in front of Fort is a large quantity of cotton hidden away by the Moultrie, and then slipped her anchor, it being country people, until Government gets possesdangerous to take her further up as she drew over fifteen feet of water. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding, and ernment. The receipt entitling the holder to so all the other ironclads, except one or two, gathered about the Ironsides, supposing she had is not very highly prized by any one; but the grounded and needed their assistance. The Keokuk had kept along until she led the line, and had advanced to within 400 yards of Sumter, against whose granite walls she hurled her shot with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could command. The rebels immediately concentrated their fire

on the Keokuk, which assumed to lead in the attack. From Sumter, Moultrie, Beauregard, and from a fort erected on middle ground, the fire of 400 or 500 guns were concentrated upon the devoted vessel. Such a fire had never in the history of the world been equaled. It was met by the officers of the Keokuk with heroic fortitude. Her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were making their mark upon the walls of Sumter. It soon, however, became apparent that she had none of the impregnability of Ericcson's moniitors, and that as an ironclad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as if she had been a wooden vessel. The por holes were shattered and became jammed, and her guns practically unmanageable. During the thirty minutes she remained under fire 100 shots struck her. 90 of which were water-line shots such as would make her leak. In fact, she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters. her whole sides were battered and bruised and pierced. Perceiving the injuries she had received, the Admiral signaled her to retire out of range. This she did in safety. Meantime the monitor Nahant and Catskill had moved up to the support of the Keokuk, and engaged Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and other vessels with longer range were dividing the range with Moultrie and Sumter, and upon the latter fort a heavy fire was directed, and it is believed not without effect. The fight was kept up from 1 to 5 o'clock, when, in obedience to the Admiral's signal, the fleet returned slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until they had gone over the bar.

The Wehawken was assigned the important duty to examine, and, if possible, to fire the obstructions which the rebels have placed across between Sumter and Moultrie. Protected by the scow and "devil" in front of her, she pushed straight up to the obstructions, which were found to be a net-work of chains and cables, stretching across the harbor, which she found it was impossible to run without foundering her propeller. To this net work the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other explosives. Having completed the examination and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Wehawken retired and reported to Admiral Dupont, who ordered a cessation of the conflict.

The loss of life and damage inside of the fort is not known, but it is believed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie was also much hammered, and at least one gun was dismounted. It is believed that the damage caused to Fort Sumter by our fire was serious. So far as it showed externally, it consisted of two embrazures being knocked into one, and numerous indentations of the Rappahannock, but must obtain the bal- into the wall, which a few hours pounding would ing of the Keckuk, the damage to the ironclads is very slight, not more than it would take 24 hours to repair. They all came out of the contest in fighting trim. The Ironsides was hit frequently, but beside having one port shutter injured, was unharmed.

The Keokuk sunk next morning about 1,000 yards from Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of which will probably die.

The affair might be summed up thus. We have entered Charleston harbor, engaged the rebel forts three hours, damaged Sumter severely, and had a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet.

Department of the Gulf.

Col. Dubley's brigade had made an expe dition to a point on the west side of the Mississippi, half way between Port Hudson and Point Coupee, and burned the rebel steamer Hope, with 600 barrels of molasses, and at Hermitage Landing destroyed 1,600 barrels of molasses. rebel machine shop, and granary containing 15,-000 bushels of corn, besides several buildings, including the Post-Office.

Our expedition to Panchatoula and Pass Manchac, was completely successful. The troops consisted of the 6th Michigan battalion, of the 165th N. Y., and a part of the 177th N. Y., and 24th Maine, with two pieces of artillery commanded by men from the 9th Connecticut. The gunboat Barataria and yacht Coraypheus accompanied them. Panchatoula was occupied after some skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, some 300 strong, and the railroad bridge two miles beyond was destroyed after the rebels had been driven from it by a detachment of the 6th Michihas ever before been found on Charleston Bar.
The bridge was 500 feet long. A large
The buoys were replaced without opposition.
The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the
morning of the 7th the order was given to the

are said to be so hedged in that escape is difficult. Three cotton laden schooners were cap-

tured near Panchatoula. Scouting parties sent out into Armite county met a small force of rebel cavalry, with whom wounded, and 5 captured. Our loss 4 wounded.

Gens. Weitzel's and Grover's forces are within supporting distance of each other. General rious vessels was to keep right on straight Emory's division had been sent to join them. It is believed that Gen. Emory will command a strong movement up the Atchafalqua.

Business at New Orleans is rather on the in-

It is said by the people from Dixie that there sion, when it will be exposed. Much of this cotton has been reported burned by the rebel Govmuch per pound out of the Confederate treasury hidden staple is considered as good as so much gold whenever the market is open. A schooner load or two finds its way occasionally to the city, much to the discomfiture of the blatent rebels of the city, who would rather see the Confederacy and all it contains destroyed than that it should come again under the stars and stripes. Of course, in their patriotic aspirations they very generally preserved themselves and their friends from the general destruction, being careful to keep in sight of our starry flag to prevent being drafted into the rebel army. But as soon as the cat succeeds in drawing the chestnut from the fire these watchful monkeys will be ready to come and share in the eating.

Texas advices, through rebel sources, say Mc-Gruder issued orders, granting all persons permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton supplies brought from foreign countries.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.-Gen. Mitchell, with 350 cavalry, vent out on the 6th inst., on the Lebanon pike to Green Hill, dashing into a rebel camp where there was a large number of conscripts. He took 15, and killed five, and captured all their arms, horses, equipments, &c. The rebels were composed of parts of Morgan's and McCulloch's band. Among the prisoners are Capt. Bradley, of the 18th rebel regiment, and a Lieutenant of Morgan's cavalry. A still-house, containing 100 casks of liquor, was destroyed. The place had been used as a conscription rendezvous. One man was wounded on our side. Gen. Mitchell's command made a march of 55 miles in 12 hours.

Missouri.— The following has been received at headquarters of the army:

Sr. Louis, April 7. St. Louis, April 7.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck:—General Blunt telegraphs from Leavenworth as follows:
Major Ranson, of the 6th Kansas, informs me that he has destroyed Hick's band of guerrillas in Jackson Co., Missouri, killing 17, and hanging two engaged in the robbery of the Sam Gaity. He also recovered some of the contrabands, and captured 21 of the bushwhacker's horses and seven guerrilla camps.

S. R. Curtis. seven guerrilla camps. S. R. CURTIS.

TENNESSEE. - Dispatches from Murfreesboro give the following account of the fight near Snow

On the 2d inst., Gen. Stanley, with 200 cavalry and Col. Mathews' infantry brigade, started to capture Morgan's and Wharton's 8th regiment of infantry and cavalry, at Snow Hill. Beyond Auber they drove in the rebel pickets. The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry turned the rebel right, -'s cavalry brigade and while Mimby's and -Newell's battery moved up in front. The enemy

Their pickets were next encountered west of Liberty, and a considerable force of rebels were posted on the bluffs on the opposite side of Smith's Ford. They resisted and were driven back, and formed again on Dry Fork, from whence they were again driven.

The rebels then formed a third and stronger line on Snow Hill. The 2d and 4th Ohio cavalry were sent to the enemy's rear. They charged with saber in hand, and broke the enemy's lines, when the fight ended in the flight of the rebels. The rebel loss was from fifteen to twenty killed, a number wounded, and sixty prisoners. Gen. Stanley also captured 300 horses and mules, a quantity of bacon and wheat, and destroyed considerable forage.

Our loss was one private of the 7th Penn. cavalry killed, and two slightly wounded. General Stanley returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners at the latter point. Murfreesboro, April 6.

MURFREESBORO, April 6.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, Washington: — General Stanley has returned from his scout, bringing in some 40 or 50 prisoners and 300 serviceable horses and mules. He drove Morgan's cavalry from the Peninsula, whipping them from their stronghold—Snow's Hill, north of Smithville,— and but for their precipitate retreat and the difficult nature of the country would have had a force in their rear and captured their artillery and animals. The enemy left quite a number dead, and fled toward McMinneville, losing many horses, saddles and guns.

A special to the Circinnet (Impropercial from

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial from Murfreesboro, says that Van Dorn attacked Granger on the 10th, with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 300. Our loss was about 100. Gen. Stanley's cavalry, led by him, followed in pursuit, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but being unsupported, were compelled to relinquish the battery, and all but twenty of the prisoners. The enemy was pursned until dark.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

MURFREESBORO, April 11.

infantry regiments in town, with the cavalry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmos-phery favored their property in the cavalry of the was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being enabled to observe them. Our siege guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect lives lives with the state of the st batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally strewing the ground with men and horses. I had halted Stanley four miles out on the Murfreesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over to Haight's Mills, vigorously attacking Foster's division, capturing six pieces of artillery, and some 200 prisoners, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed and wounded is less than 100, while the enemy's cannot be less than three times that number.

They were repulsed on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Capt. McIntyre, of the 4th regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty of the latter.

G. Granger, Maj.-Gen.
W. S. Rosecrans, Maj.-Gen.

than three times that number

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Murfreesboro on the 12th, says Colonel Wilder has returned from his expedition via Lebanon and Goodrich. He captured 29 rebels. destroyed 5,000 bushels of wheat, as much corn. and a large quantity of bacon. Col. Wilder also brought in 360 negroes. Several rebels in Confederate uniforms were shot during the past week. This expedition recently captured 700 horses and mules, 200 prisoners, 200 negroes, and

has destroyed much rebel forage and subsistence.

MISSISSIPPL - A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, from Helena, Ark., April 9th, says the entire Tallahatchie fleet, consisting of transports under Ross and Quinby, and numerous gunboats, arrived last night. The expedition, which had been absent about forty-three days, left Fort Greenwood Sunday. As soon as the bustle was observed by the enemy, they opened a brisk fire upon the woods where the batteries had been planted, which continued till the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage the boats were frequently fired on by the rebels. A number of soldiers were wounded, and 25 or 30 killed. The divisions under Quinby and Hovey were ordered to Vicksburg.

The first reconnoissance at Haines' Bluff was made by Admiral Porter. The object was one of reconnoissance only. They proceeded within range of the rebel batteries and fired several shots at them, but the shots were not returned.

There is nothing new from Vicksburg. The health of our army was improving rapidly. The weather is very fine. General Grant has removed his headquarters to Milliken's Bend. A flag of truce went to Vicksburg on the 4th inst., accompanied by Gen. Grant in person. His mission is a secret one.

Rebel advices from Fort Pemberton to the 5th inst., say the Federal troops commenced retiring on the night of the 4th, and are rapidly retreating. We shelled their camps and transports and disabled one of their boats.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

IT is understood that dispatches just prepared by Secretary Seward to Minister Adams in London, take decided grounds against the fitting out in English ports of piratical vessels to prey upon our commerce. The English Government is in formed that its course in not endeavoring to prevent their fitting out, is regarded as unfriendly to this Government, and a solemn protest is entered against a continuance of its policy in this respect.

The Indian Bureau has entered into a treaty of friendship with the representatives of the Kansas and Apache Indians, by which they are to receive, annually, \$25,000 worth of agricultural implements, and agree to locate themselves remote from the line of emigrant travel. The delegation of Utes now in Washington, express a friendly disposition, and doubtless a treaty will be made with that tribe next summer.

The Post-Office Department has issued an order to Post-Masters, directing them, from and after the first of May, to collect in specie, or its equivalent, all postage due on all unpaid letters from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain, France, Ireland, Prussia, Bremen or Belgium. The order at present applies only to these mails. Under existing postal arrangements postage collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to the foreign governments in specie, or its equivalent, and hence this order by the authorization of Congress.

The President has issued the following proclamation amending that of Aug. 16, 1861:

Whereas, Experience has shown that the exceptions made in and by the proclamation of Aug. 16, 1861, embarrass the due enforcement of the act of July 13th, 1861, and the proper regulation of the commercial intercourse authorized by said act with the loyal citizens of said States, now therefore I Abraham Lincoln Precident of the therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby revoke the said excep-tions, and declare that the inhabitants of the States of South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, called West Virginia, and excepting also the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, and a state of incurrenting against Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse not licensed and conducted as provided in said acts, between said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobeen suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, to-bacco and other products coming from the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without license and permission of the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States. same, be forfeited to the United States.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ALL travel between Louisville and Nashville has been prohibited. Only those who reside in Nashville, or along the line of the railroad, are

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Premium Railway Horse-Power—R & M Harder.
All About Flax Culture—D D T Moore.
Pure Sheep Wash Tobacco—Jas F Levin.
Assignee's Sale of Patent Rights.
Smooth Cane Blackberry—H H Doolittle.
Seneca Co. Nurseries—E Taylor.
Choice Pear and Apple Trees—T G Yeomans.
Tobacco Seed—Julius Rising.
Flax Seed—E W Blatchford.
Agents Wanted—E G Storke.
Tobacco for Sale—S Henderson.
Cranberry Plants—Geo A Bates.

Special Notices. The best Magazine—Ticknor & Fields. Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches. Use Caution—D B De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Ship building in Maine promises to be brisk this

- The prospects of a large fruit yield in Ohio are said

- Four-fifths of the adult population of California are men without wives.

- There are 183,856 white men in California, and only 48.149 white women

 A man in Manchester, N. H., offers to insure persons from the draft for \$200. . - The only States in the Union which have no banks

are California and Oregon. - Four out of every five white men are bachelors in

California, and from necessity. - Hon. Ezra Cornell has given \$50,000 to the village of

Ithaca, to found a public library. - The Government receipts from taxes, &c., reached

two millions on Wednesday week. - Diphtheria is said to be carrying off many victims in

the central portion of Lower Canada.

- William A. Buckingham, Rep., has been elected Governor of Connecticut for the sixth time. Lafayette's daughter died in Turin a short time since.

She was the Countess de la Tour Maubourg.

- The latest story about the rebel capital is that it is to be removed from Richmond to Chattanooga.

- Accounts from the West generally concur in representing the growing wheat in fine condition.

- There are in the present California Lagislature 118 members, 36 of whom were born in New England.

- There are, it is said, 50,000 barrels of crude oil up the Alleghany, Pa., awaiting the first rise to come down. - News from the Gulf states that yellow fever is assum-

ing a malignant form in the extreme Southern States. - The Lexington (Ky.) Observer announces that John

Crittenden is a candidate for re-election to Congress.

- In Richmond, according to the papers of that city, the price of a bushel of corn is \$7.50; of a barrel of flour.

- Ex-Assistant Secretary of War, Wolcott, died on Monday week. He was formerly Attorney General of Ohio.

- John Marshall, a survivor of the first battle of Yorktown, died in Warren, N. Y., on the 20th March, aged 98 years. - Asparagus, tomatoes, green peas and new potatoes

were in the San Francisco markets as early as the 10th of March. — A Turin letter of March 16th, in the London Times,

announces that the career of Pope Pius is fast drawing to a close.

- Mr. Milton M. Powers, editor of the Columbus, (O.,) Gazeette, died after a brief illness, on the 2d inst., aged 36 years. - With the exception of 100 in hospitals, the last of the

rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, have left for - Of the 29,139 men of whom this State is deficient in nswering the call for troops, 18,523 are due from New

York city. - The next New Hampshire Legislature will have twelve members named Smith, seven Republicans and five

- During the ten days prior to April 1, over 38,000,000 of money was issued by the treasury for the payment of

- Major General Birney has ordered one thousand rosses of honor to be presented to the bravest soldiers of his command.

- During the month of March 5,300,000 pennies were coined at the Philadelphia Mint! By whom have they all been absorbed?

- In New York Monday week "the weather was delightfully mild and spring-like. Fires and overcoats were A letter from Quebec to the Montreal Herald in rela

tion to Canadian finances, says the deficiency this year will be nearly \$3,000,000. - John Bright, the eminent friend of liberty and of the American cause in England, proposes to visit this counter

as soon as peace is restored - The amount of internal revenue in Rhode Island will be two millions of dollars per annum. This is pretty well

for the smallest State in the Union. - The total wheat trade of Milwaukee in 1862 comprised 17.440.926 bushels, while that of Chicago was but 15,834,-018 bushels—nearly 2,000,000 bushels less.

- The immigration from Europe promises to be unusually great this spring. The low price of labor abroad, and the high price of it here, is the cause.

- A bill passed the Missouri Senate providing for calling a new State Convention to take into consideration the gradual emancipation of Slavery in Missouri.

- The President informed the delegation of Quakers, who waited on him, that he has no discretion in the matter of exemptions under the Conscription Act. - The number of applications for widows' and invalid

pensions is enormous. Since the war began 17,000 of the former and 11,000 of the latter have been received. - In five towns in Western Va., in which 1557 votes

were cast in favor of the new emancipation clause in the Constitution, only five were thrown in opposition. — John Trimmer, of Nashville, has made his slaves thirteen in number - a present of their freedom. Some

other slave owners have also liberated their slaves. - Within sight of the city of St. Louis there are in process of construction not less than six of the most complete, powerful and largest iron Monitors ever built.

- The Nicholas I, captured by the Victoria, was built by Mr. Wm. H. Webb for the Russian Government, and captured by the allied fleet during the Crimean war.

- A number of Boston soldiers have established a Sunday School at Newbern, N. C., making Major Russell Sturgis, of the 45th Mass. regiment, the Superintendent.

– The St. Louis Republican says the mercantile houses of that city are making preparations for a heavier spring trade than before since the commencement of the war

- Count Achille de Veccny is in Maine as agent of the King of Italy, to procure moose and other animals peculiar to this country for the Zoological Gardens at Turin.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Special Notices.

THE BEST MAGAZINE EVER published in America, to judge from the concurren testimony of the best American and English journals, is

Atlantic Monthly

It numbers among its contributors

THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA. Subscription price \$3 a year, postage paid by the Publish ers. A circular containing critical opinions sent on ap plication. A Specimen Number sent gratis.

TICKNOR & FIELDS. No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.

THIS painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusua exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion re-

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, a ROCHESTER, April 14, 1863.

FLOUR is without material change in rates. GRAIN—The supply of Wheat from the country has been larger, and the prices have fallen off considerably. Corn has met with a decline equal to 6 cents per bushel. Rye is selling at lower rates —the ruling prices being 75@80 cents

BUTTER is more plenty and lower, Eggs ditto HAY is scarce, and choice is readily disposed of at \$19,00

Rachester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 12@13a Honey, box 12@14a Candles, box 1. 2@13/2
Flour, win. wheat,\$7,00@8,25	Honey, box 12@14
Monr. spring do 6,50(4)7,00	Candles, box
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra356@144
Meal, Indian 1,75@1,75	Candles, extra
Wheat, Genesee 1,35@1,40	Apples, bushel, 25@30c
Best white Canada 1,45@1,50	Do. dried 19 15. 4 @ 4%
Corn. old 65@68c	Peaches, do 14@15c
Corn. new 65@68c	Cherries, do 14(a)16c
Bye, 60 ths \$2 bush 75c@80	Plums, do 9 (2)10c
Oats, by weight 60@65c	Potatoes, do . 40@50c
Review 1.20(@1.35	Hides and Skins.
Barley 1,20@1,35 Buckwheat 55@60c	Slaughter 7 @ 7%
Beans 1,50@2,50	Calf 11 6 136
Mests.	Calf
Pork old mess 15.50(216.00	Lamb Pelts 25@2.00
Pork, new mess 16,00@16,50	Seeds.
Pork, clear17,00@17,50	Clover, medium 4.50(a)5,00
Dragged horn cut 7 25(2) 7 75	Do. large 5,50@ 6,00
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,25@ 7,75 Beef, cwt 5,00@ 7,00	Timothy 2,90@2,50
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	Sundries.
Mutton carcass 6 (270	
	Wood, hard 5,00@6,90
	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Shoulders 61 @8 c	Coal, Scranton. 6,75@7,75
Chickens 10 @12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@7,50
Turkeys 10 @12c	Coal, Shamokin. 6,75@7,50
Geese	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl 1,75@2,90
Butter, roll 22 @23c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00 Hay, tun 10,00@19,00
Butter, firkin 20 @20c	Hay, tun10,00@19,00
Cheese 12 @15c	Wool, ∰ ib
Lard, tried 11 @11%c	Whitensh, % bbl 4,75@5,25
Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c	Codhsh, quintal. 6,25(at6,50)
Tallow, tried 10@10%c	Trout, half bbl 4,50@5,00
•	

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 13.—FLOUR—Market less active but without material change in prices, with only a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6,1566.50 for superfine State; \$6,7666.90 for oxers State; \$5,1566.50 for superfine Western; \$7,5667.20 for common omedium extra Western; \$7,5067.30 for incument of medium extra Western; \$7,5067.30 for inche brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$7,5668.35 for trade brands do,—the market closing dull. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$7,1567.55. Canadian flour steady and without any material change; sales at \$6,806.95 for common, and \$7,0068.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at \$4,006.25 for inferior to choice Corn metally and at \$4,006.25 for inferior to choice Corn metally and at \$4,006.55 for white State.

Grain—Wheat market dull and heavy, and entirely nom-

tor Brandywine, and \$4,05 for white State.

Grain—Wheat market dull and heavy, and entirely nominal. Rye quiet at \$1,060,108. Barley rules quiet and nominal at \$1,500,155. Barley malt rules dull and nominally unchanged at \$1,68. Peas are dull and nominal at \$1,500, 1,55. Barley malt rules dull and nominal very moderate business doing; sales at \$28,000 for prime sound shipping mixed Western; \$1,000 for prime sound shipping mixed Western; \$1,000 to the rule of \$1,000 for common to fair new yellow Southern, and \$9,00 for new yellow Jersey. Oats are in fair request with sales at \$4,000 for common to prime Jersey, and \$6,000 for common to prime Jersey and

BRANS—We quote:—Mediums, choice \$2,90@3,15; Mediums, fair \$2,76@2,90; Pea, choice \$2,90@2,25; Marrowfat, choice, \$3,00@2,25; Marrowfat, fair, \$2,76@2,95; Kidneys, choice, \$2,95@3,05.

choice, \$3,0%@3,05; Marrowfat, fair, \$2,76@2,95; Kidneys, choice, \$2,95@3,00.

Provisions—Pork market rules dull and lower; sales at \$13,50@1,62½ for mees; \$15,50@1,52½ for new prime mees, and \$11,013,00 for prime. Beef is dull; sales at \$4,50@ 5,50 for country prime; \$5@8,00 for country mees; \$11,50@ 12,75 for re-packed mess, and \$12,014 for extra mees. Prime mess beef is dull; sales at \$22,00. Beef hams quiet and prices may be quoted steady; sales at \$14,50@ 16,50 for choice Western. Cut meets steady; sales at \$1,50@ 16,50 for choice Western. Cut meets steady; sales at \$1,50@ 16,50 for choice Western. Cut meets steady; sales at \$1,50@ 16,50 for wholders, and 65,40cts for hams. Bacon sides steady; sales at \$6,00 for Western short ribbed middles; \$6 for city do; \$2,6 for Western short clear middles; \$2,6 for Western sh . Butter selling at 16@ Cheese quiet at 12@14

State. Cheese quiet at 12@14c.

ASRES—Steady; sales at \$3,00@3,25 for Pots and \$9,00 for Pearls.

Hops—Market is quiet and dull, with small sales at 19 (\$25c for ordinary to prime.

SERDS—Clover seed is in fair supply, and the market is hardly so firm; the demand is moderate; sales of 230 bags at 94@10c. Timothy Seed is in fair request at \$2,25 @2,50 \$2 bushel. Rough Flax seed is scarce and firm at \$3,25@3,50 \$2 bushel of 56 bs.

at 9%@16c. Timothy Seed is in fair request at \$2.25 @2.50. 20 ushel of 66 lbs.

BUFFALO, April 13 —Flour—The market for the week has ruled very quiet, there being but little interior and only moderate city consumptive demand. The sales being chiefly confined to small lots of the better grades of white wheat. Quotations range from \$6,78@7,00 for red winter; \$7,26@7,76 for white wheat double extras; \$6,00 for extra State, and \$6,25.26,50 for Canada, Illinois and Wisconsin, and for very choice spring extras in small lots \$6,75. Grain—Wheat rules very quiet, there being but little milling and only moderate speculative demand; sales Green Bay club at \$1,25; ordinary Canada club at \$1,18; white Canada at \$1,70, and one car load white Michigan at \$1,70, —Corn—The market very quiet, and prices tending downward in anticipation of receipts from the West; sales, car lots, at \$2%@56; and for larger lots at about \$60,922 and under. Oats firm but quiet; held at 700; buyers offer \$4@56. Barley—The market quiet and firm; quoted at \$1,45 for Ohio and Illinois; \$1,80,150 for State; and \$1,50,04,25 for Canada. Rye quiet and nominal at 90c for Chicago, and 95c for Milwaukee.

SEEDS—The market quiet and in only moderate demand Prices tending downward; sales for the week at \$2,00@2,25 for timothy, and \$4,50 for clover; and in wholesale lots at \$1,622@4,00.

PEAS—The market quiet; sales at 90@95c for good to choice Canada, and \$1,50 for Marrowfats for seed.

BRANS—Firm; sales at \$2,500,250 with a fair demand and moderate stock.

PROYSIGNS—The market quiet for most kinds, with but little interior and only moderate local demand for pork and beef. Smoked meats in good demand with free sales—Quoted at \$1,400@14,50 for light mess, and \$14,600,15,00 for heavy mess pork; \$3,00 for country packed beef. Beef hams at \$16,00 % bbl.; plain hams 9c; sugar cured hams 9½c; tallow 10c; smoked meats in good demand with free sales.—Quoted at \$1,400,05,00.

CHEESE—The market moderately active; sales at 14@14½ and for choice lots \$1,050.50.

CHEESE—The

of new increases.

TORONTO, April 8—FLOUR—Flour more active, and prices rather better. Superfine at \$3,90(20,90; Fancy, no transactions; Extra, \$4,25(4,35.

FALL WHEAT of which there has been a limited supply, sold freely at 836,935 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel.

SPRING WHEAT—Prices firmer, at 80(2055 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel; the latter price for prime samples.

RYR—Prices unchanged at 50(2060 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel.

BALLY—The prices remain without material change; inferior to good 85(200); good to prime 90(2022 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel.

BOATS selling at 38(2)(40 for moderate to good, and 40(2)(420 per bushel for good to extra.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is not quite so active; \$1,50(2)(2)(2) \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel for riferior, and \$20(2)(4) for good qualities. Clover seed unchanged at \$3,70, 3,94(2)(4)(0) \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel.

Prass continue firm and unchanged at \$6(2)56.—\$Clobe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—For Beeves, Mich Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth streat that Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robit, at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robit, son street; at Browning's, in Sixth street near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

me foffoms:
BEEF CATTLE.
First quality 30 and \$10,000 to 00
First quality \$12,00@13,00 Ordinary quality 10,50@11,00
Common quality
Common quality
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality\$45,09@50,00 Ordinary quality
Ordinary quality 40,00@45.00
Common quality
Inferior quality 25,03(a)28.00
VEAL CALVES.
First quality
Ordinary 5%@8 c
Common 5 @51/4e
Inferior 41/4/05 c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Extras
Prime quality 8,00@9,25
Ordinary 7,00@7,50
Common 6.25@7.00
Inferior. 6,00@6,25
7
BWINE.
Corn-fed
Corn-fed 5 @5\4c Do. Light and Medium 4 \4@5 c
Still Hogs434@5 c
CAMBRIDGE, April 8 - Whole pumber of Coasts of

CAMBRIDGE, April 8.— Whole number of Cattle a market 476; about 425 Beeves, and 51 Stores, consisting of working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three yea

MARKET BEEF—Prices, Extra \$5,50@9.00; first quality \$7,50@3.00; second do. \$6,78@7.00; third do. \$5,00@3.00; WORKING OXEN— \$P pair—\$35@170.

COWB AND CALVES—\$20, \$35@170.

COWB AND CALVES—\$20, \$35@170.

SHORES—Yearilings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three years old, \$22@24.

SHEEP AND LAMES—2500 at market; prices in lots, \$6,00@6, 50 each; surts, \$7,00@4.00.

HIDES—\$4,009. \$7 fb. Tallow—\$0.84 \$7 fb.

PRITS—\$3,00@4.00 each.

CALF SKINS—None. Veal Calves—\$8@10.

BRIGHTON, April 9—At market 830 Beeves; 90 Stores; 800 Sheep and Lambs, and 300 Swine.
Priors—Market Beef—Extra, \$9,00; 1st quality, \$8,50; 2d to, \$7,50; 8d do, \$5,50; 9d,600.
WORKING OXEN—None.
MILDE COWS—\$410,481; common \$19@20.
VEAL CALVES—\$7,60@8,00.
STORES—Yearlings, none: two years old \$22@23; three rears old \$30,724.

Veal Calves—\$7,60(28,00. Stores—Yearlings, none: two years old \$22(223; three years old \$22(223; three years old \$22(224; three years old \$22(224; three years old \$22(224; three years old \$22(223; three years old \$22(223;

Still fed, none.

ALBANY, April 13. — Beeves — Our market has been more active this week. The supply, however, is too heavy, and we have to note a decline on all grades equal to 10@25c \$\overline{2}\$ 100 ibs. Some think the decline is even more, but we think they predicate their opinion on their purchases West rather than on their sales here as compared with the prices paid in our market last week. The average quality is fair—about the same as last week. There is more than the average weight, but there are a large number of ox-Beeves among the droves.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, esti-

mating 16 to the car:					
Beeves		Last week.	Cor. week last year. 2,504		
Sheep	1,916	2,489 365	1,540		
Hogs	310	365	582		
PRICES:—The market was comparatively active up to the close at the following quotations:					
	Th	isweek. J	last week.		
Premium (per 100 fbs)	\$6,	50@6,90	\$6,50(a)7,00		
Extra	5	,40@6,10	5,50(0,6,10		
First quality	4	,60@5,00	4,70(@5,15		
Second quality	3	50@4,10	3,60(0,4,30		
Third quality	2	,80@3,00	3,00@3,25		
SHEEP-There is but	little dema	nd; prices d			

SHERF—There is but little demand; prices dropped 80% of head—the highest offer on the best bunch here being 8½ c 2 h. This is a bunch of good, fine-wooled, averaging about 106 hs.
HOGS—Receipts light, but in excess of demand, and prices declined ½%2 c 2 h. The prices offered range from 1½%5½ c 2 h.—Allas & Argus.

4%@5%c 4f fb.—Allas & Argus.

TOHONTO, April 8—BEFF—Since the Easter market the demand for first-class cattle has been much slacker, and prices consequently rather easier, so that we now quote first class at \$5 \(\text{Q}\) over; 2d class at \$4,000 \(\text{A}\) over; 3d class at \$3\(\text{Q}\) over 18 \(\text{Q}\) over 50 each. Lambs—\$2\(\text{Q}\) 2.50 each. OALVES sell at \$3\(\text{Q}\) beach; being a slight decline. CALFSKINS—\$1,50\(\text{Q}\) over 90 each; being a slight decline. CALFSKINS, in the rough, 8c \(\text{P}\) ib, and dressed 9c \(\text{P}\) ib. HIDES remain unchanged at \$4,50 \(\text{P}\) cwt.—\$Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

	Extra puneu	.comman
	Superfine do	.80 @85
	No. 1. do	65@70
	Superfine do	.53 @55
	Do common do	30(@40
	Do common do Peruvian washed Chilian Merino unwashed	40(0)50
	Chilian Marina unwached	40 743
	Do Moetige do	25(0)37
	Do Mestiza do Valparaiso do South American Merino unwashed.	27(0)28
	G. A. Languiga Marine unmached	B6(2)20
	South American merido unwashed	.00(0)06 00(0)04
	Do do Mestiza do Do do common washed	20,034
	Do do common washed	.20(0)30
	Do do Entre Rios washed Do do do do unwashed	.30(4)32
	Do do do unwashed	.21(@23
	Do do Cordova washed	.45@50
	Cone Good Hope unwashed	_45(a)47
	Kast India washed	.45@60
	East India washed African unwashed	26(2)38
	Do washed	-40(4)(0)
	Mexican unwashed	32(035
	Toras	
	Texas Smyrna unwashed	30(2)37
	Do washed	45/055
	Syrian unwashed.	28/2033
1	BOSTON, April 9 The following are the	anoratioi
nf	wool, for the week:	_
-	Sarony and Merino, fine	.20@950
	Do do full-blood	.87@90
	Do do half and three-fourths.	85(4)90
	wool, for the week: Saxony and Merino, fine Do do full-blood Do do half and three-fourths. Common Pulled, extra	80(2)85
	Palled Artra	90@92
	Do No. 1 Western mixed Smyrna washed	000000
	TVt mirrod	78(4)85
	Western mixed	450055
	Do unwashed	90/2000
	Do unwashed	90/3/49
	Syrian	400000
	CapeCrimea	.40(m)00
	Crimea	.19(0)35
	Ruanos Avres	ZULŒIOU
	Pernyian washed	_220(0)40
	Canada	.70(a)75
	A 110	4E/27K

Married

In West Brighton, on the 6th of April, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Dr. HALL, SYLVESTER MACKEY, Esq., of Whitby, C. W., and Miss SUSAN GRAHAM, of West Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Terry FIVE CENTS & LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

500.000 CRANBERRY PLANTS, for sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Mass.

TORACCO FOR SALE.—About 15,000 ibs. Leaf Tobacco, in good order, for sale by SOLOMON HENDERSON, Madison, N. Y. TOBACOO SEED—Postage paid, 15 cents per package
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CHOICE PEAR AND APPLE TREES.—Superior Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years; and Apple Trees 8 and 4 years, of the best market varieties, on very advantageous terms; and well packed for any part of the country. 693-2t Walworth Nurseries, Wayne Co., N. Y., April, 1863.

SENECA CO. NURSERIES, WATERLOO, N. Y.—
10,000 Plum stocks, Asparagus roots. A fine thrifty lot
of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, Downing's Mulberry Trees.

2,000 2 year old Delaware Grape Vines; 2,000 do Concord;
10,000 1 year old Delaware and other varieties.
Also, a good assortment of Trees generally. All of which
will be sold cheap.
Waterloo, N. Y., April 6th, 1863.
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MOOTH CANE BLACKBERRY.—A very fine-flavored, prolific, new and rare Blackberry.—Terms—Not over 50 plants to one address at 2 cents per plant. Slips of the root, with germ, one cent each, if sent by express,—2 cents each by mail, postage pre-paid by me.

ALSO, 20,000 very choice plants of my Improved Black RaspBERRY, (1 plant to every 25 square feet of good soil for corn
will yield, in 15 months, 2,000 quarts berries \$\frac{1}{2}\$ acre, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

1,000; \$\frac{1}{2}\$,02 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Thirted directions sent by
mail the day the plants are forwarded. Address, (always
with the cash,)

692

Oak's Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y.

EDWIN SCRANTOM.... ____Auctioneer. City Auction Rooms, 25 Buffalo Street. Assignee's Sale of Plows. Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Patent Rights, &c.

CATURDAY, APRIL 18—At 2 o'clock, P. M., at Pitts & Brayley's, (late A. Gordon's, at No. 68 South St. Paul street,) I shall sell for the Assignees of A. Gordon & Co., the following PATENT RIGHTS:

The right for the whole United States to Jas, Grant's Im-rovement in Horse Powers. The right for the whole United States to Peleg Banker's fachines for elevating, measuring, regulating and bagging The right for 21 Western Counties of this State to Wm. Hyde's Cultivator Plows.

Also, 40 or 50 straight draught Plows, and a lot of Cultivators and Feed Cutters.

Terms made known at the time and place of the

PURE SHEEP WASH TOBACCO:

THE manufacturers of this new and very important preparation, so long desired by all Wool Growers, now offer it for sale.

They confidently recommend its use to Flock Masters, as an effectual REMEDY FOR SHEEP TIOKS, and by dipping the animal two or three times a year, according to directions, Scab and other cutaneous diseases to which Sheep are liable, will be prevented.

This wash completely cleanses the skin, thereby promoting the growth of the wool, at the same time leaving no stain—a most desirable object to the Sheep Breeder.

By the use of this material, the farmer is relieved from the laborious and disagreeable preparation of the Wash in his own buildings; and it can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

need cost.
It effectually destroys Lice and other Vermin on all Anials and Plants.
Full directions for its use accompanying each package.
One pound of this extract will make sixteen gallons of

One pound of this care at the Wash.

Put up in cans of 1, 2, 5, and 10 ibs. each, at 75 cts \$\beta\$ ib.

Liberal discount to large purchasers.

Orders promptly sent by Express.

For sale by

Or,

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From the pen of a Western gentleman who is well posted and capable of imparting the information he possesses of

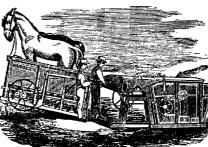
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runs easy, separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, cleans quite equal to the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain it for mill or market.

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JOHN W. BAILEY.

April 7, 1863.

Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y.

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Fine Plants now offered at \$3,00 per dozen, Cash to accompany orders, sent, pre-paid, by mail.

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No. 88 Wall Street, New York. PLAX SEED—From selected seed, and screened for sowing purposes, for sale in shipping order, at Chicago Lead and oil Works. Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1863.

CHICORY SEED—The great substitute for coffee.
Packets containing 1 oz. 15 cts.; packets containing 8 oz. 65 cts. Send, post-paid, to any address, with full directions for culture, upon receipt of the price.

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20.000 STANDARD PEAR TREES, of unsurpass-year old Apple Trees, and a general assortment of Nursery articles for sale by. O. B. MAXWELL & CO., Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y. March 30, 1863.

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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 Williams ville. It contains 265 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

GEORGE F. BAUER, Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y., March 28, 1863.



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THE GREAT HAVE FALLEN ONE BY ONE.

BY R. STOCKETT MATHEWS

No great men in a land of arts! No statesmen in the midst of law It cannot be; there must be hearts Which still hold History in awe! If recreant to their holy trust, And deaf to lofty calls of fame, Some voice would speak from saintly dust, And wake them to their country's shame

Our own-above all prize supreme, A freedom won by common blood! The patriot's fact—the poet's dream— The highest reach of human good ! A nation in the largest light, Whose codes of earth and heaven blend, To sanctify the ruler's might, And make the law the poor man's friend

She must own some one yet unheard. Whose will may bid the tempest "Cease," To speak some just, commanding word Fraught with the very balm of peace Some earnest mind, as fair, as broad, As ever shaped the ages past, Strong by communing oft with God, And in His mould of wisdom cast!

Some man, undwarfed by selfish life, Born from the travail of the times Alien to mean, belittleing strife, And pure from party's nameless crimes Whose heart recoils from small intrigue, Nor seeks applauses of the hour, Who'll dare bring right and truth in league, With all the enginery of power.

Is there not one, whose large eyes scan The perils of the madman's game, Who'll dare to work for future man And leave his recompense to Fame? Who'll stand a PATRIOT, brave and grand, Self-poised, the maker of his fate, And thunder through the reeling land, THE UNION IS THE ONLY STATE? [Baltimore American.

The Story-Teller

THE KING AND THE BANKER.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Peabody, the banker, to the writer of the following anecdote, "business of importance required my speedy presence at the Prussian capital. Our house had not long before been established, and as the Prussian Government wanted money, I thought it expedient to see their minister myself without delay. The journey was somewhat dangerous, as the state of Germany had become rather pre carious. The French had again been so polite as to pay us, unasked, a visit, and were not likely to look with a very kind eye on a banker who was hastening to the seat of government to lend money. However, I was young, undaunted, of a happy flow of spirits, and cared neither for Napoleon nor any of his adherents. and so I bid Anthony, who is my witness,"-the well-embroidered footman nodded complacently from behind the chair of his master,-"to make himself ready, to place some wine and a dozen pheasants in our chest, and to take his seat in the post-chaise. The pheasants were intended as a present for the Prussian finance minister. I felt highly delighted when I arrived at the frontiers of Saxony, but my joy was soon to give way to other sensations. I was always fond of a good dinner and a good glass of wine; things which are rarely to be met with in Saxony. It is a wretched country, and their wine is stuff compared to which our vinegar is nectar. I had traveled three days, and changed horses fifteen times. My bottling establishment was nearly out when I found myself on the borders of Prussia, a vast desert of sand, where nothing grows but the hungry pine and curly-headed children; yet still they might put better dinners before respectable travelers. It is really a shame; nothing but dry veal, potatoes and beer! You may judge, sir, of my situation, by the fact that I was obliged to attack the chest which contained the intended present for the Prussian minister, and to purloin one of the pheasants. I ordered Anthony to cook it; it was excellent, and so "higher" had so confounded me that I was was my last bottle of Rhenish. My appetite thunder-struck when the hats flew off in every being satisfied, I mounted my post-chaise again, and proceeded on my journey. Our wheels plowed through the waves of sand as deeply as a three-decker through the billows of the sea."

[Our banker had made the tour across the channel in the Calais packet, and he loved to speak of the sea.]

"My patience at length became exhausted, and being weary of looking at the sandy surface, I fell asleep. Shortly afterward a terrible shock awakened me. I endeavored to look round, but could not. I struggled to open my mouth; it filled with sand. My feet were fast in the carriage. I was near being killed. In short, the axletree of the chaise and one of the wheels were broken. Anthony had fared somewhat better than his master, and he relieved me from my disagreeable situation. Now, sir, you may believe me, this was no joke. There I was, fif-teen miles from Berlin, and two from the next village, with a portfolio containing several hundred thousand dollars in papers, and no conveyance. Presently I discovered a carriage traveling the same road. It approached. Two gentlemen occupied the seats. A footman was behind. My resolution was soon taken. I ordered Anthony to get my post-chaise repaired, and to follow me to the Brandenburg hotel as soon as possible. Thus resolved, I stepped toward the carriage, which had now come up to us.

"Gentlemen," said I, lifting my hat civilly, "will you be so good as to afford a traveler, whose chaise you see is broken, a seat in your carriage?"

"Certainly," said the youngest, "please to step

I did so. The first minutes were passed in surveying the strangers, with whom my happy, whom I had made so free!

or unhappy stars, I knew not which, had brought me in contact. I was in a military country, and I was soon convinced that my new companions were military men.

The complaisance of these strangers soon restored me to my former good humor; and thinking it my duty to meet their politeness by similar advances, I began to enter into something like conversation with them; they, however, were not the most talkative persons in the world. I spoke of the war which was raging between France and Austria, but I received only a nod. I went over the prospects of Prussia-no answer at all; the old gentleman was as dry as a chip, the young one as shy as a lark. I hate sullenness, especially in young men, and thinking that my subjects were perhaps disagreeable, I changed them to the state of the country. I was not very lavish of my praise, and censured the government for not repairing the roads. Both gentlemen were extremely attentive, but still more reserved. I had now tried every means to bring them into conversation. At last I spoke of my fare, and of the miserable dinners provided for travelers. They smiled.

"What do you think, sir," said I, addressing the young man, "I have dined upon?" A pheasant I knew he never would guess.

"I do not know, sir."

"Well, guess then," said I.

The young man looked significantly, and entering into my humor, returned:

"I do not know, indeed; perhaps a shoulder of mutton?"

My hand fell involuntarily on his knee. "Higher," said I.

"Well, then, perhaps you have dined on a goose?"

"Higher," replied I, placing my hand a second time on his knee.

"Then it was a chicken," said he.

"Higher," replied I, accompanying my word with a third slap. "You have not, surely, dined on turkey in so

poor a country?" "Higher, sir," returned I, striking him for the

fourth time on his knee.

"Well, then, it must have been a pheasant." "You have hit it, sir; a pheasant brought from Frankfort; and if you will do me the honor of being my guest at the Bradenburg hotel, you shall dine off pheasants, too."

Neither promised to come, but both smiled. After this dialogue we rode several miles without speaking a single word, when the young man,

in quite a friendly tone, said: "Now, sir, to ask you a question, whom do you think you ride with?"

This question was put in the usual brisk tone of a Prussian officer. I looked at the stranger a moment; he was about my age, but much taller. His dress was a plain surtout, and his head was covered with a woolen cap, strongly set in leather, with a narrow gold brim. He had a good deal of the military cast.

"Well," said I, "I think I have the pleasure of being in company with a military gentleman-s captain?" added I, askingly.

"Higher," said the young man, striking me in his turn on the knee.

The old gentleman now began to laugh. "A major, then, said I.

"Higher," repeated he, slapping me a second

He understands a joke, thought I. "So young, and already a Colonel?"

"Higher," said he, again, with a fourth slap. "He is getting impudent, thought I. I looked

confounded at his assurance.

"Then I have the honor to be in company with a General," said I, with a sarcastic incredu-

"Higher," he still replied, with another slap. "This, I thought, is the most impudent fellow I ever met with, and giving vent to my impa-

tience, said: "Then you are a Field Marshal?"

We were by this time before the Bradenburg gate. I was fully persuaded that I was treated as a dupe by my companions. The young man's direction. "Gewehr aus!" shouted the multitude, and officers and soldiers rushed from the guardhouse to their muskets; the drums were beating, the arms presenting; a number of carriages passed through the gate, and, in the confusion of the crowd, thronging from every side, I looked for the royal personage to whom all these honors were paid. Our carriage whirled fast toward the Bradenburg hotel.

"Where do you wish to alight?" said the

young gentleman. "At the Bradenburg hotel, if you please," was my answer.

"There it is," said be, "I leaned from the carriage, took my portfolio, and bowing, requested the pleasure of their seeing me at dinner.

"You shall see us," said the younger, and off they went.

The landlerd and waiters of the hotel rushed toward me as I entered the gate, bowing to the ground. The former addressed me by the title of Highness.

"My name," said I, "is Peabody, banker. Do you know the gentleman with whom I arrived?' "Gentleman!" repeated the landlord, significantly; "it was the King."

"A good joke," said I; "the young fellow was near telling me so himself."

"Beg your pardon, banker," said the landlord. "but please to use other terms when you speak of His Majesty."

"You are not in earnest?" said I. "But I am, though; it is the King."

The waiters, and fifty other persons who had assembled round me, pledged themselves for the truth of what the landlord had spoken.

There was no doubt it was the King with

I am, sir, a republican, and not afraid of any King in Christendom; yet the affair might have become a serious one. I had dropped expressions which were not suited to royal ears, and which I might have kept more wisely to myself. How would he take these things?-what might he think of me?-were thoughts which kept me awake for the greater part of the night.

The next morning I began the round of my visits. I found the finance minister exceedingly tough. When I returned home the landlord informed me that a royal page had been at the hotel summoning the banker Peabody to the

"Well, thought I, nothing can be worse than hanging, and throwing myself into a hackneycoach, I rolled toward the residence of the King. The appointed hour was five. I was conducted through guards into the royal apartments. When the last door opened, I beheld my young traveling companion seated on an ottoman. On his right side was a most beautiful lady; two boys and as many girls were playing in the

A King, thought I, who can enjoy domestic happiness, cannot be a tyrant, and I stepped resolutely forward.

"This, dear Louise," said His Majesty, "is the banker, who so agreeably entertained me

"Banker Peabody," said the lovely Queen, "we hope you will take a better opinion of our country home with you."

She stretched out her hand, and I was permit-

Nor was this all. I had to tell my whole adventure over. I, however, omitted the slapping on the knee. In short, I spent the most agreeable hour in my life. The following day I concluded my money business. The royal condcscension had rather too much captivated the otherwise cool banker. I entered somewhat deeply into Prussian money matters-so deeply, that His Royal Majesty, twelve months afterward, had well nigh ruined me. I do not know whether I would not have forgiven him for the sake of this hour. However, Frederic William has since honestly paid me both debt and

Wit and Kumor.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON WEDDINGS .- "It is a solemn thing is matrimony-a very solemn thing where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger and said, 'with my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afterward that it only meant one calico gown a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'plighting the trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

SPELLING KNOCKED ENDWISE .- The Providence Journal says that the following address on a box recently sent from that city, is genuine, except that the name of the person is changed for obvious reasons:

John McPherson, squire, Kumpinay C. cekund rejiment rode ilan privatears Washington

Kamp kloce tu the Wrappanok yeve ave nu York an ak wy kreak.

"WHAT would be the difference between 'Old Uncle Ned' and Louis Napoleon in the event of a French revolution?" "The first had no hair on the top of his crown, on the place where his hair ought to grow; and the other would have no crown on the top of his hair, on the place where

Two friends meeting, one remarked, "I have just met a man who told me I looked like you." Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down," replied the friend. "Don't trouble yourself," said he, "I did that myself imme-

What are the points of difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald head, and a gorilla? The prince is heir apparent, an orphan has ne'er a parent, a bald head has no hair apparent, a gorilla has a hairy parent.

MOUNTAINS never shake hands. Their roots may touch; they may keep together some way up; but at length they part company, and rise into individual, insulated peaks. So it is with great men. As mountains mostly run in chains and clusters, crossing the plain at wider or narrower intervals, in like manner there are epochs in history when great men appear in clusters also. At first, too, they grow up together, seeming to be animated by the same spirit, to have the same desires and antipathies, the same purposes and ends. But after a while the genius of each begins to know itself, and to follow its own bent; they separate and diverge more and more; and those who, when young, were working in concert, stand alone in their old age.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH .- A man who takes proper care of himself, and indulges in plenty of air, exercise, and, above all, recreation, ought to be in a high range of health and strength from twenty-four years to sixty-five.

THE more consciousness in our words and thoughts, and the less in our impulses and general actions, the better and more healthful the state of both head and heart.

Corner for the Young

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

I AM composed of 20 letters. My 11, 3, 8, 11, 3, 20, 16, 10 is the name of an Irish Gen-

eral in the federal army. My 8, 3, 6, 15, 11, 20, 5, 10, 13 is the name of a Germa

General in the federal army. My 7, 20, 15, 4, 3, 10, 1 is the name of an American Gen-

eral in the federal army. My 17, 8, 16, 10, 1 is the name of the captor of Fort Don

My 4, 3, 10, 12, 1, 3, 20 was termed a "cheese box" by the rebels. My 14, 19, 8, 12, 4, 16, 11 is a rebel invention that could

not demolish the "cheese box." My 4, 16, 10, 5, 13, 6, 9, 13 is a place evacuated by the reb My 17, 15, 3, 20, 17, 12, 5 is a State that seceded from the

Union, Jan., 1861. My 13, 5, 10, 1, 16, 8, 8, 6, 5 is an island on which a battle was fought.

My whole is the name of a distinguished Irish patriot and officer in the federal army. East Kendall, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

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

A MAN has a certain number of hogs, twice as many lambs as hogs, and three times as many sheep as lambs. Take 1/4 of the number of hogs, and 1/4 of the number of lambs for a multiplier, 1/4 of the number of lambs, and 1 6 of the number of sheep for a multiplicand, and the product will be 7128. Add the multiplier and multiplicand together, and the sum will be 174. How many are there of each ?

Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DECAPITATIONS.

BEHEAD the best paper in the United States and leave river in Europe.

Behead a workman and leave an heir. Behead a part of the human body and leave an adjective Behead a weapon and leave a written expression. Behead a small particle and leave a boy's nickname.

Behead that which is even so and leave something neces sary to woman's happiness. Ypsilanti, Mich., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. AN ANAGRAM.

ERHET si on nunsiehs hatt thah ton tis ashed, Orn washod tath eht nieshusn haht ont adem, Rethe si on dishcerhe mocroft fo eth trahe. Atth hodt ton won tis farlute petrocnutar.

Shut hoghurt a feetrep ancelabl cotnants wolf, Het rasph sexmerte fo yoj dan shote fo owe, Rou tewsetes bets sopere sutlers form frites, Dan dehta-hawt si ti tearf lal tub file. MRS. B. WOODWARD.

Kendallsville, Noble Co., Ind., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 690.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:-Every cloud has: silver lining. Answer to Biographical Enigma:-Ralph Waldo Emer

Answer to Mathematical Question:-Length 12 feet 6

inches, area 100.0625 square feet. Answer to Anagram:

All hail the day of freedom's birth, Its fame be echoed round the earth, Till every nation 'neath the sun Has learned the name of Washington

Advertisements.

EVERYHODY SHOULD HAVE A STENOIL PLATE L to MARK their CLOTHING! A plate, with your name cut in it, a brush and a buttle of indelible ink sent by mail, postage paid, for FIFTY Cents. 691-21.

Address N. E. BAKER, Lawrence, Mass.

DEAN PLANTER.—We are manufacturing the latest improved Bean Planter. Price, \$18.00. Combined Corn and Bean Planter \$18.00. We make and sell the well known Iron-Beam Curtis Plow. We are also agents for the Buckeye Grain Drill and Grass Seed Sower, for the counties of Monroe and Genesee, N. Y.

WHITESIDE, BARNETT & CO.

Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 31, 1863. 691-3t

BONE DUST MANURE.—The Subscriber is prepared to furnish a superior Arriolle of BONE DUST MANURE, of his manufacture. Prices 15 to \$19 per tun, according to fineness. Apply to, or address C. C. GOODALE, Or call at the Factory on North Clinton, near Norton Street. Rochester, N. Y., April, 1863. treet. Rochester, N. Y., April, 1863.

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