TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

**VOL. XIV** NO. 17.}

### ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 693.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed 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 eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the 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.

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## Agricultural.

ON GROWING BROOK OR SPECKLED TROUT, ARTIFICIALLY.

BY S. M. AINSWORTH, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your issue of Feb. 28th, Mrs. L. A. R., of La Fayette, Indiana, calls upon you for the best method of constructing fish ponds, the varieties of fish that may be introduced therein, and their general cultivation -for answer to which, you refer to Mr. PAGE, of Sennett, or to myself. I have experience in breeding the Salmo Fontinales, or Brook Trout, only-the most beautiful, delicious and sportive of the "finny tribe." What is there more inspiring to the angler than to behold a score of two pound trout laid side by side, before him? They are modeled by Nature in the most perfect form, speckled and colored in the brightest, most exquisite shades, even excelling the finest touches of art.

To give a minute description of the propaga tion of trout, in all its bearings-the requisite ponds with all their fixtures-would take more space in your paper than you would be willing to devote to Fish Culture—as you know, you editors - although you write long yarns yourselves-want short articles from your correspondents. Hence, I will endeavor to make this article as short as possible, intending some time to give you the results of a more extensive experience.

That I may be better understood, I will present the subject under different heads—beginning with the

BEST METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING PONDS.

To grow trout successfully, there must be three ponds, one above the other, in the same stream, if possible, as it saves much time in transferring the "small fry" from one pond to the other, as they increase in size. The object of these ponds is to keep the young trout out of the reach of the larger ones until they are of sufficient size to take care of themselves, which requires two years at least. Pound trout would soon exterminate a pondful of one year olds, if not well fed, and undoubtedly take more or less of them if well fed, so that they would soon run out if left together. The first, or upper pond, is to grow the "small fry" in the first year; the second one for the second year's growth. In the spring of the second year they will generally be large enough to care for themselves-say from seven to nine inches long, and from four to five ounces in weight, if well fed. They may now be turned into the lower, or large pond. The first pond may contain from one to eighty square rods, and be from one to three feet deep, according to amount of water, and number of trout one wishes to grow. The second pond from 300 to 400 square rods, and from two to eight feet deep. The third, or last pond from forty square rods to ten or more acres, and from eight to twenty feet deep. The water in the last pond must be deep if large trout would be grown. From 8,000 to 10,000 trout may be grown in the smallest pond, and from 300,000 upward to 2,000,000 in the largest pond.

The dams for these ponds should be built of stone or earth to be lasting. Earth is much the cheapest. Clay will hold all the water and make a permanent dam. If built of stone, the cheapest way is to build a double wall, laid in quick lime.

thickness in proportion to its height, say from four to ten feet. These dams can be built partly of stone and partly of earth, as may be desired. At the bottom of each of these dams there should be a flume from six inches to four feet square, according to volume of water, to draw off the water and fish when desired, from one pond to the other; also, to catch and assort the fish for use in the lower pond, and to clear the ponds of grass and filth when necessary—perhaps in from four to eight years. There must also be a flume for waste-water on top, with a wire screen to prevent the trout from running out, or they would soon leave the pond. To hold the young fry, the meshes in the screen must be but little larger than the head of a pin, as these young trout are very tiny when the egg is absorbed, not more than one to one and one-fourth inch long. The first dam must be tight to keep them. The dams will cost from \$50 to \$4,000, depending upon size and quality.

water through all time. This wall should be in

SPAWNING BEDS.

There must be a race leading into each of the two lower ponds from two to ten feet wide, and two to six rods long, with descent enough to produce a gentle, rippling current. The bottom must be covered two or three inches deep with well washed gravel, with a nice screen at each end, to be raised or closed at pleasure. These races should be so constructed that the top of the gravel at the lower end will be on a level with the water in the pond at its lowest stage; and the dams are constructed in such a manner that the water may be raised at will from 12 to 18 inches in the pond and lower end of race. The races are the spawning ground for the trout, in each of the ponds, and every trout will run up into them during the spawning season, to deposit their ova-at which time the eggs may be procured by artificial means, by dropping the screens and taking the fish in a scoop-net. During this season the race should be covered with boards, and all intruders kept away, as they are very shy at this time, although quite tame in the ponds. In like manner races may be built at the lower ends of the ponds by taking the water out along the side of the bank. The trout will find their way down as well as up.

WATER.

The most important thing to be looked to in trout-growing is the amount, purity and temperature of the water. The volume of water should be ample, entirely free from all sediment and all surface water, and at least 40 deg. Fah.-still better at 48 deg. — the temperature of the water in the far-famed Caledonia Springs, where the trout naturally increase and grow faster than in any other place known in the world. This stream, only one mile in length, is fished constantly from the first of April to the first of flax, cotton and sorghum, heretofore devoted to September, furnishing thousands of pounds, annually, without any apparent diminution, which can only be accounted for by taking into consideration the exceeding purity as well as the high temperature of the water,-the water in the coldest day of winter being 48 deg. in the spring, and 47 deg. in the spawning beds, and 42 deg. generally, in the creek. The small ponds can be supplied by a spring that will fill a two-inch pipe, and so on in proportion to volume, up to the largest named ponds, which should, at least, fill a forty-inch pipe. This will keep the water pure and clear in all the ponds, and the fish in a healthy and vigorous condition.

### HATCHING BOXES.

The only sure method of success in hatching the eggs, is to place them in troughs from eight to eighteen inches wide, according to volume of water, six inches deep, and from ten to fifty feet long, with a slight descent—enough to produce a gentle current, but not enough to move the spawn when placed in them. The bottom of these troughs are to be covered with two inches of fine gravel, and clean, coarse sand. These troughs are completed with a lid to cover tightly, and with screens at each end. They are now ready for the water. The water should be from one and a half to two inches deep over the gravel and eggs. The number of these boxes may be increased with the amount of water and number of eggs. The nearer the boxes are to the springs the better. The water from the spring should run directly into a box placed at right angles with the hatching boxes, to be used, say from three to fifteen feet long, twenty inches deep and wide, and drawn from this box through fine screens and spouts into the hatching boxes, graduating the amount of water required in each

water over the eggs. The boxes are now ready for the eggs.

SPAWNING SEASON.

In my pond, the trout commenced spawning on the 12th of November in 1860, on the 5th in 1861, and on the 3d in 1862, and finished each year from the 10th to the 15th of January. I am informed that in some other sections they commence the first half of October. The female trout seldom come into the race until the very day they begin spawning. As soon as they commence to deposit the ova they should be taken out and the spawn procured artificially.

HOW TO EXTRUDE THE EGGS.

Take out the trout in the race with a net, and place them in baskets, standing in the water, in some convenient place to handle them. Take a pan or pail with three or four inches of water in it from the spring, and place it near the baskets containing the trout. The eggs must be quickly extruded and the trout replaced in the water. This operation must not consume more than one minute if possible. All things being ready a female trout is taken out of the basket with one hand; with the other gently rub the abdomen from the gills downward, and the spawn will flow in a continuous stream into the vessel. Continue the rubbing until the spawn is wholly extruded, then quickly replace the trout in the race, or separate basket. One side of the egg has a small, white speck; here is where the impregnation takes place. This side of the egg being the lightest it always falls this side up ready to receive the milt. We now have in the pail from 400 to 8,000 spawn, according to the age and size of the female. Now take a male trout from the basket, and, in like manner, or by the thumb and finger on each side of the abdomen, which re quires rather more pressure, exude the milt. The milt falls upon the water and settles upon the eggs. I usually take from two to four males to impregnate from 2,000 to 8,000 spawn. In like manner I serve all the trout in the baskets. 1 then place the spawn and milt in shallow vessels and put the dishes in the spring water, where I allow them to remain in the milt from one to twenty-four hours. Probably one hour is sufficient to insure impregnation. I took from 300 to 10,000 spawn, daily, from the 3d of November to the 10th of January, making, in all, about 130,-000 spawn, attended with perfect success. [Concluded on page 137, this number.]

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

TOBACCO IN THE WEST, &c.

JUDGING by the demand for, and the sale of, tobacco seed, the area to be put in tobacco the present season, is going to exceed the expectations of all. Add to this the areas to be put in wheat and corn, and the increased attention being paid to wool-growing, and we have before us hopeful indications of progress in Western Agriculture-a promise of release from the thraldom of low prices and high freights. The enormous tax paid by the farmers of the West to transportation agents and currency mongers, has resulted, or is resulting, in a total "change of base," and we are going to turn our attention to growing a greater diversity of products.

The West will not long import sugars. Her sirups are fast becoming an important article of commerce; and with the aid of the Imphee and Sugar Beet, she will soon raise her own sugar. The magnitude which this sugar and sirup interest is attaining, is almost startling-pleasurably so. It is not difficult at all to secure pledges for from five hundred to one thousand acres of cane, providing mills are pledged of adequate capacity to manufacture it. And men of expe rience and capital are making such pledges.

Cotton will be planted where it has never before grown. And the success of the past year is stimulating the investment of intelligence and skill and capital in its production.

Flax, for its fiber and the oil of its seed, is found profitable. With the improved processe of preparing the fiber for manufacture, the culture of flax promises to be a steadily increasing branch of Western husbandry.

And the West will soon compete with the East in the production of sheep and wool. It will soon be found unnecessary to pay freights on even this raw product, to the seaboard and back, besides sundry commissions, in order to get it manufactured into cloth. We have ample water-power, and an abundance of coal with which to generate steam. Our prairies are

capital is fast seeking Western investment here, at low rates of interest.

These are hopeful signs of the times. For while a greater variety of products is grown, the prices to be paid for corn and wheat will be largely appreciated by this diversion of labor in the production of staples for manufacture. The few bushels of grain will sell for as much as the many did last year; and our dependence upon imports will be greatly diminshed. Let Western farmers take courage.

#### THE SEED-BED.

THE SOIL is the seed-bed. The harvest depends largely upon the condition of the soil at the time of seeding. The success of the husbandman depends much upon the skill with which he prepares the soil for the reception of the seed - upon the condition of the soil when it is worked, and upon the modes of preparation adopted. The time of working and the mode should be such as to secure the most thorough pulverization and complete comminution.

We have fruitful years. The products of a single season have been marvelous. They have given evidence of the capacity of our soils when properly worked. The harvest of 1860 will not soon be forgotten, especially in the West, where the granaries are not yet altogether relieved of the surplus corn of that season. And the condition of soil at the time of seeding had much to do with this harvest. The spring was a most favorable one for farm labor. Crops were got in early, and when the soil was in the best possible condition to work. The winter had left the ground dry and pulverized. The action of the frost had been such as to aid comminution. The spring rains were not so copious as to fill the soil with water. And the growth of grain was mar-

But we are not always favored with such natural aids. We are assured of seed-time and harvest. Such seasons teach us the condition the soil should be in at seeding to insure prompt germination and continuous growth. We must use such artificial aids as lie in our reach, to give the seed-bed this desirable condition. The more nearly to realize this condition should be the aim of the grain-grower. Drainage, the right tools to work with, and working the soil at the right time, with the feed that the plants need added, is a compend of the work to be done. Briefly, farmers, prepare the seed-bed properly and put in the seed, and you may safely trust Nature and Nature's God to do the rest.

### ABOUT FLAX.-NO. V.

HAVING given my views with regard to the cultivation and manufacture of flax in other countries, founded on my own observations, and information derived from respectable sources. and also as to the benefits already received, and those anticipated, let us now turn our attention to our own country, as to what has already been done in this branch of business, and what might be done provided our Government looked as well to the interests of the laboring classes as does the Government of England. But, I would ask, when has our Government manifested the England does toward hers? Not only has that protecting care been witheld, but the vacillating course of legislation which has characterized our National Legislature has been such as to prevent free investment in manufactures by our own capitalists. And, in addition, it entirely prevented foreign capitalists investing in this country when they were so flooded with money in England that Consols, which is ever their standard, gave but three and one-third per cent, while in this country they were sought after at from six to seven per cent. I was often told by capitalists, while in England, that were it not for this vacillating course of legislation, growing out of party strife, we could be furnished with all the capital we could employ in manufacturing, at a smaller interest than was current in this country. So much for the rancorous party feeling in this country, which has now brought us to the verge of ruin. It has served to keep us in the rear of other nations, when, had it been otherwise, we might, in many branches of manufacturing, with our boundless resources, be far in advance of them. It has had a tendency to keep us a consuming people, depending upon foreign manufactures for many articles which could, under a different policy, be produced at home at a cheaper rate. It has made us buyers with water-lime grouting, which will hold the hatching box, to give the required depth to the underlaid with it. We have enterprise, and and consumers of many important articles, of postage, all marked, "Selected by our Special

which we should have been the manufacturers and exporters. As a case in point, I recollect to have heard Governor SEWARD, - who, I believe, is looked upon as one of the few remaining statesmen living at this day,—at a public speech which he made in New York, say that "he had known of instances where iron for our railroads was purchased in England, the cost of transportation of which, from the place where it was made to the place where it was to be used, was greater than would have been the cost of manufacturing

it upon the line of road where it was to be laid." It is not exactly so with linen, because that is of easy transport; but when we consider the vast extent of country we have calculated to produce as fine flax as any in the world, with water-power enough to drive all the machinery in the universe, is it not mortifying to think we depend upon England for most of the linen cloth we make use of, when the same money which we have paid to them, had it been properly employed at home, would have produced more cloth than we imported? Let us look at some of our imports.

In 1842 we imported linen to the amount of \$3,659,184; in 1844, \$4,492,726; in 1848, \$6,644,-648; total, \$14,796,558,—equal to \$4,932,186 per year. Who will pretend that had this amount of money been judiciously expended in this country in machinery, material and labor, it would not have produced as much linen as we imported? Then Cotton was King. We exported cotton and imported linen.

I believe that it is now generally admitted by those most conversant with the cultivation of cotton at the South, and flax at the North, that, all things being equal, an acre of flax at the Norths properly managed, will give as great a per centage net profit, as an acre of cotton at the South. If this is so, what prevents our farmers at the North from going into the cultivation of flax, as we see there is already an unlimited market abroad for the raw material, and there will, undoubtedly, be a home market as soon as it is seen that the quantity produced will justify erecting machinery for its manufacture.

As the season is approaching when farmers are preparing for their crops for the coming summer, we would recommend that every farmer should prepare for sowing at least one acre of flax. Many may think that flax seed is too high to begin this year. The very circumstance of flax seed being so high is encouraging for producing it. Both seed and oil produced from it are high in this country and in Europe, which is proof that the produce is not equal to the demand, and as there are no indications of a decrease in the demand, either in this country or Europe, we think the increase of one year's crop will not alter the price materially. Farmers ould not wait for Government before they begin in this culture,it never has done anything, as yet, to encourage the growth and manufacture of flax, and, in all probability, it never will. I was in Washington in 1830, at the time the last report of the Committee on the Manufacture of Linen and Hemp was made, which I have heretofore referred to, of which Committee Judge Spencer, of Wayne county, N. Y., was Chairman, who told me that he did not think Government intended to do anything more than publish their report for the protecting care over our manufactures that gratification of the farming community. I think Gen. TALLMADGE, of the American Institute, did more to encourage the manufacture of cloth from flax, by offering his gold medal, than ever our Government has done; and foreign croakers have so long declared that "this Government was better calculated to raise up swindling politicians than patriotic statesmen," that I think many begin to believe it. Yet I hope for better things. Although our Government has done some things, apparently for the benefit of the farmers, yet their execution, being entrusted to men either incompetent to carry out the wishes of the public, or too dishonest to expend the money for what it was appropriated, has proved most decided failures. For instance, the \$75,000 a year for the purchase of choice seeds for free distribution in this country, proved a decided imposition, for never since the celebrated WM. COBBET came to this country, more than forty years ago, with the refuse and condemned seeds from the house of TURNER & Co., Regent street, London, has there been such an assortment of worthless seeds distributed, as of late, and I think CHARLWOOD, of London, could tell a similar story, if he pleased, to that told by TURNER & Co., respecting the outfit of WILLIAM COBBET. I will admit that I received a large number of packages of seeds from the Patent Office, free or

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Agent in Europe," or labels to that effect; among which the only package I received that was of any value was half a pint of "Red-Eyed China Beans," which were worth seventy-five cents per bushel in this market, and I had good reason to suppose that they were not imported, from the slovenly manner in which they were put up.

I have thus digressed from the subject of the cultivation and manufacture of flax, in order to show farmers the fallacy of their looking to Government for any aid in the cultivation or manufacture of flax, and that they must depend upon their own individual exertions for success; but from present appearances there can be little doubt that those who sow upon good ground, well prepared, and properly managed in all the after manipulations, will make flax a profitable crop. Land that produced a good crop of corn last year, and the ground kept clear of weeds is. very suitable for flax; so also are grounds that were cropped with potatoes, and well tilled.

Particular reference should be had at the time of sowing as to the use for which the crop is designed. If for seed only, from one bushel to one bushel and a half will be found sufficient; if for lint, from two to four bushels per acre should be sown, according to the nature of the soil.

Flax should be pulled as soon as the stalks turn yellow and the leaves fall freely from the stem and two-thirds of the bolls have turned brown, tied in small handfuls, and set upon the buts to dry. The next process is the rippling, or separating the seed from the stalk. This is done in several ways in this country, by passing through strong hatchels, whipping upon stones, or by the flail. N. Goodsell. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

#### WASH THE SHEEP!

THE world moves. Take the expression sepa rate, and the inference is, we are going forward; but whoever lives to see the honored custom above referred to exchanged for a non-washing system, will see a retrograde movement. In giving my views on this question I am not courting a future discussion with H. T. B., or any other man. I have an opinion of my own on this question, that is founded on facts and experience; and after I have had a hearing, whoever sees fit to differ with me can go their own road and I'll go

I am now thirty-nine years of age, have been a wool-grower on "my own hook" for fourteen years, and public wool-shearer ever since I was fifteen. I am what may be termed an adept at living so far at the North as not to be familian shearing. From past experience I am forced to the conclusion that no man should ever attempt to shear his sheep without washing, and that it should be done at a proper time, when the water is warm and the weather also. My opinion is that it is a decided benefit instead of injury to the sheep. What sane man will say that dirt and filth will improve the health of the animal? What effect does soap and water have upon our poor, returning soldiers from Southern prisons? I imagine H. T. B. says it improves them, of course. Nature has provided a substance (oil) which has the same effect while washing that common soap does when applied with water to the hands. Every shearer knows, or may know that fact. H. T. B. will say it is still in the wool to aid the manufacturer in cleansing. Granted. That is only one argument against two. The benefit to the shearer of washed over unwashed wool ought to outweigh many other considerations.

I should like to be present as a spectator when H. T. B., or any other man, who is trying to change an honored custom, was compelled to shear about ten French Merinos of the real wrinkly, gummy sort. It would do me good - I know it would. I am quite sure they would "dry up" on that question after one lesson of such wholesome teaching. If another is needed I would take them a little further—require them to shear the above mentioned Merinos with an additional appendage of difficulties. What are they? Simply have them over-salted when turned out to grass. Frequently in two weeks or less, they are loaded from their tails to their hoofs with dung balls, and a great deal that is not balls-ingots of the largest size. Yes, let them shear ten unwashed sheep of that stamp, and my word for it they are converted. "But," says one, "isn't that set up a little steep?" Not a bit of it. I have fleeced many of just that stripe which had passed through the form of washing with but very little benefit, from the fact that the work was not half done.

Now, may I not ask, how shall we do such work? Here is the answer. Go to the pool and wash. Go with an old pair of shears and help enough to divest every sheep of the tag-lecks and other filth, put him in, and wash his head, neck, legs and belly; yes, wash him all over. Then keep your flock on sod ground till shearing, and you have a lot of wool that you could stand by and see the manufacturer open without a blush. I, for one, ask no license (not already granted) to sell dirt. When I take a notion to sell that, I shall try to sell all I own in a lump, and give a warrantee. Until then, my practice will be to keep the manure at home for the benefit of crops. Warren's Corners, N. Y., 1863.

### SHEEP AND COWS-VALUE OF MILK.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-In your paper of April 4th, T. C. P. closes an article on sheep and cows, by asking, "Will somebody tell me where I have made a mistake?" This certainly justifies your readers in asking questions, so I venture to inquire, by what authority does T. C. P. "assume that milk is worth, on an average, eight cents per gallon?" To sell for consumption as milk, in a few favored localities this assumption is otrue: but where milk must be made into butter nearer the value.

The Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1861, page 90, give the results of Col. Z. PRATT's butter dairy for five years, viz.: from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, by which it appears that it requires 14.45 quarts of milk to make a pound of butter. If the Colonel had purchased his milk at T. C. P.'s price, he would have paid nearly 29 cents per pound for the material for his butter. In the Country Gentleman of this week, page 258, is an account of a Scotch dairy, by which it appears that a gallon of milk does not make a pound of cheese. In one case 95-100, in the other 94-100 of a pound is given as the product. Therefore, cheese must sell for more than eight cents per pound to pay for milk at the price assumed by T. C. P.

If milk is really worth, to make into butter and cheese, (to sell at the average market prices of the last ten years,) not far from four cents a gallon, then T. C. P. must revise his calculations of the value of the annual yield of milk of a cow, by cutting the sum total square through the middle, and leave his cow credited with \$22.00, and all her products that will sell for more than that sum had better be passed over to the credit of interest and labor. The average annual value of the butter and pork sold by Col. PRATT, he gives at \$48.55 per cow for five years; the butter alone averaged \$40.74 per cow. T. C. P. assumes Col. Pratt's milk to have been worth nearly ten per cent. more than his butter sold for. Col. PRATT is a butter producer of high reputation, and is quite likely to be as successful as most men can reasonably hope for in the best dairy districts.

I think T. C. P. is open to quite as important corrections in his estimates of the products of sheep as of cows; but I will not now take up room with that branch of the subject.

Fairmount, N. Y., April, 1863.

#### TOBACCO CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have been re quested by some of the readers of your paper to send you an article on the cultivation of tobacco The extravagant prices charged for the different qualities of tobacco, by the vendors at this time. has induced many in this section, who are unacquainted with the cultivation of the plant, or the species, or varieties most suitable for cultivation in this latitude, to attempt to raise sufficient for their own use, rather than raising for market and as the season has so far advanced, my remarks may be considered as intended for those with the different species or varieties cultivated or the manner of cultivation, rather than those further South, who have long been familiar with its cultivation and manufacture.

The tobacco plant belongs to the fifth class of the Linnen artificial arrangement, Pentandria, and order Monogynia, and genus Nicotiana. This genus contains fourteen different species. about one-half of which have, at different times, and by different nations, been cultivated for uses to which it is generally applied. Some of the species of this genus are of such humble, diminutive growth as hardly to attract the attention of any but a botanist, and one of the species, the Nana, which has long been used by the natives of the Rocky Mountains, grows close upon the ground, rising no higher than the common primrose. The species in common cultivation in this section are N. tabucum and N. macrophylla. Of the former species, that variety known as the 'Connecticut Seed Leaf," seems at present in highest repute; it is the kind I would recommend new beginners to obtain. One thimblefull of seed, if properly sown, will produce plants enough to set half an acre.

As my object in this is simply to direct about sowing the seed, I shall omit all after management for a future article. As it is not to be supposed that every farmer has made a hot-bed, I shall describe what I consider the best method for raising plants in open culture.

Sowing.—As soon as the earth has become sufficiently dry, select a suitable place. Make a brush-heap upon it of sufficient size to contain as many plants as needed. Burn the brush, and when the fire is extinguished, rake the ground thoroughly, and as soon as it becomes cool enough to bear your hand in it sow your seed, and press the ground smooth with the back of your shovel. Cover the whole bed with brush, and the task is done. If done by the first of May, you may expect plants large enough to set as soon as the ground is ready and the weather will permit.

The object in burning a brush-heap is two fold,-it destroys all other seeds that are upon the face of the ground, and warms the ground so that the seeds germinate sooner, and a slight covering of brush prevents animals treading upon the plants, and also protects them greatly from winds and frosts. More anon.

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

### HOW TO GET RID OF THE STUMPS.

MR. RURAL:-Please don't be surprised on hearing a voice from the army. We are a long way from the scene of our domestic operations, yet we read the RURAL, and be assured it comes the nearest to a furlough of anything we have (short of a visit to our homes) in shortening time and distance.

But to the point. "A Subscriber, Dansville, N. Y.," wishes to know how to get rid of stumps; and Mr. G. Janes, of Illinois, advises him to "emigrate to the prairies," or, in other words, dig out, and leave them. Now, this sounds harsh to a soldier's ears; for, if he should act upon such advice when rebel stumps came in his way, it might not be long before the said Mr. JANES would have to dig out and leave the prairie after the mode he recommends in regard to the or cheese to sell it, four cents a gallon is much stumps; and further, it is doubtful whether the plan satisfies Mr. Subscriber of Dansville.

The following plan may be better calculated to enhance the value of your subscriber's farm:-First-If the trees are standing, cut off the roots on the sides opposite the direction the tree is likely to fall, taking care, as far as possible, to have the trees fall across a log, three or four feet from the root. The weight of the top and a little breeze will aid greatly in rooting them out. The fall will shake out the dirt, and by the time the trunk will burn the root will also. This is more trouble than to chop them down, but it saves trouble in the end. By burning a heap of brush or logs on the spot where the tree stood it will raise as good a crop as any place. Second .-If the timber is already cut down, procure a lever about twenty-five feet long, or less, and if it is dry, soft maple, (which is best,) it should be about ten inches thick at the large end. Hitch your team to the small end; place the but against one stump; then fasten a heavy chain to the lever about five feet from the large end, and hitch the chain to another stump, which is to be drawn. Now, start up your team, and if the chain don't break, the stump will surely come. This plan is not new, yet many overlook it, thinking there may be a better machine; but from personal experience I know there is none more effective and available, however well it may be ironed off-which comes within the reach of a majority of farmers. Every one may have such. Third-If the stumps are hard wood, or large pine, it is better to burn them off, which may be done by placing a log of hard wood on the top or by the side of the stump. The ashes and rotten wood will, as manure, compensate for E. CHESLEY. Virginia, March, 1863.

### The Bee-Beeper.

#### A Few Remarks on Honey Comb.

MATERIAL USED.—There were a few words in a late issue of the RURAL with regard to the material bees use for making honey comb. By what the writer says, it is inferred that somebody has been seriously discussing the question, and that the opinion prevails, to some extent, that bees do not make their comb from honey. The question may be readily settled by a few simple experiments.

How to Experiment.—Confine a swarm of bees in an empty hive, and feed them plentifully with honey, slightly diluted with water, for several days. Ten days will be sufficient. At the close of this period there will be a quantity of honey comb in proportion to the size of the colony, the amount of honey fed, and the capacity of the hive. Then, if it be desired, remove the combs that have been made, and let the bees start anew. Those using frame hives, -no economizing bee-keeper will use any other, - can readily remove the combs, and without loss. A good swarm of bees will fill a hive of 2,000 cubic inches with comb in ten or twelve days, from honey alone, if they be supplied with enough of it, and are properly attended to.

WATER IS NECESSARY .- The honey thus fed to the bees should be diluted with water. The nursing bees need both water and honey for preparing proper feed for the brood. It is likewise necessary for aiding the bees in elaborating wax.

AMOUNT OF HONEY REQUIRED. - Perhaps some reader would like to know about how much honey is necessary to enable the bees to build combs sufficient to hold, say fifty pounds of honey. The exact amount is not known, but should judge that fifty pounds would not be too much!

BEE-BREAD IS USED .- It is thought that bees build comb with greater rapidity when they have access to bee-bread. This is probably true. The experimenters in comb-building will please hear in mind that young bees cannot be produced unless the nursing bees have access to bee-bread, or its substitute.

COMB MADE OF SUGAR.—Bees can build comb What they need for this purpose is simply something having a large supply of saccharine matter.

How Wax is Produced .- Comb or wax is simply the fat of the bee. The bees can convert the honey fed to them into fat, chiefly, when they desire. The fat or wax comes from them between the lower rings of the abdomen, in thin, white scales. These are removed by other bees and made into comb. There are usually six flakes of wax attached to each wax-producing M. M. BALDRIDGE.

### The Apiary in April.

STRONG stocks of bees need little attention now, except to destroy any moths that may have found their way into the inclosure. The moth worms may be found curled up on the floor of the hives on cold mornings, whence they are easily removed on raising the hive. Clean out all filth, and clusters of dead bees about the combs. The bees collect pollen, and but very little honey at this season. If the store of honey in any hive has fallen short, put a supply in shallow dishes under the boxes, with shavings or chips in it for the bees to alight on. When short of home rations at this season, bees are prone to rob others. Watch for unusual excitement toward evening. A strong hive attacked will usually defend itself, especially if the entrance be contracted so that they can meet the intruders one at a time. Weak colonies should be removed at once to a cellar or a dark room, until after a few warmdays, when the poachers will have turned to honest pursuits. Stop depredations as early as possible; a successful robbery emboldens them to further freebooting. It is seldom advisable to disturb bees already doing well. If changes are to be made to movable frame hives, or otherwise, let it be done now. Look out now for any more hives needed at the swarming season. So says the American Agriculturist.

### Inquiries and Answers.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.—Will you, or some one, through your columns, give the best mode of manuring corn in the hill with well rotted barnyard manure?—C. P., Oake Corners, N. Y.

How to Start Cotton.—Having had some cotton seed sent me from the Patent Office, I would like some directions how to prepare the ground and seed. Must it be started in a hot bed? Will you, or some of your readers, please give me the desired information?—A SUBSORIBER. The article on "Cultivation of Cotton," in RURAL of March 28, 1863, answers the above inquiry.

LAMES PULLING THEIR WOOL.—Please inform me through the columns of your paper, what I shall do for some lambs that have commenced pulling their wool from off their hind legs. Where the wool is off I find a small yellowish spot. Will you or some of your readers inform me how to treat them, and much oblige—T. B., Jr., Go-

As already stated in our answer to "Reader," we are not apprised that any remedy has been discovered to prevent sheep from pulling out their wool.

SCRATCHES.—In answer to an inquiry I noticed in your paper for cure for scratches in horses, I would say Kerosene Oil is the most effectual remedy I have ever used after trying many kinds.—G. N. K.

W. D., New Hartford.—If desirable to keep the clover in your meadow, top dress with well rotted manure and some ten bushels of wood ashes. Go over the meadow in the fall with a light harrow having sharp teeth, and roll and plaster in the spring.

WATER FILTER.—Being in want of a filter, and not finding any on sale—not even in Detroit—I thought to apply to you for instructions. Now, if you will publish in the RURAL, (the model paper.) the best manner of constructing such an article, both as to materials, and manner of putting together, you will greatly oblige an old subscriber. I want one large enough for a family of from three to five persons, and to be used separate from the cistern. Also, please state how often they should be cleaned, and how.—F. G. HOAG, Marengo, Mich.

Will some one answer the above? We have used KED ZIB's filter some ten years, and consider it an indispensa ble domestic institution, especially where good water is not easily obtainable.

FLAX CULTURE.—Believing it to be a duty to attempt the revival of Flax Culture in this vicinity, I would earnestly request you (if convenient) to answer the following questions for the benefit of the farming community:—1st, The quantity of seed required per acre. 2d, Time for sowing. 3d, The average yield of seed per acre. 4th, The average yield of lint or fiber per acre. 5th, Is it more exhaustive to the soil than ordinary grain crops? 6th, The best mode of harvesting.—R. L. BETTS, Troy, N. Y.

Several of the questions propounded by our correspondent have been answered in late numbers of the RURAL, and all of them are fully met in the Manual of Flax Culture, advertised in this paper. Indeed, we sent a copy of Mr. B.'s inquiries to the author of the leading Essay in the Manual, (WM. NEWCOMB, Esq., of Rensselaer Co.,) in order to elicit the desired information from a reliable source. Mr. N.'s Essay also fully answers various inquiries we have recently received concerning Flax Culture.

NEW ENGLAND HARVESTER .- I see an inquiry in the RURAL about the New England Harvester. I am willing to say, and can prove it to be an imposition on the farmer. It was built two years ago in Norwalk. There were about thirty of them built here, and none sold except to men who bought territory to sell in, and they lost all they invested. It is a worthless machine. - A SUBSCRIBER, Norwalk, April, 1863.

PRESERVING EGGS.-J. W. Rowe is informed that the best mode of preserving eggs I have yet discovered, is to pack them in salt, the small end of the egg down, so that no egg shall touch its neighbor. There are other ways in which the egg is well preserved, but this is the best, because the egg seems to be kept in its normal condition. perfectly sweet, and without any foreign flavor, such as results from liming and greasing.-C. D. B.

-The above will answer two three other inquiries we have lately received relative to preserving eggs.

To REMOVE LICE FROM COLTS. -In looking over your columns I saw an inquiry for a way to remove lice from colts, and will give an unfailing remedy:-Take one pint of lamp oil and apply to the animal from the top of the head to the roots of the tail, along the back bone, and on each side of the back. This remedy I never knew to fail. It is harmless to the animal, and after effecting a cure can be removed by using soap suds.-W. W. EARNEST, Wayne, N. Y.

Another Remedy for Lice on Colts.-For the bene fit of R. W. SLOPER, and others interested, I wish you to publish this recipe for killing lice on horses and cattle:-Take two quarts of soft soap, (it must be a good article,) three quarts of strong vinegar, and five quarts of rain when supplied with sugar dissolved in water. We water. Heat as warm as you can hold your hand in it, nd stir well together. This quantity will be sufficient for two colts coming a year old. Put it on with a cloth where there is any lice or nits; I will warrant it to kill both, while tobacco only kills the lice. The vinegar prevents the soap from taking the hair off. I know by experience that this a sure remedy. - J. CARRY, Castile, N. Y.

> SMALL OR LARGE POTATOES FOR SEED .- I saw in one of your March numbers an inquiry in regard to planting small potatoes, and the difference between planting large and small ones. I have found out by many years experi rience, that if planted on rich ground small potatoes will yield as good an assortment of potatoes as large ones, but on poor ground large potatoes yield the best. Of small potatoes from two to three the size of a butternut is sufficent for a hill.—H. L. C., Crawford Co., Pa.

SMALL POTATORS FOR SEED.-Lest a mistake should be made in planting small potatoes grown from small potatoes, I will give my experience. Several years ago, potatoes being scarce, I had planted all I had saved for seed, (large ones, of course, for I always believed that all seeds sown or planted should be the best and plumpest,) and sent to a neighbor to get three or four bushels more. They were got, and before discovered about half had been dropped and covered. I was disgusted that any one would sell such small potatoes. I ordered the rest sent back. In digging, the result surprised me. I could see no difference. I adopted then, as a rule, to plant small potatoes. This was continued for several years until the crop entirely ran out of large ones, and was worthless.-G. D. PHIL-LIPS, Coventry, N. Y.

CURE FOR HOOF ROT IN SHEEP.-Take of white and blue vitriol, alum, verdigris and copperas, each three ounces. Pulverize and add one quart of vinegar. Stir and add one half pint each of Alcohol and spirits of turpentine. Let it stand twelve hours. Pare the hoof off, all that is loose or shelly; then apply the liquid with a swab. Repeat the application two or three times at intervals of two or three days, and a perfect cure will be effect ed. The sheep should be kept on a dry floor for two or three hours after each application. Feeding two tea spoonfuls of sulphur with salt twice a week, is also useful to cleanse the blood of sheep.—T. P. B., Greigsville, N. Y.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—The article on this subject in a preceding column, will answer several inquiries relative to varieties of seed, time and mode of sowing, etc.

ABOUT SPRING WHEAT—Varieties, &c.—I wish to inquire through the medium of your valuable paper about Spring Wheat. Are there varieties within reach better than the Tea Wheat? Are they, from early sowing, liable to injury by weevil, or from late sowing, by rust? Is it a profitable crop in Western New York, and what are the prespects of the crop being injured by the plant aphis?—A. N. Y., Groveland, N. Y.

The "Canada Club" wheat is considerably sown in some localities, but we are are not advised that it is any better than the Tea, though preferred by some. The "Fife" can be sown two or three weeks later than other varieties, as it grows and matures rapidly—ripening about as early as the Tea and Club, though sown later. The Black Sea is a very hardy variety—not so much affected by frost and cold as others-but it is of inferior quality, making dark flour. It is mostly grown in the cold sections of Northern New York. We are not advised that spring wheat is liable to injury from the midge on account of early sowing, or from rust by late sowing. The crop is becoming more profitable in Western New York. W cannot say as to the prospect of injury from the plant aphis. Will some experienced grower of spring wheat give us light on this and other points-correcting us if astray in replying to above queries

SUGAR FROM THE IMPHER.—I notice the inquiry of L T. HUTCHISSON in reference to sugar from the Imphee. There are two valuable varieties—the Oom-se-a-na and the Nec-a-za-na. The former crystallizes the most quickly, and the latter makes the best sugar and syrup. J. A. FETTERS, of Fairfield (o., O., and the Messrs. Conv., of La Grange Co., Ind., succeeded well with the former. The CORYS planted four heads of it, and from the buts pressed out 720 lbs. of juice, which, upon being reduced to 96 gallons of syrup, yielded 72 lbs. of dry sugar. C. D. ROBERTS, J. H. SMITH, H. K. SMITH, I. CRISMAN, of Ill., and others I could name, prefer the Nec-a-za-na. The two SMITHS claim to have made five tuns last fall. The mode of manufacture has much to do with success with any va riety, and the above gentlemen, in their published statements, given at the Sorgho Conventions, give credit to the COOR Evaporator. I notice that both varieties of the above seed are advertised in the RURAL by BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY. The Oom see a na ripens in 90 days, and the Nee-a-za-na in 70 days .- Experimenter.

SHORING HORSES.—Don't you think that the correspondent that gave us such an excellent chapter on driving, ought to give us one equally as good on shoeing a horse-telling us all the particulars about the matter, paring the hoof, making the shoe, and setting? At least 1 think he should, so that when we employ a shoer that don't more than half understand his business, we may tell him a little—INGUISTIVENESS. Casada.

We shall be glad to hear from the writer referred to, or any one else who will impart the desired information. The matter is important and merits attention.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS .- In the RURAL of March 28th, JAMES R. TODD, Brampton, C. W., wishes to know what he shall do with his pigs that have commenced to scour. Here is a very simple remedy, which has always proved good with us, and is alike applicable to all domestic animals:-Boil a few oats and feed them to the sow, if the pigs have not been weaned; if they have, feed them to the pigs.-W. G. ARMSTRONG, Bellisle, N. Y.

MOULDY, MUSTY AND VERY POOR HAY, if cut up and steamed, will be eaten clean by cows. It will come out from the steam box as fresh as when it was made in the meadow, with all of its fragrance. Was obliged to try it two years ago for two days in feeding seventy head .- M.,

### Rural Notes and Items.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The recent weather has been faorable for the wheat crop, the rains giving the young plants a good growth and fine appearance in this region. Reports from different sections are quite favorable as to the prospects of the crop, it being generally regarded as unusually promising. Col. MURDOCK, of Wheatland, (one of the best wheat growing towns in the State,) informs us that he has not seen the wheat crop look so well at this season since he became a resident of the county (sixteen years ago,) as it does at present. We have some reports, however, of the crop being winter killed, to some extent, in one or two localities, but hear of no serious injury from that cause. A large breadth of land was sown to wheat in Western New York last fall, and we trust growers of the valuable cereal will be amply remunerated.

SEEDS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.-The Commissioner, Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, has forwarded us a package of Garden Seeds, such as are being distributed by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. NEWTON writes us that it is his intention to distribute the seeds hereafter, as far as possible, through Agricultural Societies and Clubs. He hopes such associations will be generally organized through the country, and particularly requests that every such organization now existing, or which may be formed. should at once forward to the Department the name of its President and Secretary, that may be promptly supplied with Seeds and Agricultural Reports. The plan of distribution is a good one, but if the seeds and reports of the new Department are no better than those which have for years emanated from the Patent Office, the country will not be specially benefited by its adoption. But let us hope and pray for improvement where there is such a splendid opportunity.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS .- The Best Flax Seed used in Ireland is that obtained from Riga, in Russia, according to the statement of a large grower at a late meeting of the Munster Flax Improvement Society. --- Flax should be Sown in April or May, when the ground is warm and dry. All high or elevated dry lands, if not sandy, will produce good flax with proper cultivation. Flax does best after a hoed crop of the previous year .--- A Cheese Factory just starting in Herkimer, has facilities for the manufacturing of 300,000 pounds of cheese annually. The Spring business is expected to open with the milking of five or six hundred cows; and is to be under the direction and supervision of Mr. HARVEY FARRINGTON, of Ilion, the celebrated Herkimer County cheese buyer.—The Pork Packed in Cincinnati the past season is stated (by the Price Current, of that city,) to be 4,069,000-an increase over last year of 1,300,000. There is a net increase in pounds of meat of 32% per cent., and in pounds of lard 27% per cent. --- The Bashaw Stallion, offered for sale in our advertising columns, is, we are assured by a friend, a superior animal.—The Cattaraugus Co. Fair for 1863 is to be held in Olean, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of September .- The Tobacco and Corn Crops of Wm. Molhan, of Henderson Co., Ky., have just been sold for \$70,000. The tobacco crop embraced 380,000 lbs., and brought \$63,000. This is said to be the most valuable yield ever produced on a single plantation in Kentucky. — The Universal Clothes Wringer, advertised in this paper, is declared by those who know, to be a decidedly valuable domestic in stitution. Read the testimony in advertisement.

PISCIOULTURE. - The article on "Growing Brook or Speckled Trout, Artificially," published in our present number, will attract the attention of those interested in the subject, and repay a careful perusal. Mr. AINSWORTH has been remarkably successful in growing the speckled beauties, and is the right man to give information on the subject. Trout fishers who have visited Mr. A.'s place, speak in glowing terms of his success and genius.

### Korticultural.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHERRIES.

[By the Missouri Horticultural Society.]

Early Richmond-Hopper. I have such a named cherry. It has been in bearing four years. It is good for market because of its earliness, and is sure to produce. It is hardy. Season from 25th of May to June 1st. It is an excellent fruit for canning. Pettingill - I think it soft for shipment. It was recommended by vote for general cultivation.

Common Morello.-Some one said it was better for canning than the Early Richmond, and it was added to the list by vote.

Belle de Choissy-Dr. WARDER. If you want a sweet Morello, you have got it in this cherry. It is better than the other. The Society did not recommend it.

The May Duke was added to the list; while the Reine Hortense was rejected - or, rather, there were not votes enough to recommend it. The Elton did not get votes enough, although several members testified as to its great productiveness, and their belief that it will succeed.

Mr. HEAVER, of Cincinnati, said:-The Black Eagle is really a superior cherry. The Elton ought to be counted in every list of three cherries for quality, hardihood, and great bearing qualities. Reine Hortense was passed by by the Society: but it is excellent, nevertheless. Gov. Wood is an admirable cherry. Yellow Spanish is good. I have fruited the Oceola, which is superior to the Black Tartarian. Black Hawk is another variety of superior quality. Black Tartarian is tender as a tree-good as a fruit.

Dr. Morse says of the last named fruit:-This tree grows well in the poor uplands of Missouri, and I think it will succeed there, together with sweet cherries.

MUIR.-When planted on the uplands, these sweet cherries have succeeded well.

#### GARDEN TOOLS.

As the season for making gardens is now approaching, every farmer should see that he has tools in readiness to do his work in the best manner, with the least expense in time and labor. There are but few tools required for working the garden but such as are required for other farming purposes, but these few should be in readiness. The spade, shovel, hoe, iron rake, potato rake, garden line and reel, and dibber stick. These constitute a very good kit for working a garden.

Among these, the common potato rake is one of the most useful. The tines should be six in number, round, and from six to eight inches long. With this instrument, ground can be made fine and loose to the depth of six or eight inches, where spading would prove injurious, as among roots and plants of various kinds, as beets, carrots, &c. For dressing cabbage after they are set, I know of no instrument so useful; the ground can be stirred to the depth of six inches with the same care that it could be gone over on the surface with the hoe. Where there are any grass-roots, sticks, or small stones in the ground, they are easily taken out by this instrument

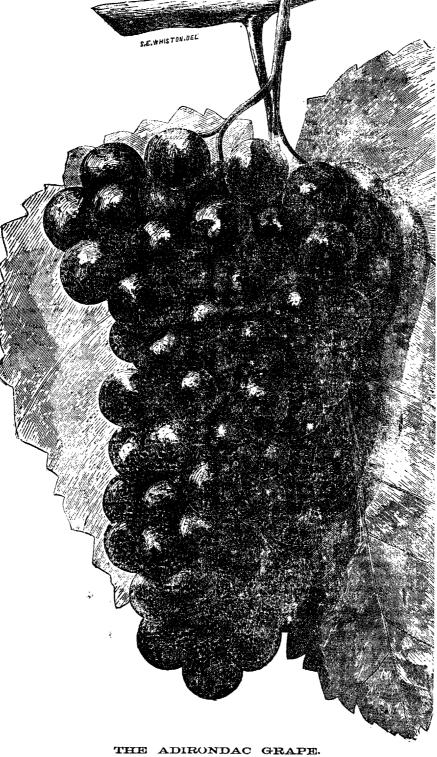
A cheap and durable garden reel may be made by taking a piece of pine board, six inches wide, thirteen inches long, and an inch and a quarter thick, boring a half-inch hole through the center edgewise, then cutting about one inch off from each end, with the exception of half an inch at each corner, to confine the line when wound upon it. The ends should be worked down so that it will be two feet round it. A hard piece of wood should be selected for passing through the hole in the center; the lower end, for about one foot, should be made flat and pointed, for sticking in the ground, a square shoulder cut, and above this made proper size to valual pass through the hole in the reel, and secured by a small peg through the top, to keep the reel from sliding off. A small pin should be inserted near one corner of the reel, to turn for winding up the line. A strong cotton line is preferable to linen, as damp will not alter its length as much as linen. The line should be marked by passing yarn through it, two feet apart, first red and then blue, alternately. By having the line thus marked, it enables the workman to put his hills or plants in rows both ways, which is a great convenience where smaller crops are to be set between larger, as turnips between corn or potatoes. No hills should ever be planted, or plants set, without the line, and when one is wound upon a stick, the distance between the marks is often altered.

The dibber is best made by taking an apple tree limb, about two inches in diameter, with a limb turning off at an obtuse angle. The end below the limb should be left.about one foot long, and tapered to a point, the limb cut a little more than the width of the hand, and made smooth. Where many plants are to be set, a straight dibber-stick often blisters the inside of the hand, but with one thus made there is no danger. GARDENER.

### CONFUSION IN NAMES OF SWEET CORN.

FRIEND RURAL:-There has long been known to the farmers and gardeners of the Eastern States three distinct varieties of Sweet Corn. The first, the small eight-rowed, with white cob. and flat kernel, this used to be called Early Sweet Corn. Another variety was known as the "Old Colony" Sweet Corn. This is a tallergrowing variety, with large ears, having from twelve to sixteen rows, of gourd-seed shaped kernels, with white cob, and purple colored silk, it cease. when pure, and often producing two or three

15 B 30 00



WE present our readers with a fine engraving | held in Rochester, last October; and CHARLES representing a bunch of the Adirondac Grape of Downing, Chairman of the Committee on Nathe natural size. So many admirable qualities were credited to this grape when first announced, that we received the statements with some doubt. It was claimed to be superior in flavor to the Delaware, fifteen days earlier, and far more hardy; and thus suited to the portions of our country where no good grape had previously succeeded.

Last autumn we saw the fruit, and can speak favorably of its quality, though under what conditions it was produced, of course we could not say. It was exhibited at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston, on the 18th of September last, and Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on New Fruits, described it as follows:--"Bunch large, compact; berries large, round; color dark purplish red, with a blue bloom; seeds large; flesh greenish white, soft, not perfectly ripe, but produces excellently well." It was also shown at the New York State Fair

tive Grapes, made the following report:-"Before closing their labors, the undersigned would call attention to a new Native Grape named the Adirondac, and exhibited by John W. Bailey, of Plattsburgh. Accepting Mr. Bailey's statement, that the Adirondae ripens two weeks earlier than the Delaware, we think it presents claims to the favorable notice of fruit-growers in the Northern States and the Canadas. In color, it resembles the Isabella, but is somewhat larger. In quality, it is sweet and pleasant, with little or no hardness of pulp. Those who prefer an earlier grape than the Delaware, will welcome the Adirondac. The undersigned cheerfully indorse the opinion of the American Pomological Society, that 'the Adirondac promises excellently well."

We all need more experience before we can recommend this grape for general culture, but it certainly promises to meet a want which all feel, a very early, hardy, good grape.

planting it about the middle of May in this locality, it comes into use about the time the Early Sweet Corn is becoming too old, and continues in good eating condition until the leaves are killed by the frost; and by picking the ears before they are injured by frost, tying a string tight round the husks at the tip of the ear, and hanging them in a cold, damp place, they may be kept in good boiling condition until the first of January.

About fifteen years since, Prof. MAPES, of New Jersey, distributed a variety through the country, to which he gave the name of "Ever-Green Sweet Corn." This is of a later growth than the "Old Colony," an eight-rowed variety, with large flat kernels, ears longer than those of last-named, with white cob, rarely producing but one ear upon the stalk, and will not produce more than half as much shelled corn to the acre. It does not keep any better for winter than the "Old Colony."

As the names of these last varieties have become confounded, I give this description, to enable farmers to select the best, which they can do when it is shelled, as the "Old Colony" kernels are of the gourd-seed shape, while the "Ever Green" are broad and flat. Oswego.

### A PLEA FOR TREES.

I PROTEST in the name of all that is just, merciful, and honorable, against this wholesale murder men are constantly committing upon trees. Forests have disappeared from the face of the country like magic. The stately monarchs of the wood have bowed their haughty heads and bit the dust; and this has been, in a measure, necessary. From the ruins of forests have arisen twelve to twenty rows, but more commonly from cities, towns and villages; but when the war has been carried far enough, for humanity's sake let

ears upon a stalk. This we consider the most against everything green, possibly for the reason u we have no parucula that resembles ourselves. How I have pitied such as I have passed their dwellings, around which flowers never bloom, no comfortable shrubbery or blossoming fruit trees appearwhere every tiny blade of grass seems to feel itself an intruder-standing beneath the burning sun of summer and bleak winds of winter,

gloomy, cheerless and desolate. I cannot see how men can have the heart to destroy these beautiful objects. Why, a tree is one of God's masterpieces. Strong, brave and self-reliant,-heeding not the wooing south wind, — the pitiless sunshine,— the bitter rain or pelting hail,- in summer breathing forth a sweet welcome to the merry song of birds, and in the winter divested, as it is, of its gay robe, still faithful and dauntless, pointing solemnly upward to the blest haven called "Peace," where all our storm-tossed life-ships shall anchor. No man with a true, tender, noble heart will destroy one unless it be from stern necessity.

Brande Cottage, Wis., 1863. BARBARA BRANDE.

### Inquiries and Answers.

HO'SE-RADISH.—Please state what is the best method of cultivating horse-radish, and what kind of soil is best adapted to it?—G. R. HART, St. Paul, Minnesola.

The horse radish will thrive in almost any soil, but the deeper and richer, the more luxuriant the growth. The roots may be set out in the spring, and after this it is only necessary to keep down the weeds.

the country like magic. The stately monarchs of the wood have bowed their haughty heads and bit the dust; and this has been, in a measure, necessary. From the ruins of forests have arisen cities, towns and villages; but when the war has been carried far enough, for humanity's sake let it cease.

Some persons seem possessed with a mania

### Horticultural Advertisements.

20.000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY Plants. 30:00 TRIOMPHE DR GAND and Address E. WILLIAMS Mont Clair, P. O., Essex Co., N. J.

TORONTO, C. W., NURSERIES.—WHITE GRAPE CURRANTS.—The subscriber offers for sale to the Trade, at a low figure, Twenty Thousand of the above Currants—strong two-vear old plants. Also, a large quantity of two and thise year old Buckthokn for He ges.

GEO. LESTLE, Lesie Post-Office.

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| 10,000 Qu'ince | Stocks | \$10.00 | \$2,00 | \$10.00 | \$2,00 | \$1.000 | \$4.00 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.000 | \$1.00 20,00

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CHOICE PEAR AND APPLE TREES.—Superior liwart Pears, 2 and 3 years; and Apple Trees 3 and years, of the best market vari-ties, on very advantageous terms; and well packed for any part of the country, 692-21 T. G. YEOMANS. Walworth Nurseries, Wayne Co., N. Y., April, 1863.

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2,000 2 year old Delaware Grape Vines; 2,000 do Concord;
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MOOTH CANE BLACKBERRY.—A Not over an entarch, prolific, new and tare Blackberry—Terms—Not over 50 plants to one address at 2 cents per plant. Slips of the rot, with germ, one cent each, is sent by express—2 cents each by mail, postage pre-paid by me.

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100 000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 8 feet 100,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 \$20 100.
11.000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 5 feet high, at \$25 \$20 100.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants, 5,000 Dians Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees. Flum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Straw berries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. LT All of the hest Western varieties grown extensively. Local and Iraveling Agents Wanted.

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CATALOGUES Sent by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, to all who apply. Send for a copy for yourself, and also send the names and address of the lowers of GROIGE FLOWERS in your neighborhood, to whom I will promptly forward the Catalogue free.

My customers of last year will receive the new Cata-ogue without writing for it.

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### Domestic Gconomy.

GINGER SNAPS.

WE have received a very large number of responses to the query of a correspondent as to the mode of making Ginger Snaps, but can only find space for the following:

For one teacup of molasses (or sirup,) two tablespoons of butter, one of ginger. Put it in a tin and set on the stove till it begins to boil; when partly cooled put in one teaspoon of soda. Stiffen with flour; roll out while warm, cut in squares and bake in quick oven; they need close attention as they burn easily. They are best when made a week.—M. H., Erie, Pa.

ONE cup molasses; half cup sugar; half cup butter; half cup water; one teaspoon soda; two tablespoons of ginger. You will find them a little hard when first baked for those that have poor teeth, like me; but I tell you they are good when you get into 'em.—I. B. L., Pinnacle,  $\tilde{N}$ . Y.

RUB together one cup of butter, (or half butter, and half lard,) and one of sugar, adding a small quantity of flour. Mix this with two cups of molasses, in which a teaspoonful of soda has been well stirred. Add one cup of water, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, and a slight flavoring of lemon, cinnamon, or nutmeg. After beating the whole thoroughly, work in flour enough to make them mould easily, roll thin, cut small, and bake in a quick oven.—MYRA, Warren, Pa., 1863.

Two cups molasses; one do. shortening; two tablespoonfuls ginger; two tablespoonfuls soda; a very little salt. Melt all together and stir in flour to make it stiff. Roll it thin and bake .--C. J. Howard, Easton, Mass.

ONE cup of butter; one cup of molasses; half a cup of sour milk; half a cup of sugar, and two teaspoons saleratus, dissolved in hot water, and stirred in after the flour.-L. A. HILL, Eckford, Mich., 1863.

MELT a quarter of a pound of butter, and the same quantity of lard - mix with a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, a pint of molasses, a couple of tablespoonfuls of ginger, and a quart of flour. Dissolve a couple of teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a wineglass of milk, and strain it into the cake. Add sufficient flour to enable you to roll it out very thin, cut it into small cakes, and bake in a slow oven.-JANE BEERS, Fredericktown, Ohio, 1863.

ONE cup of sugar; one cup molasses; one cup of butter or lard; half cup of water; one tablespoon of ginger; three teaspoonfuls of soda. Mix quite stiff; roll thin, bake in a hot oven.-

LAMB CHOPS.—Cut off the end of the bones and trim off part of the fat, then pound, wash, and dry them on a clean towel, and season with pepper and salt. Prepare bread crumbs or crackers, as for cysters, whisk two eggs with one gill of milk, then dip the chops, one at a time, first in the egg, then in the cracker, put the crumbs close to the meal, and fry them slowly in hot lard, a fine brown on both sides. Send to table hot.

APPLE JELLY.-Slice whole apples, (cores, parings and all,) cook them with just water enough to cover them, till reduced to a soft pulp. Take the rind and juice of four lemons; strain this pulp, (not squeezing much or going over it twice,) add the lemons, measure pint for pound white sugar; let it boil a half hour, and turn into forms.

### [SPROIAL NOTICE.]

FAREWELL.—Farewell is a lonely sound, and its echo has caused many a sad heart; but none would feel saddened but rather be greatly cheered and benefited by saying farewell to all kinds of Soda and Saleratus except DRLAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, which will scatter rays of sunshine and happiness in every household when properly used, being always uniform and perfect.

### 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 or we will send from April to January next for \$1.121/2 per copy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume. 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 subcribers to get the paper at a specified price — say ten to scribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1,60 per copy, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1,60 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any nerson who is not an agent, sending the club rate 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 ess 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 seither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each — or if several are taken, at \$2.50 each. The only volumes we can furnish,

unbound, are those of 1869, '60, '61 and '62 - price, \$2 each. SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS -- If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express,) in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

### MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

### Tadies' Department.

AND MY DYCON

### MY MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY MINNIE HOPE.

I was a little, tiny child When first I knelt beside her knee. She taught me how to clasp my hands, Then tenderly she looked on me; "Tis thus we pray," she softly said; We raise our thoughts from tumults wild. And ask 'Our Father's' blessing down To guide and guard our erring child."

She raised her voice—her gentle voice-And begged the Savior's listening ear, Trusting that while we knelt to Him In peace and love, He would draw near Her tears fell fast upon my head, Her voice was low, her words were mild; In earnest tones I heard her pray "O, Father! bless my erring child."

Time fied. My mother's eyes grew dim; Her step, once steady, faltered now; And daily, as her strength gave way, She told me by her bed to bow. The summons came: her face grew bright-Her hands she clasped, then sweetly smiled; She closed her eyes; this prayer she said-"Father! I pray thee bless my child."

They laid her in the churchyard green; The willows wave above her head; And when I kneel beside that mound. And lisp the prayer she often said, My mother's form again I see, I hear her voice in accents mild; In earnest tones I hear her pray-"O, Father! bless my erring child."

Examiner

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A GOOD WIFE'S QUALIFICATIONS.

I would like to answer the inquiries of "C. N. W.," which I find in a late number of the RURAL Perhaps my experience as a "farmer's wife" may be as interesting and profitable as it would be if I had lived long enough to be "Auntie." But first let me say, and without flattery, that the inquiries are the most sensible ones I have heard in a long time, made by a marriageable young lady on the subject of matrimony. Young people, generally, have no appreciation of the fact that "married life is real, earnest," and not exclusively made up of love and romance. I don't know much about the mustn't have's, but a good wife must have,

1st, A thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its departments. My good father did not realize the truth of this, but kept me in school the greater part of my youthful days, and my consequent deficiency in this respect has been a great trouble to me ever since; and though I have tried to do my best, I haven't learned that part of my trade very thoroughly yet. This part of the qualifications should be very thoroughly learned if you would have your married life a happy one. And here please pardon a short digression, for I want to say to all mothers who may read this, I wish I could impress upon their minds the importance of training their little girls to habits of neatness and industry. Give them some particular duties to attend to, and change them occasionally, so as to include, in time, the whole routine of housewifery. Teach them not only how to do a thing, and to do it well, but to see that it is done. Make them responsible according to their age and capacity. If you do this, you will increase greatly the sum of their future happiness.

2d, A good wife will be industrious. A wife. especially a farmer's wife, always has enough to do; and through weariness of body and disadvantageous circumstances her motto should ever be, "Perseverance will accomplish all things."

3d, A good wife must be economical. I do not mean stingy, but prudent, saving, seeing that nothing is wasted, and no needless expense incurred. "A penny saved is as good as a penny gained," and "pence make pounds."

4th, I think it very seldom necessary for a wife to do more work out of doors than to take care of her flowers. As a general thing she will find enough to do in the house. If she has any spare time she can employ it reading, or in other

5th, A good wife will have an agreeable temper. Then will she cast a continual sunshine around her, and her presence will be a constant delight in her household.

6th, A good wife must sympathize with her husband in his successes and his failures, his joys and his sorrows. She must be the kind sympathizer, the faithful counsellor and confident, the loving companion and the true helpmeet.

These are some of the requisites of a good wife. There are a good many more which I will leave for "Aunt BETSEY" to tell you while I get supper, or I shall be wanting in one of them, called punctuality. Hoping C. N. W. will make a good wife for some farmer's boy when he comes back from the war, or for somebody else, I close. Somewhere, 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

"In Eastern Lands they talk in flowers, And they tell in a garland their loves and cares Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers, On its leaves a mystic language bears."

Do you seek for an emblem of innocence and purity,-go, search out the beautiful Lily in its woodland nook, where, all unconscious of its loveliness, it reigns Queen of the Forest, and learn from its modest and unpretending merit not to place too high a value upon your own attainments. Would you convey to a seeming friend that you doubt his sincerity, let a Golden Buttercup be your messenger. Has death entered the home-circle and robbed you of a loved one, - go deck your brow with the Cypress vine, and learn from its clinging tendrils to put your trust in up in the corner of a pocket handkerchief?

God, for then with a smile can you say, "He doeth all things well." Have you a decided preference for any of your companions,—let your sentiments speak forth in the delicate blossom of the Peach. Would you point out to a haughty and imperious friend the unloveliness of her character,-let the blue eyes of the Larkspur administer the reproof you shrink from uttering. Are you a forlorn old Bachelor, withering under the glance of some bright eye,-go gather a boquet of Bachelor's Buttons, so emblematical of your state of "single blessedness," and with them place the Burdock, the Thistle, the Cactus. and the Ice Plant, and your character is revealed. Have you a friend whose sincerity you can trust beyond the bright-hued present to the time when adverse storms will cross your pathway and trials and temptations surround you,-break for her a branch of Fern, that she may see reflected from its quiet grace her own loveliness.

Is jealousy the predominent feature of your character,-know that the bright-hued but despised Marigold is your representative. Have the golden arrows of Cupid entered your heart, and entangled you in Love's silken net,—entwine that love in the Myrtle wreath, to deck the fair one's brow. Are you a true and noble christian take the language of the Passion Flower for your motto:-" Let love to God precede all other love." Have you doubts as to the moral worth and nobleness of purpose of any who now court your society,-let the expressive language of the Sweet William give utterance to your thoughts: -"A man may smile and be a villain too." Strew the path of the low and forsaken ones of earth with the beautiful Anemone. Wreathe for the heart-broken a garland of Locust, and point them to the Star of Bethlehem, whose beautiful precept is:-"Look heavenward." Are you that most despicable of all beings, a slanderer,-learn from the Nettle's poisonous properties the blackness of your character. Like a slimy reptile have you entered thousands of happy homes, and with your venomous tongue poisoned the fountains of love and joy.

The Columbine speaks of the life of man. Its simple language,—"Hopes and Fears,"-is the 'summary of our existence, and reveals to us more of the strange mystery of life than whole volumes of the most carefully selected thoughts. Have you a friend who drinks deep at pleasure's giddy fount, and who in a moment of excitement dares to raise the sparkling wine-cup to his lips let the Vine reveal to him the precipice on which he stands. Are you an idle dreamer in a world where every moment calls for action,-the Snowball will teach you your life is a failure. Do you thirst for worldly power and influence, and make all things subservient to this one object,the Hollyhock, whose language is "Ambition," is the representative of your character. When the goal you so long have striven for is reached, the yield is naught but bitterness and sorrow. Are your lips wreathed in smiles, while memory and remorse are busy at your heart, the Sumac speaks of your Splendid Misery, and could your innermost thoughts be revealed, the Sumac's language would be their burden. Galesburgh, Mich., 1863.

THE Chicago Journal thus learnedly philosophizes on these themes. There is a large streak of sense in the reflections:

WIVES AND CARPETS.

In the selection of a carpet, you should always prefer one with small figures, for the two webs of which the fabric consists are always more closely interwoven than in carpetings where large figures are wrought.

There is a good deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake when he selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the great carpet of life, —in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade-the web of life becomes worn and weak. and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first, disappear like summer flowers in autumn. . man has made flimsy linsey-v himself by striving to weave too large a figure, and is worn out, used up, like old carpets hanging on the fence, before he has lived out half his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the dust of indolence; like that carpet he needs shaking or whipping; he needs activity-something to think of-something to do.

Look out, then, for the large figures; and there are those now stowed away in the garret of the world, awaiting their final consignment to the cellar, who, had they practiced this bit of carpet philosophy, would to-day be firm and bright as Brussels fresh from the loom, and everybody exclaiming, "It is wonderful how they do wear."

THE GOOD WOMAN .- A good woman is one of the greatest glories of the creation. How do the duties of a good wife, a good mother, and a worthy matron, well performed, dignify a woman! A good woman reflects honor on all those who had any hand in her education, and on the company she has kept. A woman of virtue and good understanding, skilled in, and delighting to perform the duties of domestic life, needs not fortune to recommend her to the choice of the greatest and richest man, who wishes his own

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.-Leigh Hunt says: "Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. They are the only persons who, in one sense, retain it always, and they furnish other parents with the same idea. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This alone is rendered an immortal child."

SPEAKING of babies—did you ever think, when you saw a very little one, dressed up in its long, Sunday clothes, that it was like a sixpence tied

## Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SUNSET MUSINGS.

OFT from memory's garnished chambers While the golden sunbeams die, Wander back, with swelling cadence Echoes sweet of days gone by. Within my heart they wake a pleasant strain; Buoyant and free, I am a child again!

I wander o'er the sunny hill-aide Breathe the scent of new made hay-Trip along the flowering wild-wood-In the orchard stop to play. The sweet day fades—and light as airy bubbles In sleep's soft arms I lay my little troubles.

Then again my soul grows thoughtful: Life's young stream its laughing stays; Now begins the pretty planning Of hundred things for maiden days. My infant dreams were ever bright, and fair; I did not see them then as "castles in the air!"

Yet, one by one I've seen them vanish!

Star by star their glories die!

Fleeting years have wrought sad changes Tender ties now sundered lie! While some fair brows have worn the orange bloom Others more dear lie mouldering in the tomb! On my brew are faded garlands, My early sky is shaded o'er!

Wait I for a welcome message Greeting from fair Beulah's shore Sweet moment! when from earth-born sorrow river From dreamless sleep, I wake a child in Heaven! Texas, 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LABOR.

LABOR degrading? Idleness ennobling? Never! Such terms are suited only to slave-holding confederacies, and nations sunk in barbarism. The Bible doctrine which holds that if a man will not work neither shall he eat, is eminently a wise one, and ought to be promulgated everywhere. It is all right and proper that a gaudy butterfly should devote her life to sunning herself on a rose stalk, or for a sleepy-eved sloth to spend his time taking siestas in the cradle of the tree-tops, because that is what butterflies and sloths were made for. But, for "a living, thinking, feeling man" or woman, either to live the life of a drone, idling away existence like a butterfly, or dozing it away like a sloth, is a shame and a sin. Don't talk to me of the gentility of idleness,—ce its being refined and aristocratic to do nothing,as though a man were any more a man because he keeps his eyes shut and his hands folded. Aristocracy, indeed! I would rather belong to the democracy forever, than to such an aristocracy as that. What would be the condition of these effeminate do-nothings, I wonder, these people that despise work, if the machinery of labor should cease to move for a twelve-month, or if the working hands of the world should "make a strike" everywhere for a similar length of time. Whence would come the delicacies for their dainty palates, or bread to satisfy their hunger? Whence their satins, jewels and broadcloths? Who would bring them shoes for their feet or coats for their backs? Who would make them beds to lie on, or houses to live in? Never call a man independent until he knows enough to earn his own living; for, just as long as he has no calling in life, no avocation, nothing to do, either of hand, head or heart-work, just so long is he a good-for-nothing, and utterly dependent. And happiness! Some people, young and foolish ones, mostly, seem to think that idleness is a state of perfect bliss; that the word is a synonym of enjoyment. But it's all a delusion; and if you ever, my friend, expect to reach the pleasant bowers of Content, and sit there, along with

Mistress Happiness, you have got to take the homely, old-fashioned, dusty, rugged highway of daily labor-doing whatsoever your hand findeth to do with your might. There is no "short cut" thither-no royal road to happiness any more than there is to learning. Somebody has somewhere said, and very truly, that all which seems necessary to make fallen ADAMS thoroughly miserable, is just to put them in Paradise, and, debarring them serious occupation, give them permission to make themselves as happy as they can. Thoroughly miserable—that is the exact term. A happy do-nothing? The words fairly contradict one another. I don't believe our first parent could have been happy, even in Eden, had not his Maker set him to naming the beasts, and doing something.

Speaking of Eden leads me to think of the curse pronounced there—that men should eat bread by the sweat of their brow. What a curse that was. Maledictions, as a usual thing, bring forth a crop of thorns and thistles, but this one, unlike all others, has resulted in a harvest of enduring sweets,-is clustered all over with fragrant blossomings. Would you receive the benison of a light heart and a peaceful conscience? Would you have the sweet violet of content and the rose-buds of joy blooming in the garden of your heart? Work. Would you be rich, independent, useful? There is but one answer. Work. There is nothing nobler, wiser, or better to do in this world than to work; and the sooner the sluggards and drones in the human hive shake off their torpor, and lay their hands to the plow, and their shoulders to the wheel, so much sooner will the grand millennial day dawn, when Happiness will be Queen of the

World. God did not make a world like this for idlers,a world with mountains to be leveled, rough places to be made smooth, crooked places to be straightened, rivers to be spanned, and deserts and wildernesses to be made to blossom like the rose,-he did not make such a place for donothings. Do something then, friend, if its nothing but manufacturing shoe-pegs, or digging up thistles. If the work does not ennoble you, you must ennoble the work. I don't like to hear people the understanding, a personal property.

talk about retiring from business, be they ever so rich. No person, in my opinion, with a clear head and a stalwart arm, has a right to wash his hands of work, and selfishly leave the world to get on without him. If you have earned money enough for yourself, sir, why, begin to earn for somebody else. There are LAZARUSES enough in the world, I assure you, and orphans enough, to keep you and your property busy, if you live to be as old as METHUSALEH, and make money all the time. The great hand of the world is always outstretched for alms, and its voice is always crying, "Give, give." Do you know why God has left people poor? Why, sir, it is in order that you may have something to do in making them rich. He has left them wretched and miserable, that your heart may have some work to do in sympathizing with, and relieving them. He has left them stupid and ignorant, that you may "let patience have her perfect work" in enlightening them. He has left them sinful, oh, man - and herein lies the most solemn work of all—he has left them vile and sinful, that you may labor to reclaim them. This is holy work—baptized with the tears of martyrs, and sealed with their blood.

Surely, then, there is work enough, and more than enough, for every one of us. Much land remains to be possessed,—multitudes of noxious weeds are choking the good seed in the great field of the world, and so long as there is one left, we have no time to be idle. It is but little, perhaps, that thou, friend, and I, can do; but if we uproot only a single weed, or sow but a single seed of truth, letting the tears of humility fall. and the sun of love shine upon it, by and by, in the harvest home of the angels, even for that we shall be sure to receive a reward, - "rich clusters of ripe fruit, wine on the lees well repaid." Oh, the sweet Hereafter, when every iota of work done for our Master will turn into a dazzling gem, deftly wrought in our coronet of Recompense. Complain not, then, oh brother, oh sister, weary with casting bread on the waters, - weary with laboring for wandering souls that will not be reclaimed. Wait and work,-work and wait, God and angels are working and waiting also; and, therefore, be assured your labor is not in

Fayetteville, N. Y., 1863.

#### STYLE

THERE is no model style. What is pleasing in the diction of one author disgusts us in a copyist. Every writer is his own standard. The law by which we judge of his sentences, must be deduced from his sentences. If the style indicate the character, it is relatively good; if it contradict the character, though its cadences are faultless, it is still bad, and not to be endured. We may quarrel with a writer, if we please, for possessing a tasteless nature, but not with the style which takes from that nature its form and movement.

The tread of Johnson's style is heavy and sonorous, resembling that of an elephantor a mailclad warrior. He is fond of levelling an obstacle by a polysyllabic battering ram. Burke's words are continually practicing the broad-sword exercise, and sweeping down adversaries with every stroke. Addison draws up his infantry in orderly array, and marches through sentence after sentence without having his ranks disordered or his line broken. Luther's words are "half battle;" his "smiting, idiomatic phrases, seem to cleave into the very secret of the matter." Gibbon's legions are heavily armed, and march with precision and dignity to the music of their own tramp. They are splendidly equipped; but a nice eye can discern a little rust beneath their fine apparel. Macaulay, brisk, keen, lively and energetic, runs his thoughts rapidly through his sentence, and kicks out of the way every word which obstructs his passage. He reins in his steed only when he has reached his goal, and then does it with such celerity that he is nearly thrown backward by the suddenness of his stoppage. Jeffrey is a fine-lance, with a sort of Arab swiftness in his movement, and runs an iron-clad horseman through the afora ha has had time to close hi Talfourd's forces are orderly and disciplined, and march to the music of the Dorian flute. Those of Keats keep time to the tones of the pipe of Phœbus. Willis' words are often tipsy with the champagne of the fancy; but even when they reel and stagger they keep the line of grace and beauty. Webster's words are thunderbolts which sometimes miss the Titans at whom they are hurled, but always leave enduring marks where they strike.

Words are not, when used by a master mind, the mere dress of thought. They are, as Wordsworth has happily said, the incarnation of thought. They bear the same relation to ideas that the body bears to the soul. A thought embrained in fit words walks the earth a living being.-E. P. Whipple.

MENTAL ACTIVITY.—God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please—you can never have both. Between these, as a pendulum, man oscillates ever. He in whom the love of repose predominates will accept the first creed, the first philosophy, the first political party he meets-most likely his father's. He gets rest, commodity and reputation; but he shuts the door of truth. He in whom the love of truth predominates will keep himself aloof from all mooring, and afloat. He will abstain from dogmatism, and recognize all the opposite negations between which, as walls, his being is swung. He submits to the inconvenience of suspense and imperfect opinions; but he is a candidate for truth, as the other is not, and respects the highest law of his being.

GENIUS, like reason, (though perhaps not so entirely,) is rather a presence vouchsafed, like a guardian spirit to an individual, which departs whenever the evil self becomes decisively predominant, and not, like talent or the powers of

### Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. NEVER DESPAIR.

BY AUGUSTA O. NEWMAN.

NEVER despair, though thy bark may be driven, At the mercy of rude wind and wave; Forget not the One whose promise is given He will "e'en to the uttermost save."

Though on thy bared head the great drops are splashing While the lightning makes deeper the gloom, And 'round thy frail boat wild breakers are dashing With a knell in their dull, sullen boom.

Cast thy fear to the winds-whatever betide. Still rely on Gon's mercy and grace; And thy bark shall safely the tempest outride. Mooring in the blest Harbor of Peace. Grand Rapids, Mich., 1863.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GALILEE.

How much of bible history does this name suggest! How rich a theme for the imagination, since sacred writers have only given us outlines of those scenes and events which make Galilee a hallowed spot.

It has been called a sea; and such it was eighteen hundred years ago to those untaught fishermen in their rude boats. It is, however, only a lake, about fourteen miles long and six in breadth, deeply set between rounded and beautiful hills. Galilee, in its quiet beauty, must be interesting to him who has never heard the story of the Cross. But, viewed by the bible student, how animated the holy landscape when disclosing footprints of the Savior,-when dotted with groups of listening disciples,-when resonant with the music of glancing oars, or audible with the prayers of the Son of Gon? He sees the deserted boats of the fishermen left to the care of some low bending branch, their sea-grass nets whitening on the trees, and lonely ZEBEDEE mending his nets, and thinking of those gone to be "fishers of men."

But we cannot stand long upon these shores, hallowed with miracles and holy teaching, or by these waves once stilled by a word; so let us hasten to another and more impressive feature of the picture. It is evening of the Day of Miraculous Breaking of Bread; the well-feasted multitude are returning to their homes, and JESUS is in the mountains of Bethsaida, at prayer. The fishermen are upon Galilee again. Tumultuous night. Nature is belligerent: the thunder booms her battle-cry; arrows of lightning-glance herald her threatenings; the wind has waked the waves, and together rush the allies against the trembling boat, as against a common foe. Dreadful moments to the little hand of fishermen .- terrible thought that the next wave which leaps upon the ship may sweep some fainting soul into a restless grave! But not so. Yonder, unseen and unknown, stands a form with one foot on the sea, the other on the land. His vision pierces the thick darkness; He sees the unequal conflict, and forth upon the waves He steps.

Frantic Nature sees the Champion come, and with blacker scowl and "lengthened javelins" prepares to meet him. The foaming waves are soft locks to His feet—the howling wind sweet music to His ears. Now he meets the crested battalions as the shepherd meets his flocks from distant hills; now wide and deep yawns a billowy grave before Him, but not for Him. He is drawing near the ship, where cling the breathless few, watching the lightning's glare.

Ah! a form! there where the darkness cleaves with lightning. O, a Spirit! Spirit of chaos upon the deep again! But a voice! human words. "Be of good cheer." Well-known voice. "It is I: be not afraid." 'Tis Jesus! The Savior is nigh - his loved ones are safe. The bonds of fear begin to break, and bold PETER returns the words of Faith. "LORD, if he thou, bid me come unto thee on t What courage faith inspires. What burdens it lifts from aching hearts. Their moistened eyes are now dry; their trembling forms now defiant with rigid muscle; they are helping Peter to the waves. By faith he stands a moment on the restless water—his eye fixed upon the Savior; by faith he walks; by faith has done what never man has done before; vies with the Son of God for mastery of the elements. Not so; his stony gaze is changed; he has lost sight of the Savion; his eyes are wandering; his feet are sinking; he cries "Save me LORD." Stretching forth His hand, JESUS says, "Wherefore did'st thou doubt." And when they were come into the ship, they all came and worshiped JESUS, saying, "Of a truth, thou art the Son of GoD." Victor, N. Y., 1863.

Would you, O sinner, desire to be saved? Go to the Savior. Would you desire to be delivered? Look to that great Deliverer, and though you should be so overwhelmed with guilt, and shame, and fear, and horror, that you should be incapable of speaking to Him, fall down in this speechless confusion at Hisfeet, and behold Him as the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. Go to Him, O sinner, this day, this moment, with all thy sins about thee. Go just as thou art, for if thou wilt never apply to Him till thou art first righteous and holy, thou wilt never be righteous and holy at all.—Doddridge.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTION .-- God grant that we may contend with other churches as the vine with the olive, which of us shall bear the best fruit; but not as the briar with the thistle, which of us shall be the most unprofitable.-Lord Bacon.

To all men the best friend is virtue; the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

### ON GROWING BROOK OR SPECKLED TROUT, ARTIFICIALLY.

[Concluded from first page, this number.] HOW TO PLACE THE EGGS IN THE HATCHING BOXES.

Commence at the lower end of the box, and lay the eggs on top of the sand as thick as you can place them without touching each other. Proceed in this manner daily until you have filled the entire length. Should you choose, you can put partitions between each day's deposit. with date and number of eggs. A box one foot wide and twenty feet long, will contain 100,000 eggs. It has been recommended to place the spawn in gravel from one to two inches deep, in imitation of the trout; but I find by practice that the first method is the better one, as it will enably you to examine the spawn daily. The reason will be seen under the head of

#### AFTER CARE.

The eggs will need to be examined every week or two, and all the dead or white ones picked out with a pair of forceps, made of No. 8 wire flattened at the ends. If the water is perfectly pure, and above 42 deg. through the winter, but few will die. As the eggs die, a vegetable fungus, called Byssus, attaches itself to them, and throws out its little hairy fingers and clasps all the live eggs in their reach and soon kills them. Hence the necessity of having the eggs in sight. These hatching troughs should be covered with a house, containing a stove with fire, as it will make it more comfortable for the operator, and aid in keeping up the temperature of the water.

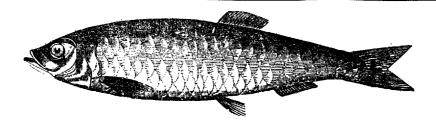
#### THE TIME OF INCUBATION Depends upon the condition and temperature of

the water. The water in my hatching boxes stands this winter at 38 deg. and at 40 deg. in the springs. The springs are from eight to thirty rods from the box, brought in two-inch pipe tile laid from two and a half to three feet under ground in water-lime. In this water the eggs commenced hatching on the 21st of January, seventy-eight days after they were put in the box, and they have been hatching in great numbers, daily, since. So far, my success has been beyond my most sanguine expectations, and should nothing befall them I shall have enough to stock a number of small ponds, at least. I took a few eggs from the race after they had been in forty days, and put them in a tumbler in my house where the temperature ranged from fifty deg. to sixty deg. They hatched in twenty-six days after, 12 days sooner than those in the race. The egg has two skins or membranes; the trout is formed between them. The first appearance of the egg, as viewed through a magnifying glass, is a red speck on one side near the white spot before referred to. This, I think, is the heart. This is about the fortieth day. In two or three days more a fine artery is seen running each way from this speck around the egg. About the forty-ninth day the eyes are perceptible; on the fifty-first day could see the formation of the head and body; on the sixtieth, could see the heart beat, and the arteries running in all directions. It now shows life, and in a few days bursts the outer covering, but is still firmly attached to the egg, which, in fact, is a part of the young trout. The young trout, when first hatched, is about half an inch long, and looks and acts more like a wiggler you often see in rain-water, than a trout. It has no fins except the pectorals, just back of the gills. He lies upon his side almost constantly. On the fifteenth day all the rest of the fins are plainly seen, and he now takes on the appearance and action of a trout, and is constantly in motion, darting through the water with great rapidity. It lives upon this sack until it is all absorbed, which is about the fortieth day. At this time the young fish begins to seek its own living. He is now one and a quarter inches long. FOOD.

I found, last spring, that the young trout ate and thrived well on the yolk of hens' eggs, boiled hard and crumbled fine. After a few weeks, I fed them hashed liver. I find this to be the best food for trout of all ages, as they grow rapidly upon it. I feed my trout once a day through the summer, and from two to three times a week through the winter, as they eat less in cold weather than in warm, and grow in proportion. I have 1,100 parent trout, caught with a hook in the small streams about. My largest pond contains sixty-one square rods; water fourteen feet deep. Four hundred of these trout were put in two years last summer; 400 one year ago, and about 400 last summer. About fifty have been taken out for table use, and about the same number have died from various causes. They were from one to two years old when placed in the pond, so that they now range from two to five years old. A few are older. I fed them the livers, &c., from two beeves per week, during last summer. This furnished food so abundantly that they paid but little attention to flies or other insects. It cost me about seven dollars for food last year. The fish are very tame, coming regularly for their food; they take it from a spoon, or hand, and throw themselves clear out of the water, by the hundred, in their eagerness for it.

### GROWTH.

The trout that hatched one year ago now, are from four to seven inches long, and are heavy, compared with those in the streams in a wild state. Those two years old are from seven to nine inches; three years, from nine to eleven inches; four years, from eleven to thirteen inches; and five years from thirteen to fifteen inches long. Trout four years old will average one pound in weight. The trout in my pond will weigh from one-quarter of a pound to two pounds each. With pure, cold water, and plenty of good, fresh food daily, trout will grow rapidly, and may attain a pound's weight in three years. Still, those of the same age vary much in size.



#### THE HERRING.

In connection herewith, we give the portraits of two denizens of the ocean which play an important part in the economy of human food. Neither of them, in their individual capacity, has anything remarkable, either in size or appearance, and it is only in their aggregate character that they exercise so great and beneficent an influence upon the human race. Without the herring, in particular, the inhabitants of many cold and inhospitable countries, such as the islands of the North and West of Scotland, would be unable to subsist; and even in more temperate climates they would, in the loss of

The herring, early in the spring, makes its appearance on the coast both sides of the Atlantic, in schools of millions, so densely crowded together as to discolor the water for miles. They are made a prey by various kinds of voracious fish and birds, which hover on the outskirts of the schools like vultures on the march of an army; and they are taken by the fishermen in quantities equal to thousands of barrels at a time. The migration of the herring to the bays, coves, and shallow waters along shore, is in obedience to a law of their natures, which requires the spawn to be deposited in such places. these fish, be deprived of an important element | Light and air are indispensable for vivifying the ova, hence the approach of the fish to shore.



way sought out and captured by the fishermen. They are caught in great quantities along the coast of New England, and the Britery on the west coast of England, which em- avidity. One person attends two lines, hauling ploys great numbers of men, and a capital of them in alternately.

THE mackerel is a very beautiful fish. Like | nearly two hundred thousand pounds sterling. the herring, it migrates in schools, and is in this | These fish are destitute of scales, the smooth covering of their backs is variegated with mingled colors of white and blue, while the belly is of a silver white. It is usually caught ish Provinces, salted and packed in barrels for with a hook, which is frequently baited with a the inland trade. There is also a mackerel fish- bit of red cloth, at which the fish bites with

as well as Daniel Lamberts and Hannah CROUSES, in this trout family, as in the human family.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

One year old trout may be carried a long distance in water with ice, if kept constantly in motion, so as to keep up the supply of oxygen. have brought 300 trout, one and two years old, twenty miles in a barrel, without changing water, but keeping it cold with ice. Had the water been still, they would have lived but a short time. The eggs, after impregnation, may be carried any distance in water, in bottles or pails, or packed in clean, wet sand. In this way all the streams and ponds in the country might be stocked in a few years. The spawn from a few hundred thousand parent trout, thus sent broadcast over the land, would soon fill the streams, and furnish an immense amount of sport to the angler, and the most delicious food to the country.

The first question asked by many is, Can trout-growing be made profitable? My answer is, Yes. At the present price of trout in market, which is from three to four shillings per pound, and ready sale for all that can be bought at that, I know of no other business that can be made more remunerative. Let us make the cal culations in the scale of the largest ponds here discussed, where there is an abundance of pure spring water, viz:

|        |             | g dams ar<br>arent trou |           |         |             |      | \$6,000<br>2,500 |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------|------------------|
| Three  | men's la    | borf r 4                | ) ears, î | t \$300 | per         | year | 3,600<br>20,000  |
| COSE O | 11 1000 10. | 1,000,00                | ""        | 3 ້     | 44<br>44    | ·    | 10,000           |
| "      | "           | "                       | "         |         | "           |      | 4,000<br>1,000   |
| T      | otal        |                         |           |         | . <b></b> . |      | \$47,100         |

Now for their value. The million of for year olds will average a pound each, and are worth at least 25 cents per pound in the pond, which makes the four year olds

| Worth  | \$250 000 |
|--|-----------|
| 1 000 000 3 vases 1/ lb asch   | 175 000   |
| " 2 " 1/4 "  | 87.500    |
| " 2 " ½ " " 1 " 3 oz. each   | 30,000    |
| The worth of all the trouble at the end of 4 yr's. Deduct the price of growing | \$542 500 |

But if the profit is too large to please, we will say that the trout are worth but one shilling a pound; and where is there a disciple of Sir IZAAK in America, who would not be glad of the chance for such rich sport, through the means of his fly, and pay his shilling per pound for all he caught? Yes, sir, the anglers of the country would soon take out all the trout from the ponds at that lay. A pound trout at the end of a 100 foot line and a ten foot fly-rod, rushing through the water with an almost lightning speed, first this way, then that, bending the rod nearly double with his power, and spinning the reel as he runs out the line to its full length, showing his broad, beautiful sides-now here, now there, now diving deep down in his crystal element, leaping out of the water in this and that direction-requiring a steady hand and great skill to bring him to land; even now, about to pick him up, he makes another powerful struggle for life, and is away again, with the velocity of thought, but this time sooner yielding to a superior power, the well-practiced hand of his captor, and now he lies motionless on the water, with mouth extended, his glistening sides turning about in the water, as he is exultantly reeled to land, soon to be placed in the delighted angler's basket. One shilling per pound for such a trout! Every trout fisherman will tell you that his trout cost him nearer one dollar per pound, let him go where he will for them, beside hard-There are Tom Thumbs and Lavinia Warrens, ships innumerable when going into a dense

wilderness. At one shilling per pound, they would give the nice little sum of \$224,150. But suppose, again, there could be but one-half of the number raised in the largest-sized ponds, and that the expense of growing them would be equal to the first calculation; still this would give a profit of \$88,525. Suppose, finally, that they are worth only 6 cts. per pound; this will give a profit of \$20,712.50, besides all the ponds, parent trout, and 300,000,000 eggs, or young fry, in hatching boxes, could have been taken from the number of trout now in the ponds. Worth a fortune of themselves! I believe the first sum might be realized, with everything favorable. But they should be located near a large city, in order to obtain sufficient food. Small ponds will yield a profit in proportion. Nearly every farmer has a spring, if properly arranged, that would furnish trout for his table, with but little expense.

Bass and pickerel are probably the two next best varieties for ponds.

Should any one wish further information, I will give it, as far as I am able, with pleasure.

## Scientific, Aseful, &c.

### DEPOSED AND ESTRAY RULERS IN EUROPE.

In Voltaire's satirical, but not exactly proper story of "Candide," six deposed monarchs are represented as meeting at a cafe in Venice, during the carnival, and respectively stating, in briefest terms, what causes had hurled them from their thrones. A novelist of to-day might increase the number by five, for there are as many as eleven ex-rulers wandering over Europe. The list opens with Don Miguel, uncle of the late queen of Portugal, who usurped his little niece's throne over thirty years ago, but reigned only for a short time. Next in the order of time is the Count de Chambord, whom his adherents call Henry the Fifth of France, and who certainly represents the elder branch of the Bourbons, deposed and exiled by the revolution of 1830. Then comes the representative of Don Carlos, who would have been King of Spain on the death of his elder brother, Ferdinand VII, if the Salique law had not been repealed, thereby allowing Isabella II to reign. After him appears the Duke of Brunswick, dethroned with full consent of his guardian and uncle, William IV of England. The Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Phillippe of France, and well known here as the gallant volunteer in the army of the peninsula, comes next, the Orleans dynasty, which he represents, having been overturned by the revolution of 1848. Immediately follows the poet king, Louis of Bavaria, well known to fame and to Lola Montez, who was compelled to abdicate in March, 1848. In a batch, crowded together, are the grand dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma. Then comes Francis II, of Naples, worthy successor of King Bomba, who was dethroned by Garibaldi. Latest is Otho I, of Greece, who was recently rejected with as little trouble as it would cost any of our readers to civilly dismiss an indifferent servant. We might add to this list the Austrian emperor Ferdinand I. who abdicated in favor of his nephew, the present Francis Joseph I, when he found that preparations were on foot to expel him, without ceremony, for imbecile inefficiency. Here, too, should be mentioned the grand duke of Monaco. in Italy, a small but princely territory governed by his (the Gimlaoi) family since the year 968, which was sold to France last year by its princely proprietor for four millions of francs. This

have lost their scepters within living memory, and continue to live very handsomely upon the property they had secured in advance on the chance of a rainy day. It is extremely probable that King William of Prussia will speedily be added to this corps of errant and distinguished royalty. A violater of the constitution he had sworn to maintain, he ought to be branded as a perjurer and deposed as a tyrant. By the way, this catalogue is very suggestive. The continued sovereignty of each of the above deposed rulers was said to be secured by various solemn treaties. Where are they now? The fiery leaven of public opinion has scorched them up, and they live only on the historic page. This ought to teach us the small value of European treaties. They are operative only while they suit the stronger party. - Washington Chronicle.

### "WHO'S WHO" IN ENGLAND IN 1863.

THERE is a book annually published in England under the title of "Who's Who," in which are given carefully prepared accounts of the noble families of the kingdom, their lineage and possessions and their ages. From the issue of this work for 1863 we gather the following in-

The eldest duke in Great Britain is the Duke of Cleveland, who is 74 years old, and the youngest the Duke of Norfolk, aged 15; the eldest marquis is the Marquis of Lansdowne, 82, the youngest the Marquis of Ely, 14; the eldest earl is the Earl of Charlemont, the youngest the Earl of Chairville, 10; the eldest Viscount is Viscount Cumbermere, 89, the youngest Viscount Downe, 18; the eldest baron is Lord Sinclar, 94, the youngest Lord Rossmore, 11; the eldest member of the Privy Council is Lord Lyndhurst, 90, the youngest Earl Spencer, 27; the eldest member of the House of Commons is General the Hon. Sir Hugh Arbuthnott, member for Kincardineshire, who is 83, the youngest Mr. Reginald A. Vyner, the member for Ripon, 23; the eldest judge in England is the Right, Hon. S. Lushington, aged 80, the youngest Mr. Baron Wilde, 46; the eldest judge in Ireland is Chief Justice Lefroy, 86, the youngest Mr. Justice Keogh, 45; the eldest judge in Scotland is the Lord Justice General, 69, the youngest Lord Justice Clerk, 52; the eldest archbishop is the Archbishop of Dublin, 74, the youngest the Archbishop of York, 43; the eldest bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, 75, the youngest the Bishop Designate of Gloucester and Bristol, 43; the eldest colonial bishop is the Bishop of Toronto, 83, the youngest the Bishop of Ontario, 37; the eldest baronet Sir Tattan Sykes, 90, the youngest Sir George Sitwell, 2; the eldest knight is General Sir James L. Caldwell, 92, the youngest Sir Charles T. Bright, 30.

### SPANISH MOSS.

LEAVING Sparrow's plantation, we swung out into the stream, and for several miles steamed along the borders of the lake, (Lake Providence La.,) here fringed with cypress trees clothed from top to base with wierd and dismal Spanish moss. The effect of this drooping parasite pendant in long waving folds from the trunk and branches, is depressing to the last degree. It is suggestive of death and weeping willows. It is the embodiment of vegetable woe. No party, however joyous, can approach it, that a mysterious influence does not appear to emanate from its ghastly folds, which throws a damp upon their spirits and compels their silence until the unsightly object is passed. Those who have seen no mosses more pretentious than the green fungi growing on trees and rocks in Northern exposures, can form no adequate idea of the wonderful exuberant growth of the Tissandria. Consumption is not more fatal to the life of man than this parasite to the life of trees. Once let it fix its iron grasp upon the stem and branches, and the proudest monarch of the forest becomes a dead and worthless trunk. The gray, hair-like fiber hangs in folds three feet long from every twig, the stouter end uppermost, resembling, for all the world, an aggregation of disheveled locks. The wind sighs and moans through the pendants with that peculiar mournful sound one hears from telegraph wires during a gale of wind.— Chicago Tribune.

THE BRAIN OF CHILDHOOD.—It is a fact well attested by experience, that the memory may be seriously injured by pressing upon it too hardly and continuously in early life. Whatever theory we hold as to this great function of our nature, it is certain that its powers are only gradually developed, and that, if forced into premature exercise, they are impaired by the effort. This is a maxim, indeed, of general import, applying to the condition and culture of every faculty of body and mind; but singularly to the one we are now considering, which forms, in one sense, the foundation of intellectual life. A regulated exercise short of fatigue is improving to it; but we are bound to refrain from goading it by constant and laborious efforts in early life, and before the instrument is strengthened to its work, or it decays under our hands.

ROME AT NOON. - The spring deepens into summer, and before the last days of June have come the city is empty, silent, and Roman. The sun bakes all day on the lava pavement, and they who are in the streets at noon creep slowly along in the shadows, clinging closely to the walls. The shops are all shut for two hours, and the city goes to sleep. The splash of fountains sounds loud and cool in the squares; a few carriages at intervals rattle along; but were it not for the burning sun and dry air that beats up from the pavement, you might rather suppose it midnight than midday.—Story's Roba di Roma.

KEEP your body sound; as wine savors of the makes a baker's dozen of sovereign princes who I from the frame through which it works.

### Reading for the Young.

#### HELEN, KNITTING.

BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

LITTLE HELEN, on her chair-Patiently at work was she; And in ringlets fell her hair, -Lovely did she seem to me; She was sitting, Knitting, knitting.

Busy little girl ! thought I, How I love to see your skill!
I am half inclined to try— And I most believe I will! She was sitting, Knitting, knitting.

In a whirl the fingers fly, First one needle, then the next; She might with her mother vie: But for me, I am perplexed; She was sitting, Knitting, knitting

Then a zigzag, cross this way, Then a curious whirl again-How she makes the fingers play; It's no business for the men! She was sitting, Knitting, knitting.

Now the curious seam is made; How to do it I can't tell: But the skill she has displayed, Makes me think she does it well; She was sitting, Knitting, knitting.

Now the toe is closed and done-What a pretty sock is this! It is knitting number one! Go and get your mother's kiss! She was sitting, Knitting, knitting.

Busy little girl! thought I. How I love to see your skill ! And the pleasure in her eye Made my heart with pleasure fill; Helen sitting At her knitting,

### JAPANESE LITTLE FOLKS.

THE Hon. Frank Hall, who was in Japan a ew years ago, speaks thus favorably of the Niphonese children. The Japanese it will be remembered are heathen; but what Christian country, with all its ministers, churches, sermons, etc., can show such good children? Mr. Hall says:

"During more than a half a year's residence in Japan, I have never seen a quarrel between old or young. I have never seen a blow struck, scarcely an angry face. I have seen the children at their sports, their kites upon the hill, and any amount of intertangled strings or kites lodged in the trees, but no angry words or impatience. I have seen them intent upon their games of Jackstones or marbles under shaded gateways of the temples, but have never seen an approach to quarrel among them. They are taught implicit obedience to their parents, but I have never seen one of them chastised. Respect and reverence to the aged is universal. A crying child is a rarity seldom seen. We have nothing to teach them in this respect out of our abundant civilization. I speak what I know of the little folks of Japan, for more than any other foreigner have I been among them. Of all that Japan holds there is nothing I like half so well as the happy children. I shall always remember their sloe-black eyes and ruddy brown faces with pleasure. I have played battledore with the little maidens in in the streets, and flown kites in the fields with as happy a set of boys as one could wish to see. They have been my guides in my rambles, shown me where all the streams and ponds were, where all the flowers lay hid in the thicket, where the berries lay ripening on the hill; they have brought me shells from the ocean, and blossoms from the field, presenting them all with modesty and a less bashful grace than a young American boy would do. We have hunted the fox-holes together, and looked for the green golden ducks among the hedges. They have laughed at my broken Japanese, and taught me better, and for a happy, good-natured set of children, I will turn out my Japanese friends against the world. God bless the boys and girls of Niphon."

### YOUTHFUL WORKERS.

An editor in the West gives the following account of his compositors:

There is little WILLIE—only fourteen years of age—and small at that—at his stand deciphering the manuscript and putting it into type. WILLIE is fully equal to the best hand that has ever been in the office, being both a speedy and accurate compositor, and is, beside, posted generally as to the news and business connected with the paper.

And there is HATTIE, as neat as a new pin. busily engaged over a telegraph dispatch, occupying another stand, on a high stool to make her high enough—she is ten years of age.

Near her is her little sister ETTIE, who is two years younger, puzzled over some hard word. which WILLIE explains to her satisfaction, and she goes ahead with a new alacrity.

In the corner, on a very high stool, is little FRED, setting up the latest news from Kansas, proud of the dignity of his profession. He is but about six years of age.

"Spell 'cat,' " said a little girl of five years of age, the other day, to a smaller one of only, three. "I can't," was the reply. "Well, then, continued the youthful mistress, "if you can't spell 'cat,' spell 'kitten.' "

THERE never was a great action which [had, cask it is kept in, the soul receives a tincture not, nearly or remotely, a great thought for its ancestor.



### Bural Aew-Yorker.

- CYCLYT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 25, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

ABOUT 4 o'clock A. M., of the 15th inst the rebels attacked Suffolk some 5,000 strong. They were shelled from Fort Dix, and retired about five miles. At the same time a feint was made to cross the Nansemond, but our gunboats drove the rebels back into the woods.

On the 16th the rebels drove back our skirmishers on the Somerton road, which is Gen. Corcoran's front, and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forces at once replied to their fire and drove them back. Our skirmishers on South Quay road drove the enemy back some miles from our lines.

Sergeant Hall, captured by the rebels a few days since while coming down the Nansemond, has returned. He says the enemy have nine bridges constructed on the Blackwater, and that they are sending large bodies of troops, night and day, to the South-west All the way from Petersburgh to Richmond every few miles are earthworks of all kinds, on which guns have been mount-d. The rebel soldiers, however, admit

that these guns have lately been taken away. Lieut. Commanding Cushing sends to the Navy Department the following dispatch:

Department the fullowing dispatch:

US STEAMER COMMODORE BARNEY.

Namemond River, April 17,—7:30 P. M.

This morning the vessels from above came down, the Mt. Washington disabled. About 11:30 A. M., the enemy opened on us with some pieces of artillery, giving us a cross fire. At once we got under way and went into action, offencing the enemy in an hour. At about one P. M. the rebels took up a position within 700 yards of the Mt. Washington, which was grounded, and opened on us with artillery and sharpshooters. I kept close to the disabled Mt. Washington and fought the enemy till high water, when I ordered the Stopping Stone to take the Mt. Washington in tow. This was done under a heavy fire at 5 P. M. I had the satisfaction of silending the enemy's battery. My loss foots up three killed and seven wounded. I do not know as yet what the casualties are in the other vessels. I have eight raking shots, but fortunately my engine was not disabled. I can assure you that the Barney and her crew are still in good fighting trim, and we will heat the enemy or sink at our post. The most of the wounded and dead I send down to the Minnesota. It is only requisite to look at the Mt. Washington to see with what gallantry Lieut. Rawson fought his vessel. sta to look at the Mt. Washington to see with what gallantry Lieut. Rawson fought his vessel. Lieut. Cushing.

Acting Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs to the Secretary, off Newport News:

Reports from Lieuts. Cushing and Lawson just received. The enemy have not crossed the river. There is every indication that they are retreating, though they still have some artillery and sharpshooters on the Nansemond. Our

boats shot down a number of their men to-day with cannister.

We have two killed and eleven wounded, making in all five killed and eighteen wounded in our little flotilla, to which, from what I can learn, the fight has been pretty much confined.

Suffelk letters report that our forces hold Nansemond River for 16 miles, and have defeated every attempt of the rebels to get in our rear. The rebels expect to bring against us, including re-enforcements from the rebel Gen. Hill some 60.600 men. The delay of the enemy in making the attack is as good as a re-enforcement of 10 000 men to us.

Later intelligence says Gen. Longstreet has expressed the opinion that Suffolk is too well fortified to risk a direct assault with his present force.

Norfolk letters express the opinion that there will be no great battle at Suffolk. We outnumber the enemy there, and have the advantage of strong intrenchments. Unless Gen. Peck takes the initiative and advances on the enemy, I am confident there will be no battle.

The Tribune's special learns through private channels that the rebels under Gen. Wise attacked our forces under Keyes, near Yorktown on Saturday. The rebels were repulsed and fell back on Williamsburg, leaving behind considerable ammunition and other spoils.

A later account says that Gen. Wise has commenced entrenching the other side of Williamsburg. He has orders to take Fort McGruder at all hazards, and being afraid to make an assault; high spirits.

Rebel prisoners say there was to have been a simultaneous attack on Washington, N. C., Suffolk, Virginia, Gloucester Point and Williamsburg or Fort McGruder. The march on Gloucester Point was to have been made by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, whose plans have probably been somewhat interfered with by the reconnoisance of the 4th Delaware regiment and the Union gunboats up the York River.

An official dispatch has been received from Gen. Peck, dated Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, saying that Gen. Getty, in conjunction with the gunboats, has just stormed the heavy battery at fort, and kept it up for half an hour. Two shells the west branch and captured six guns and two struck inside the fort; two shots went through hundred of the 4th Alabama regiment. They crossed in boats. The 89th New York and the 8th Connecticut were the storming party.

Three detachments from three regiments of infantry, with a small force of cavalry and artillery, went out on the Edenton road on the 17th at daylight, and attacked the rebels in their position. Our people met at first a Virginia regiment and drove it back, when it was re-enforced by a brigade. The brigade, after some heavy skirmishing, fell back nearly two miles, when our people followed them up. Finding that the rebels did not make a movement to again advance, we retired to the intrenchments to avoid being cut off or drawn into a trap.

On the 13th the expedition under Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, left their old encampment. One portion of cavalry alone, proceeded to Bristerburg and there encamped. Another, likewise of cavalry, bivouacked at Elk Run. Another portion of cavalry with a battery encamped at Morrisville, and a fourth, accompanied by a brigade of infantry and two batteries of artillery, remained for the night at Grove Church.

Before daylight that portion encamped at Bris terburg, sent out two squadrons, the 8th Illinois and 9th N. Y., under Capt. Farnsworth, with instructions to proceed to Warrenton, thence to Sulphur Springs, and there await orders. The remainder of this force were ordered to proceed to Liberty. The squadron sent towards Warrenton came upon several detached bodies of partisan cavalry, to each of which they gave chase, and captured some and wounded others. Upon reaching the Springs they forded the river, and proceeded down the opposite banks as far as Freeman's Landing, when the roads becoming impassible they were obliged to return to the point at which they crossed.

The division which remained at Elk Run left there before daylight on the same morning and proceeded to Bealeton, on the railroad leading to Gordonsville. This division is now lying in the woods near that place.

The division remaining near Morrisville moved down to Kelly's Ford. Here was discovered the first organized body of the enemy. Preparations were at once made to dislodge them, but after throwing a shell or two the rebels retired, leaving the ford in our possession. A portion of this force was then sent out up the river to the Rappahanneck bridge, with instructions to hold it and prevent its spoiliation. All has been done agreeable to directions. They now hold one side of Kelly's Ford, and are strong enough in position at the bridge to prevent its destruction.

The remaining division on leaving their encampment at Grove Church traveled on to the iunction at Eastham's and Hedgeman's Creek, and from thence to Liberty, where they now are. These, too, met with trifling opposition, and have sent in some 10 or 12 prisoners.

The telegraph this (Tuesday) A. M., gives the following report from that portion of the army sent out under Gen. Stoneman:

An officer that left the army of the Potomac on Saturday, says that Gen. Stoneman was heard from Saturday afternoon. He had reached Culpepper Court House, where 3,000 rebels were surprised and captured. A member of Harris' light cavalry was killed in a previous skirmish.

Department of the South.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Palmer to Gen. Dix, eceived on the 16th, states that Gen. Foster has been relieved. A river steamer, with a regiment and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running the batteries on Tar river, and reached the wharf at Warst on the 14th.

Letters to the N. Y. Herald, received on the 18th, from Morehead City, announce that Gen. Foster has succeeded in passing the rebel blockade in the steamer Escort, with the loss of the pilot killed and several wounded. The Escort was riddled by at least forty shots. Gen. Foster arrived at Newbern on the night of the 16th. He was joyfully received. Gen. Name and Gen. Hickman will immediately go from Newbern with the 23d Massachusetts and New Jer-

sey 9th. A letter from an officer of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment gives a connected account of affairs at Washington, North Carolina, up to the 10th inst. The first intimation of an intended rebel attack was received March 30th when a negro, who had been into the interior, reported that he had seen seven thousand rebels, with forty pieces of artillery, marching upon the place, and that other forces were coming by different routes. Reconnoissances were at once sent ont, and the rebels discovered at various points. On the 31st, a company of loyal North Carolinians, holding an advanced position, were attacked and driven in. A gunboat, which had dropped down the river, was also attacked, and several of the guns disabled. The rebels used Whitworth guns, furnished, of course, by "neutrals" over the water. On the 3d, it was ascertained that the rebels had additional guns mounted. Firing continued between the gunboats and the rebel batteries, and one of the guns of the latter was seen to be dismounted.

On the night of the 3d, the gunboat Ceres ran the blockade, bringing ammunition for the fort he has resorted to digging. Our troops are in and gunboats. On the 4th, a small battery in front of the fort opened fire, and the fort replied, dismounting one of their guns, when the firing ceased. On the 5th, provender for the horses gave out, and the families of the town were declared to be destitute. On the 7th, the rebels opened fire on the gunboats, and also fired fiftythree discharges at the town, but without doing any injury. Meanwhile, the entrenchments of our forces were greatly strengthened, the men, though reduced to three-fourths rations, working

with unflagging spirit. On the 9th, another vessel ran the blockade, with ammunition, and on the 10th the rebels again opened a fire upon the the flag of the fort; quite a number of shots struck the entrenchments, but no one was injured on our side. A day or two subsequently the garrison were relieved, and are now safe against any force the enemy may bring against them.

The gunboat Washington ran aground on the 8th inst., in Broad river, near Port Royal ferry The E. B. Hall went to her assistance, but to no purpose. The rebels brought down a light battery and fired on her. A chance shot struck her magazine, causing the destruction of the gun boat. Two men were killed, two mortally wounded, and eight slightly-all of the 3d Rhode Island artillery.

The sloop Ranger, of Clay's Landing, Sawnee river, was captured off Chrystal river. Her cargo consisted of salt, dry goods, gunpowder, &c. Also the schooner Anna, of Nassau, was captured while endeavoring to evade the blockade off the mouth of the Sawnee river. She had an assorted cargo.

On the 11th the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into Charleston, was hotly chased by half a dozen blockaders, which fired at her, and she received several shots through her hull. Captain Black, finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the beach and burned her. The crew and passengers took to the boats and escaped. Very little was saved, except the mails and the passengers' effects. The steamer was burned to the water's edge. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, 200 bbls. of saltpeter, 40,000 pairs of army shoes, &c.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY. - The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th inst. admits a bad defeat of Gen. Pegram in Kentucky, and says the rebel loss was heavy, and that after a severe hand-to-hand fight of several hours, the Confederates gave up the unequal contest and fell back, the enemy not pursuing.

The Dispatch also says Gen. Rosecrans has sent five regiments of infantry to Kentucky, and has ordered all the cavalry from that State to his cavalry at Murfreesboro, and is moving his troops on his left to his right, doubtless to prevent any movement on our part in that State.

TENNESSEE. - The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donaldson have been gathering all the horses fit for service.

Seventy men, on the 17th, met about the same number of rebel cavalry in a skirmish, in which twenty of the latter were taken prisoners, among whom were Major Blandin and two Cap-

A special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal, says that 30 boats and 12 gunboats have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland. Col. Graham, on the 18th, attacked the rebels

near Celina, Tennessee, killing seven and destroying their camp. On Sunday he crossed the Cumberland and attacked the rebels there, killing thirty and routing the remainder, and is now in hot pursuit. The Federal loss is one killed.

ARKANSAS .- A telegram from Col. Phillips, dated Park Hill, Cherekee Nation, April 11th, says he has swept the north side of Arkansa river clear of rebels. Part of his command hold Fort Gibson. He has had overtures from Col. Drew, Capt. Vaughan, and the Creek Indians. The rebels are gathering on the south side of the Arkansas river, and hold all the fords, which are now deep.

Telegrams received at headquarters say that Fayetteville, Ark., was attacked before daylight on Saturday, the 18th inst., by about 3,000 armed rebels, with four pieces of artillery. Our forces were less than 2,000, part of whom were unarmed. The rebels were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was 5 killed and 17

Additional advices from Fayetteville say the fight there of Saturday lasted about four hours. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Cabell, and retreated in disorder toward Ozark. Our troops were all Arkansas recruits, under Col. Harrison. They were poorly armed and equipped, and without artillery.

MISSISSIPPI. - A rebel dispatch says: - The enemy in the Black Bayou are retreating toward the river, and laying waste the whole country as they move along. Our river patrolmen report that two Yankee gunboats, convoying five cavalry transports, passed up the river on the 7th inst. Also nineteen transports, with infantry, and forty-eight freight boats loaded down. The enemy are re-enforcing all the depots on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Those who are in possession of all there is known on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, feel that they have reason to be more hopeful of a pacific solution of pending questions than they were a few days ago. They think that England is beginning to see the error of her ways, and that she will, either through the agency of her courts or by some other means, stop the fleet now being fitted out in her ports from going to sea. All the evidence, of late, points in this

The Monitors hereafter to be built, and, so far as practicable, those now building, will be required to be constructed in accordance with the terms of an additional specification, drawn for the purpose of obviating certain defects of a comparatively unimportant character, brought to light during the recent contest at Charleston.

The action of the Nicaraugua government in interfering with the Central American Transit Company's steamer, having been brought to the blue book.

attention of the proper authorities, it has been decided that there has been no violation of the contract on the part of the company, and therefore, under the treaty existing between the two governments, ample protection will be given in case of any future interference by that government.

Hon. R. J. Walker has gone to Europe, partially in behalf of a Quicksilver Mining Company to assert its claims in a suit against Baron Forbes, who represents a company now in possession of the mines. He will also act as agent of the Government for the purpose of effecting an arrangement to secure uniform measures of coin so far as to equalize measures between the United States and Great Britain, and thus equalize exchanges, for the convenience of commerce, as recomended in the annual report of the Secretary of Treasury.

Gov. Curtin, of Penn., in view of the exigency of the public service, suggested to the President a plan of garrisoning the defences of Washington with militia, that the veteran soldiers now in that department might be spared for more important and pressing duties in the field. To this end he offered to forward here 20,000 militia, and that about 1,000 volunteers who have had the necessary experience, be distributed among the militia, to render the latter force equivalent, for all practicable purposes, to the same number of volunteers sent to the field. It is not known whether this patriotic offer has been accepted.

Gen. Jerry T. Boyle, of Kentucky, was ordered here by the Sec. of War, with whom he had a conference in reference to the condition of affairs in Kentucky. He returned immediately to his command under Gen. Burnside. It is understood that the 20,000 soldiers offered by Kentucky are accepted, and orders for them will be issued without delay.

The case of the Anglo-rebel steamer Peterhoff, continues to engage attention in the administration, as well as in diplomatic circles. It is understood that Lord Lyons has requested that the British mail found on board be returned to him unopened, and that the State Department is ready to accede to his wishes. The Navy Department, on the other hand, inclines to the opinion that, by the correct principles of international law, the mail in question should be disposed of in the same way as other papers found on board, especially as it is presumed that it contains proofs sufficient to condemn the Peterhoff and her cargo. Sec. Wells is of the opinion that whatever the abstract rights and wrongs of the question may be, the District Court, which has the case before it for adjudication, can alone decide, the statute being peremptory that all papers, letters, and writings found on board the captured vessel, shall be transmitted unopened to the Court before which such vessel is proceeded against. Judge Betts last week invited Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, to be present while the mail was being opened, but he did not appear. The Judge would then have proceeded to open the mail, but for the reception of telegrams from Washington.

A new Military Governor of North Carolina is about to be appointed, thus superseding Gov. Stanley.

It is thought that the Government will retaliate for the hanging of Detective Sherman by the rebels near Drainesville on Friday, by summarily executing Capt. Power and a civilian in the Old Capitol prison, against whom evidence is said to be conclusive of their being spies.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

BUFFALOES have been lately shot within sixty miles of St. Paul, Minn. The Indian massacres have rendered the region so uninhabited that bisons, wolves, &c., roam freely where they have not before been seen for years.

THE Navy Department has received information of the capture of five more blockade runners -the British steamer Surprise, by the Huntsville, from St. Marks, Fla., bound to Havana; the rebel schooner Five Brothers, and the English schoonr John Williams, by the Octorara glish schooners Florence Nightingale and Brothers, by the Tioga.

It is said the order directing the attack on Charleston was countermanded from Washington; but the countermand did not reach Admiral Dupont until it was too late to prevent the

Ar the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, held in this city, it was decided that the U.S. legal tender notes were constitutional and valid as to debts contracted before the passage of the law making such notes a legal tender. All the four Judges concurred.

A CALIFORNIA paper says that commander Bissell, of the United States sloop of war Cyane, has brought into that State, from Peru, a male lama, a male alpaca, and a male and female vicuna, which he intends to domesticate.

THE new naval register just issued shows that in addition to sixty-nine persons employed in the naval department and its bureaus, there are as follows in the service:

On the Retired List. Rear Admirals in all \_\_\_\_\_\_12

These take up the first one hundred pages of the register, while the Marine Corps and the volunteer officers of the navy occupy the remaining one hundred and forty-eight pages of the

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine—Harper & Brothers. The Universal Clother Winner—Julius Ives & Co.
The New York Chronicle—P Church & Co.
New Musical Writes—Hason Bros.
A Splendid Flum for Sale. Kellum, Willcox & Boynton. The Welcome Guest—H Tolman & Co.
The Silver Chime—H Tolman & Co.
The Silver Chime—H Tolman & Co.
Stammer-ug—H C. I. Mears.

I sale w Trotting Stallion—H Spering.
Collictions of Kitchen Garden Seeds—McElwain Bros.
Orinoco Tobacco—D S Heffen Seeds—McElwain Bros.
Torouto, I. W. Nusseries—Geo Leslie.
Agents Wanted—S Phrain Brow.
Homestead Association of Central New York—J S Foster
Strwberry Plants—E Williams
Agents Wanted—S F French & Co.
Invent ons and their Results—Huris Bros.
Fancy Pigeons and Poulty for Sale.
The Tip-Top Sewing Machine—R Thompson.

Special Notices The best Magazine, Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Coughs, Colds Brown's Broothal Traches. Farewell—B Br Land & Co. A Manual of Flax Culture, &c—D D T Moore.

### The News Condenser.

- The French in Mexico are getting on badly.

- The Massachusetts colored regiment is about half full.

- Gerrit Smith has donated \$1,000 to the Irish Relief Fund.

--- Cassius M. Clay sailed on Thursday week as Minister to Russia.

- There are twenty-five hospitals in the city of Nashville, Tenn.

- The water was let into the Pennsylvania canals Saturday week. - Government has recently sent \$30,000,000 to the army

of the South-west. - Hundreds of contrabands are arriving at Nashville daily from the South.

- An Arab woman named Soultana Medioni has just died at Oran, aged 120 years.

- The troops around New Orleans are rejoicing over

the advent of the paymasters. - Four boys in syracuse were poisoned on Tuesday by

eating cicuta, or wild parsnip roots. - The city treasury of New Orleans is quite afflicted

with photographed counterfeit notes. - The navigation of Cayuga Lake is open and the teamboats have commenced running.

- Robert Small, the negro pilot; directed the movement of the fleet in Charleston Harbor.

- Adjutant Gen. Thomas has organized eight regiments of negroes at Helena, and seven at Cairo. - Beni. Welch. Jr.. Commissary-General of the State

of New York, died in New York last week. - The rate of taxation in Baltimore for the present

year is ninety cents on one hundred dollars.

- Brigham Young, Jr., was in London, Eng., on the 21st of March, looking up recruits for Salt Lake.

- A new military prison has been built at St. Louis large enough to contain fifteen hundred prisoners. - The number of persons buried in Greenwood Ceme-

tery equals the population of New York city in 1810. - Gen. Burnside arrived at Lexington, Ky., on Thurs-

day week, and was warmly welcomed by the people. - The Brooklyn Navy-Yard Paymaster's office was rob-

bed of \$140,000 some time during Sunday night week. - The Indian prisoners in Minnesota are to be taken to

the Upper Missouri, and there put to agricultural work. - A train loaded with 700 rebel prisoners bound South

for exchange passed through Elmira on Saturday week. - Fourteen regiments of militia have been ordered to

be raised by the Governor of Missouri for State defence. - The soldier's mail to and from Murfreesboro, Tenn.,

carries from ten thousand to fifteen thousand letters daily. - The Pennsylvania Colonization Society expects to send a colony of emigrants to Liberia about the first of May.

- The Buffalo Doctors have determined to advance their charges from one dollar to one dollar and a half a

### Special Notices.

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### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FROM the Medical Director of the General Hospital,

Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862, Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass .- "Use of

your far famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying Bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

### A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE, &c.

A GOOD, USEFUL AND TIMELY WORK ON FLAX CULTURE, &c., will be issued this week - containing all requisite information relative to Preparing the Ground. Sowing the Seed, Culture, Harvesting, &c., &c. It is nainly by men of long experience in Flax Growing, who know whereaf they affirm, and how to impart their knowledge. The aim is to furnish a COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL

### MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE,

Such a work as will enable new beginners to grow Flax successfully, on the first trial. It will contain Essays from Practical Men of much experience—the opening one by a gentleman who has cultivated Flax over thirty years, and understands the modus operandi thoroughly. The work wili also embrace an able Essay on

### Hemp and Flax in the West,

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

The Manual will be issued in handsome style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents - for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the Trade

D. D. T. MOORE, Address Editor Bural New-Yorker,

April, 1863.

Bochester, N. Y.



### Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, | ROCHESTER, April 21, 1863. |

FLOUR is as last quoted. GRAIN.-There is considerable movement in grain and prices have generally advanced.

Maars are without important change.

DAIRY, &c.—Butter and Eggs are plenty and falling off

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices.

| Flour and Grain.                                      | Eggs, dozen 11@12c           |
|---|------------------------------|
| Trans win wheat, \$7,000,00,20 [                      | Honey, box 12(g)14c          |
| Flour, spring do 6,50(07,00                           | Candles, box14(a) 131/4c     |
| Flour buckwheat 2,50 @2,50                            | Candles, extra 32-@11c       |
| Mant Indian 1./9(41./0 )                              | Fruit and Mosts              |
| Wheat, Genesee . 1.34@1.55                            | Apples, bushet 25@300        |
| Best white Canada 1, 0 2 1.55                         | Do. dried \$2 tb 4 @ 4%c     |
| Corn, old 75@ 750                                     | Peaches, do 14@150           |
| Corn, new 75@75c                                      | Cherries, do14@16c           |
| Rye, 61 tos is bush 750 a 89                          | Plums, do 9 @10e             |
| Oats, by weight 65@75c                                | Potatoes, do 45 a 6 c        |
|   | liides and Skins.            |
| Barley  | Slanghter 7 @ 7 % c          |
| Beans 1,50(a)2,50                                     | Calf 11 @ 13c                |
| Beans 1,50(a)2.50                                     | Sheep Pelta 1,25@5.00        |
| Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00                            | Lamb Peits 25(a)2,00         |
| Park New mess. 16,00(4/16,50 )                        | Beeds.                       |
| Dork claus 17.00(d:17.50)                             | Clover, medium, 4,50005,00   |
| Dressed hogs, cwt 7.25@ 7.75<br>Beef, cwt. 5.00@ 7.00 | Do. large 5,50 a 6,00        |
| Reef cwt 5.0K@ 7.00                                   | Timothy 2.00(a 2.50          |
| Spring lambs each 1,50@ 2,00                          | Sandries.                    |
| Mutton, carcass. 6 @7c                                | Wood, hard 5,00(a)6,40       |
| Hams, smoked 10 2010 c                                | Wood, soft 5,00@4,00         |
| Thoulders 64 98 C                                     | Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,75     |
| C rickens 10 @12c                                     | Coal, Pittaton 6,75(a 7,50   |
| Inrkeys 10 wize                                       | Coal, Shamokin, 6,75@7,50    |
| Geeнн 40 @50c   | Coal, Char 7 @ 8c            |
| Dairy, &c.  | Salt, bbl 1.75(a 2.00        |
| Butter, roll 18 @203                                  | Straw, tun 5,00(a'7,00       |
| Butter, firkin 17 @ 18c                               | Hay, tun                     |
| Cheese 12 @15c  | Wood, 16 hb 60(a 70c         |
| Lard, tried 11 @11%c                                  | Whitefiah, 1/4 bbl 4,75@5.25 |
| Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c                                  | Codfish, quintal. 6,25@6,50  |
| Tallow, tried 10@10%c                                 | Trout, half bbl 4,50@5,00    |
|   |                              |

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—FLOUR—Market fc. lower, with a mod-rate demand. Sales at \$5.1026.40 for amperime State; \$6.7026.35 for extra do.; \$7.0020 15 for choice do.; \$6.6 06.43 superfine W-atern; \$6.7520.15 common to model superime with a common to model superime brands extra round hoop Otho; and \$7.008.20 for trade brands at the market closing quiet. Canalian 5c. lower; sales at \$6.0037.00 for common, and \$7.0308.20 for good to choice extra

\$8.59.37.00 for common, and \$7.03.08.20 for good to comestra.

Grain—Whe it dull, heavy, and entirely n minal; sales at \$1.70 for winter red State and Sontoern Illinois red. Rive quiet at \$1.00.08.09 Harley dull and nominal at \$1.46.00.08.09 for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered; an 18.08.09 for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered; an 18.08.10 for Jersey, and \$6.087% for Canadian, Western and store in request; siles at 8.08 is for Jersey, and \$6.087% for Canadian, Western and store. Pick dull and prices are lower; siles at \$13.124.013.90 for old mess \$15.00.013.37 for week; \$11.00.013.00 old and new prime; \$15.20.013.00 mess; \$11.00.013.00 old and new prime; \$15.20.013.00 for Butter is selling at 14.01% for Ohio, and 18.012.05 for State. Cheese is dui at 11.013.00, common to prime.

is dull at 11@13c., common to prime.

ALBANY, April 29.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is no movement in Frour beyond supplying the immediate wants of the trade at the closing prices of last week, the immediation checking all shipping. Com Meal is steady. Grain Only a bin test untiling inquiry for wheat, and the sales snow an easier market. Sales White General at \$1.70. Reverbeady but quiet. Com rather more sought after at about previous piece. Sales in lots, at \$3.5c. for sound yellow. Os ain request at steady prices. Sales in car lots at 84c. derivered.

FERD—A limin market, with fair demand. Sales three car lots of medium at \$1.00 and one of middingest \$1.6.24. SERD—There is a moderat traffic going forward in Clover at \$1.50 and sales and \$1.50 and sales are the sales at \$1.50 and sales and \$1.50 and sales are the sales are the sales and sales and sales and sales are the sales are the sales and sales are the sales and sales are the sales are the sales and sales are the sales and sales are the sales are the sales and sales are the sales are th

BUFFALO, April 20 —FLOUR—An incessint rain storm has prevailed during the entire for none, and the market rules dull. Small sales of double extra only have been reported since our last, at \$7.500.7.47%.

Grain—Wheat dull and no sales reported. Corn remains quiet: a trime milling lot of 7.500 tush, was sold on Saturday at \$14.50.018. As to quality. Barredurit 14.50.185c., as to quality. Rye quiet at 90.295c.

Sense—inochty in rood demand at \$1.6246.176. Clover \$1.75, and Flax \$4.10.24.00 for fair to prime

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK, April 14 The current p       | rices fo              | r th       | 8  |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------|------------|----|--|--|--|
| eek at all the markets are as follows: |                       |            |    |  |  |  |
| REEF CATTLE.                           | _                     |            |    |  |  |  |
| First quality P cwt \$10               | 0,5 @12.0             | 00         |    |  |  |  |
| Ordinary quality                       | U,UIXQUIU,            | ຜ          |    |  |  |  |
| Common quality                         | 9,25, 29,             | 50         |    |  |  |  |
| Inferior quality                       | 8.51(0)9.1            | χÜ         |    |  |  |  |
| OOWS AND CALVES.                       | ., •                  |            |    |  |  |  |
| OOWS AND CALVES.                       | E 14V2) EU 1          | •          |    |  |  |  |
| First quality\$4                       | 0,144(00011,1         |            |    |  |  |  |
| Ordinary quality 4                     | u,uuqaa,              | UU:        |    |  |  |  |
| Common quality                         | H, DH (10,355, I      | 111)       |    |  |  |  |
| Inferior quality 2                     | D,UJ@28,              | w          |    |  |  |  |
| TRAL CALVES.                           |                       |            |    |  |  |  |
| First quality P fb                     | 61/4@7                | e          |    |  |  |  |
| Ordinary                               | 5%@6                  | c          |    |  |  |  |
| Common                                 | 5 (a)5>               | éc.        |    |  |  |  |
| Inferior                               | 4%(0)5                | č          |    |  |  |  |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS.                       |                       |            |    |  |  |  |
| BREEF AND LAMBO.                       | ee                    | . ^^       |    |  |  |  |
| Extras                                 | 200 111.00 IV         | 300        |    |  |  |  |
| Prime quality                          | 7.15 a)2.<br>6 75(a 7 | 110        |    |  |  |  |
| Ordinary                               |                       |            |    |  |  |  |
| Common                                 | 5,25@6                | 13         |    |  |  |  |
| Inferior                               | 6,00@6,               | <b>2</b> > |    |  |  |  |
| SWINE.                                 |                       |            |    |  |  |  |
| Cern-fed. Do. Light and Medium         | .56685                | éc .       |    |  |  |  |
| Do. Light and Medium.                  | . 436 0 53            | 40         |    |  |  |  |
| Still Hogs                             | 43/(0)53              | ác.        |    |  |  |  |
|  |                       | •          |    |  |  |  |
| OAMBRINGE, April 15Whole number        | of Cat                | tle a      | ιŧ |  |  |  |
|  |                       |            |    |  |  |  |

market 474; about 4 6 Beeves, and 74 Stores, consisting in Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old.

MARKET BEEF-Prices, Extra \$9.00(20.0): first quality \$8, 08(20.0); second do. \$4.75(27.0), third do. \$5.00(20.5).0.

WORKING OXEN - \$9 pair - \$9.5(21.75.
COWS AND CALVES - \$13. \$32.346.

STORES - Yearlings, none; two years old, \$20(22), three years old, \$22(22).

SHEEF AND LAMES - 1500 at market; prices in lots, \$4.00(2), 470 sech: extra, \$7.00(20.0).

HIDES - \$6.28(26.5) ib. Tallow - \$6.846 \$7.00.

FRITE - \$3.4(30.3)(9) each.

CALP SKINE - None. Veal Calves - \$7.62,50.

### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The market for wool is dult and prices nominal. The auction sales in Boston have not hast the effect of changing the figures here. The following quotations are the same as last week: 87%@92%0

Saxony Fleece, \$2 th,
American full-blood Merino...... Do Nauve and quarter
Extra pulled.
Superine do
No. 1, do
California fise, unwashed.
Do common do California fise, unwashed
Do common do
Peruvian washed
Do Mestiza do
Valparaiso do
South American Merino unwashed
Do do Mestiza do
Do do common washed
Do do Cordona washed
Do do do cordona washed
Do do Go Cordona washed
Cape Good Hope unwashed
East India washed
Do washed 
 Texas
 -0

 Smyrna unwashed
 20037

 Do washed
 47@55

 Syrian unwashed
 28@33

BOSTON, April 16. - The following are the quotation

| wool, for the week: |                                       |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Saxony and Merino,  | finefull-bloodhalf and three-fourths. | .826287%c            |
| Do do               | half and three-fourths.               | 80 a 82              |
| Common              |                                       | .75@80<br>88.2001    |
| Do ennerine         |                                       | .X2`a\X7             |
| Western invect      |                                       | . (V.a.m)            |
| Smynno              |                                       | 45/a) · O            |
| Syrian              |                                       | .20.0030<br>.20.0042 |
| Cape                |                                       | 40 @ 80              |
| Duenos Avres        |                                       | .21X416D             |
| Canada washed       |                                       | .2250046<br>707775   |
| California          |                                       | 45/2075              |

### Married.

IN Little Valley, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Hunter, of Spencer Tioga Co., N. Y. Mr. HORACE S. HUNTLEY and Miss M. CARRIE FULLER, both of Little Valley.

### Died

IN Union, Iowa, on the 9th inst., ADELINE T., wife of H. R. DRWRY, and daughter of JAMES H. and Susan M. Curris, of Gates, Monroe Co., N. Y., aged 22 years, 6 months and 21 days.

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OTINOCO TOBACCO.—R. O.
Thompson a southe subscribe a few pic c's its ed of this early and in addle kin in tobacco. Its says there is seed enough in each packet to plant an acre, and directs me to supply applicants for trigitat 20 cents, postal currence, per picket.

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633-4 Modelwain Bros., Springfield, Mass. on receipt of the price. For interest of the Catalogue.

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THE UNIVERSAL



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We often receive from "inquiring friends" newspaper slips, as above, asking how they can be true when

### THE UNIVERSAL

received the DIPLOMA and SILVER MEDAL, and the other did not. We have replied to some, but cannot to all separately. We therefore call the attention of the public to the following certificate, which we think should satisfy all as to which Winger should have the preference, one with Cog Whekls or without: NEW YORK STATE AGRIGULTURAL SOCIETY, A ROCHESTER FAIR, 1862.

ROURESTER FAIR, 1892.

I hereby certify that JULIUS IVES & Co., of New York, Agents of TER UNIVERSAL CLOTHLE WHINGER WER awarded a DIFLOMA and SILVER MEDAL for their very superior Universal Clothee Wringer, and this certificate is given of its great excellence.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of the Society.

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The Universel Wringer with Cog Wheels was also pronounced superior to all others in the World's Fair at Lon on, 1882, and has always taken the FIRST PREMIUM in every State and County Fair, when exhibited in 645 competition with other machines.

ed in hir competition with other machines.

At the Fair in London, twenty four thicknesses of heavy carpet were run through our No. 2 Wringer and wrung thoroughly. I ace Curtains can be "done up" Beautifully. No twisting and tearing in washing, and no mending thereafter. A lady in Brooklyn says she saved more than the c-st of the U.C. W. by doing her own Curtains, instead of paying for their being done (not as well) elsewhere. The water can he preseed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES easier, nuicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary old-fast-ioned

Back-Breaking, Wrist-Straining, and Clothes-Destroying Process. We are often raked

"HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?" That of course depends on how much it is need. Please read what Mr. ORANGE JUDD, of the American Agriculturist, says of the

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Universal Clothes Wringer:

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ble Madonna.—A Dangerous Colleague.

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

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WEST OF THE



### OUR SHIP OF STATE.

HAY BE BY SAY

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER.

In the brave old days of "Eighty-Seven," One heart—one hope—one fate, We fashioned the model, and laid the keel, And builded our Ship of State,-Twas oak of our Northern mountains, And pine of our Southern hills, And our Midland's cedar and iron, And our whole land's linking wills. Britannia ruled the waves then, Mistress of many a sea, And the Red-Cross flag was the signal For other flags to flee-But over the broad Atlantic, As strong, as calm as fate,

Rode a gallant barque that fled from none,

And that was our Ship of State. Since the brave old days of Eighty-Seven, When we fashioned its glorious form, And gave to the breeze its stripes and stars, It has weathered many a storm. But its captains have been of the truest men, And its crews of the bravest tars, And though its foes have been mighty, It bears but a few faint scars. With a continent to watch o'er, Twas the bulwark of the Free, With an ocean's paths to open,

Twas the eagle of the sea. It has won the world's applause, It has served the age's needs. Till it stands without a rival In the glory of its deeds. From the brave old days of Eighty-Seven

Till our evil days of late, We've trusted the nation's safety With our gallant Ship of State-But now, with a tempest gathering fast, And a sea that threats to whelm, Her captain's craven who shrinks aghast, And fears to man the helm. Oh, for a day of that vigor The nation knew of old, When her flag had heroes and statesmen Beneath its every fold! Oh, for an hour of Manhood, To fix our wavering fate-To bear on the helm with firmness And rescue our Ship of State!

### The Story-Teller.

#### THE POISONED CUP: AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF HENRY VII.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

THE silken arras of King Henry's apartment

was suddenly thrust aside. The monarch started, and placed his hand upon his sword, for his life had been attempted more than once. But he smiled at this causeless fear, as his eyes fell upon the slight form of the intruder, with its sweet, youthful face.

The young girl advanced with a timid yet graceful step, and sank down upon one knee. "What do you seek, my child?" said the king, looking with paternal kindness upon the face, which, with all its softness and delicacy of contour, had a high and daring look.

"I crave no boon, sire," returned the maiden, obeying the motion of his hand, and rising to her feet-"at least, not now. I have come to warn you of a plot against your life."

"Ha! what mean you?" exclaimed Henry, in alarm, his countenance darkening with the suspicions that were ever ready to spring up in his

heart. "I will tell you. But first swear by the cross upon your sword, that if you find the words true

you will give me the life I shall ask of you." "I swear," said the king, hurriedly, raising the jewelled hilt of his sword to his lips as he spoke.

" Now go on." "You dine in state to-morrow, with the Duke

of Redford?" "That was our intention. But surely his grace, our good uncle, has not turned traitor to his king?

'Not to my knowledge, sire, yet it is there that death lies in wait for you! Listen to me, and mark my words well. In the banquet-hall you will observe among the servitors a man, tall, broad-chested, and strong of limb, and with look and bearing ill-befitting his garb and station. Unless weary of life, drink not of the cup he will present you! Neither forget the promise you made to her who has risked more than life in saving yours."

And before the king could recover from his astonishment, she was gone.

The entertainment given by the Duke of Bedford to his royal nephew was prepared with all the splendor and magnificence due to his own rank and the character of his illustrious guest. A tournament, and various of the fantastic masquerades much in vogue at the time, were produced expressly for the king's amusement.

At their close the doors of the banquet-hall were thrown open, and, to the inspiring strains of music, King Henry entered, followed by the retinue of retainers.

The table ran nearly the whole length of the wide and lofty hall, and was covered with every variety of the substantial dishes of the time and

With all the demonstrations of respect paid to royalty, the king was escorted to his seat, which was on a slight elevation. Upon his right sat his host; upon his left the Earl of Derby; the rest were seated according to their station, the lowest in rank taking the lowest place.

King Henry, whose countenance had worn all the morning a gloomy, disquieted air, glanced sharply around the hall, where the serving-men were ranged at regular intervals. He started as his eye fell upon a tall, stalwart man, who bore in his brawny hands a gilded salver, upon which was a silver cup.

"By'r lady! but he looks more used to handling the lance than that bit of gilded metal!"

"I know not, your majesty," returned the duke. "He is a stranger, who, for the day, takes the place of my faithful butler, Hubert, who is sick." Just at this instant the man approached them.

According to custom, he presented the cup he bore, and which was filled with a compound of milk, honey, wine and spices, then held in much repute, to the duke, who gave it with his own hands to the king.

Henry took the cup, and keeping his eyesfixed steadily upon the man's countenance raised it slowly to his lips. Only a keen observer could have detected the gleam of triumph that shot from beneath the drooping lashes, but it was not unnoticed by him. Removing the cup, he turned his eyes full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please your grace to receive this from our hand, as a token of our gratitude for the faithful and zealous service you have rendered

The duke's face flushed with gratified pride; for, to be thus publicly served by his sovereign, and with such kind and gracious words, was a high distinction.

"With many thanks, my liege," he said, taking the cup, as he spoke. "God save King Henry!"
Uususpicious of evil, he would have drained it at a draught, had not the king, whose countenance instantly cleared, laid his hand upon his

"Nay, my good uncle," he said," your willingness to oblige us is enough."

"It is our royal pleasure," he added, "that the bearer of this cup shall drink of it to the confusion of the enemies of our crown and person!"

As Henry said this, he fixed his eyes keenly upon the countenance of the servitor, who during this conversation, had been vainly striving to conceal his increasing agitation.

He turned slightly pale as the king pushed the cup toward him. Nevertheless, he said in a clear steady voice:

"I pray your majesty to excuse me. I have made a vow that no wine shall pass my lips until my own wrongs be righted."

"Is that thy reason?" said the king, with a significant smile. "We shall see. Here, Erric," he added, offering the cup to a large greyhound that was couched at his feet.

The long, smooth tongue of the noble animal had scarcely lapped the last drop, when, staggering, he fell lifeless upon the floor.

King Henry sprang to his feet. "Treason!" he shouted, bringing his clenched hand down heavily upon the table, and glancing with flashing eyes around upon the astonished courtiers, who, following his example, arose, and stood looking at each other in terror and dismay.

"I trust that your majesty will bear witness," said the duke, in an agitated voice, "that I would have drank of the cup, had you permitted me."

"I would that the hearts of all present were as loyal as thine," said Henry, laying his hand upon the duke's shoulder. "Yet well do I know," he added, grancing darkly around, "that yonder knave has a master at whose bidding he has done this. Away with him! If he reveals the name of his instigator, he may find mercy at our hands. If he refuses, he dies at the break of day."

During this scene, a slight female figure had been vainly striving to force her way through the body of armed men, who, fearful of further treachery, had gathered around the king.

As soon as Henry observed her, he bade them stand back, and beckoned her to approach.

With pale cheek and unsteady step the young girl obeyed, and throwing herself at his feet, clasped his knees.

"Rise, fair maiden," exclaimed Henry; "this posture ill befits the preserver of England's

"I will not rise, sire," returned the suppliant, "until you have pardoned that unhappy man, my wretched, misguided father, whose wrongs and sufferings have nearly bereft him, of reason.

It is his life that I ask at your hands!" "What!" exclaimed Henry, with a frown, "the life of my attempted murderer? Methinks that is a strange request, lady!"

"My liege," said the maiden, imploringly, "remember thine oath! Break not thy kingly word. Let me not feel that in saving my sovereign's life, I have become a parricide!"

There is some strange mystery here," said the king, addressing those around him. "Let the man be brought before me."

The criminal's brow did not blench, as he stood before the king, who, regarding him sternly, said: "What prompted you to this deed of guilt and madness?

"The wrongs and insults heaped upon me by your own hand!" returned the accused, giving a look as stern and haughty as his own.

"Now, by the holy rood, thou liest, knave!" exclaimed Henry, angrily. "I knew not, until now, that there was such a person as thyself in merrie England."

"Thou shouldst have known it. The son of Sir Philip Darcey, who fell at Bosworth, fighting duke, some others of the royal family, and a long for his king, should not have lingered all these years in poverty and obscurity."

"Sir Philip left no son. He was an impostor who claimed his estate and title."

"I am that impostor," said the man, raising his head haughtily, as he spoke. "And yet, never theless, his son and rightful heir."

"Thy look and bearing show thou speakest truly," said the king, in a gentler tone, for he still held in grateful remembrance the brave knight who fell at his right hand on the victorious field of Bosworth. "But why didst thou not present

the proofs of thy birthright?" "I did, your majesty, but was unable to obtain a hearing. I thrice sought a personal interview. and was thrust from your gate with indignities that nearly maddened me. I then went to France, my mother's birthplace and mine. Collecting the most conclusive evidence of the valid-"Who is that, my lord duke?" he exclaimed. ity of my claims, I transmitted it to you by the

hand of a trusty friend; but that evidence was rejected, and a price set upon my head. I returned in disguise to find myself an outlaw in the land, whose peace my father purchased with his life. The rest you know."

"Who is the trusty friend of whom thou speakest?"

"Sir John Trevit, who is now present, and who will bear witness that what I say is true."

The king turned a dark look upon Sir John, who stood pale and trembling, the very picture of guilt and terror.

"Ha, I understand," he said. "It is upon him that I conferred the Darcy lands, supposing there to be no heir. He has dealt treacherously by us both. But I will attend to that anon."

"On account of the wrong we have unwittingly done thee," he added, turning to Darcy, "and the debt we owe thy daughter, we not only accord thee a free pardon, reinstating thee in thy rightful inheritance, but make thee peer of the realm, an honor which we should have conferred upon thy gallant father, had he lived to receive it, and which, we trust, will be worthily borne by his

"You have made me more than that," said the grateful man, kneeling at the king's feet, as he spoke, every vestige of the pride gone that naught but kindness could subdue; "you have made me a true friend and a loyal subject!"

"Amen!" responded Henry. "Now, go; and forget not all thou owest to the gentle daughter, whose loyalty and filial devotion have saved thy life and mine."—Home Journal.

### Wit and Kumor.

#### THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

SEPOYS-sea thieves-C. Bonds-see slaves See seizures made in every kind of way; See debts sequestrated-Sea island frustrated;

Segars-seditionists-and C. S. A., Seduced from honor bright-Secluded from serenest Wisdom's light; Sea-pent by ships of warected planters for the world no more;

Secure to fall; Sedately left alone by all who se Seed poisonous sown in sectional retrogression; See-saw diplomacy, sedition foul per se; Sequel-that serio comic scene-SECESSION!

Severely snubbed by all-

#### LITTLE JOKERS.

Mr. JENKINS remarked to his wife that in her he possessed four fulls. "Name them, my love." "You are beautiful, dutiful, youthful, and an armful." "You have the advantage of me, my dear." "How so, my precious?" "I have but one fool." Mr. Jenkins made no further inquiries.

An unmannerly wag being asked by the landlady of his boarding house why, being so tall a man he ate so little, replied, "Madam, a little goes a great way with me!"

"PATRIOTISM" depends upon how you spell it, whether you can praise the article or not! Pay-triotism is the way that a majority of men should write the word.

THE experience of many a life:-"What a fool I've been!" The experience of many a wife:-"What a fool I've got!"

## Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 24 letters. My 1, 13, 6, 7 is a well known vegetable. My 3, 16, 13, 15, 12, 23, 19, 20, 23, 22, 2, 28, 19 is what we should always do. 9, 5, 13, 20, 17 is a ve

My 4, 11, 22, 8 is a measure. My 1, 22, 6, 7, 8, 18 is a kind of liquor. My 14, 21, 4 is raised by all farmers. My 16, 20, 15, 22 is a kind of fruit. My 4, 11, 22, 7 is an indispensable article. My 1, 2, 23, 23, 13, 22 is made by farmer's wives. My 5, 11, 10 is a kind of meat. My 3, 7, 6, 12, 13 is an ugly reptile. My 24, 6, 16 is the juice of plants. My whole is a familiar saying. JERE M. C. Glendale, Ohio, 1863.

Answer in two weeks

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

SHERET a mrhea ni eth dwro lod msiet, Emor wetes hnat het nisrtsa fo nogs, Nda raf wond eht enaoc fo myremo, Ehyt twlfisy aebr em nolag; Tlil I meco.ot eth srehe heewr gamtenfrs eil, Fo jyso atht ewre kwdceer ni syad enog yb. Millport, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks

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

A SECOND pendulum, being transported to the highes peak of the Rocky mountains, was observed to lose 55% vibrations per day (24 hours.) Required the height of the peak, allowing the earth's radius to be 4,000 miles. E. A. Dodds. Answer in two weeks

### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 691.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Abraham Lincoln resident of the United States. Answer to Geometrical Problem:—The required radius 0 ft. 1.922267 in.

Answer to Anagram: I have not wealth, or power, or skill,
To broadcast all around;
The world's wide field I may not till,
Nor sow its fallow ground,
But little spots are here and there,
Which I may weed of grief or care.

Answer to Riddle:-Glass.



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#### CLIMATE.

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#### WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.

WHEAT, CUEN, COTTON: TOBACCO.

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alten and St. Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Ilinois Rivers, (a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles on the Main Trunk,) lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

#### THE ORDINARY YIELD

THE ORDINARY YIELD
of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle,
Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at a
small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that
no section of country presents greater inducements for
Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Ilinois, a branch of
farming to which but little attention has been paid, and
which must yield sure profitable results. Between
the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and
Dunleith, (a distance of 56 miles on the Branch and 147
miles by the Main Trunk,) Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat,
Corn,

### OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,

And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pensylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State, suited to almost every product of

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoee, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorgheim, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

### STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advan-tages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others

to enter with the fairest prospects of like results. DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattom on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children, can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

# The great resources of the State, in Coal, Iron. Lead, Zinc, Potter's Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are almost untouched; they await the arrival of enterprising and energetic men accustomed to convert them into gold.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS. Railroads intersect the whole State. \$115,000,000 has been invested in completing the great net-work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the directest thoroughfares of commerce.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio.—As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

### TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed 1,300,000 acres of land. It is now selling at the rate of 5,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891.—The Company sell to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS, DEPOTS.

There are Ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railway, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns and Yilliages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce. EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it; but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been told of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns, and it is believed, that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

### PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT-ON LONG CREDIT.

Address LAND COMMISSIONER,

80 Acres at \$10,00 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. 40 Acres at \$10 an Acre.

| Cash Pay | m   | ent,  |      |   |          | \$48 | 00 |
|----------|-----|-------|------|---|----------|------|----|
| Payment  | in  | one y | ear, |   |          | 48   | 00 |
| 41       | "   | two y | ears | , |          | 48   | 00 |
|          |     |       |      |   |          | 48   |    |
| 46       | * 6 | four  | 44   |   |          | 236  | 00 |
|          |     |       | 46   |   |          | 224  | 00 |
| "        | "   | six   | 44   |   |          | 212  | 00 |
| 44       | 44  | seven | 16   |   | <b>.</b> | 200  | 00 |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

| Cash Pa<br>Paymer | ayment,<br>at in one y | year, | \$24 00 |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|
| "                 |                        |       |         |
| "                 | " three                | . "   | 24 00   |
| 16                | " four                 | "     | 118 00  |
| -16               | " five                 | "     | 112 00  |
| "                 | " six.                 | и .,  | 106 00  |
| "                 | " sever                | ı "   | 100 00  |

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Was awarded the First Prenium, after a thorough test, at the New York State Fair, 1862. Is the most simple, durable and effective Cheese-Making Apparatus n use. Used in dairies of 10 to 1,000 cows. The only VAT well adapted to

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