TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WERKLY

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. Aga 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 AGRIGULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

Agricultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE HOG CHOLERA.

THE hog product of the North-west is by no means the least item in its contributions to commerce. Were proof needed, it would be found in the fact that the receipts of hogs at Chicago alone, during the season of 1861-2, numbered nearly a million and a half. But there is great danger that this feature of western husbandry has reached its culminating point. This may be regarded as a ridiculous assertion by gentlemen who look upon the West as yet undeveloped; and properly, too, but for the terrible ravages of the disease known by the above name, among the hogs of the West, and the effect upon the producer. There are comparatively few who know the extent of the loss to the country annually by this disease, or epizootic among swine. But little attention has been paid to it by the public press; and, comparatively, no effort has been made by Agricultural Societies, through their Executive Boards, to investigate its character, determine the cause, preventive, or cure.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, last January, this matter was brought to its notice by the presence of a gentleman named George W. Kinney, of Albion, Illinois, who claimed to have discovered a cure for this disease. This remedy he proposed to sell to the people of the State, through their egislature the appointment of a committee to go with him to the localities where the disease prevails, and determine whether he possessed what he proposed to sell. He also asked the State Board to appoint a committee to go with him and witness his experiments, and report the same, he offering to defray all the expenses of said committee. He was subjected to a rigid examination by a distinguished medical amateur and agricultural editor, which confused him somewhat, and resulted in the members of the Board doubting his sanity. He asked a second hearing, disclaimed any professional knowledge of medical science, but could give the symptoms and remedy. An hour was fixed when the Board should hear him again. Meantime, a distinguished physician, and member of the Board, who had examined many hogs afflicted with the disease, was familiar with it, was deputized by the balance of the Board to cross-question Mr. KINNEY. The writer was present when this examination occurred. Mr. K. gave in detail the symptoms of the disease during the different stages of its progress. Then commenced the examination by the medical member, with an air and manner more worthy a pedantic pettifogger who felt sure of annihilating his victim. But the result of that cross-questioning was not so humiliating to the "Hog Doctor" as was evidently anticipated; and the learned physician did not establish a triumph as he evidently expected to do when he opened his batteries.

The Board did not appoint any committee to investigate the matter. Members called him a monomaniac. Perhaps he is; but his detail of the symptoms, and the fact that he did not propose to cure the diseased hogs in every instance, his confidence in his ability to cure in most cases, and his willingness to bear the expenses attending the investigation, ought to have secured him some official attention from the representatives of the agriculturists of the great State of Illinois. He claimed to have made \$7,000 by his practice !

No matter, therefore, what the private opinion appearance and arrest the progress of this disease. of members may have been, it seemed to me to be the duty of the Board to investigate the mat- dry and clean inclosures. Good food, pure ter; and if the result proved Mr. K. an impostor, the public should know it. If, on the other hand, it should prove that he has a remedy, the State could afford to pay \$25,000 for it. The disease has cost its citizens ten times that amount the past year.

Mr. K., finding that he could get no committee finally offered to put the members of the Board in possession of the secret, and let them determine its effectiveness. Whether he did so, or not, I am not informed. If he did, he was not as sharp as I thought him to be.

Since the meeting of the Board referred to above I have talked with several gentleman,—among them one or two physicians,—who have become acquainted with this disease, and all of them agree with Mr. K. as to the symptoms; and those who have made post-mortem examinations agree as to the condition of the lungs, and believe it to be a lung disease, or an epizootic similar to the cattle disease, about which Massachusetts got excited two or three years since.

Mr. Kinney says the seat, or cause of the disease, is in the lungs. He asserts there are three stages of the disease.

The symptoms in the first stage are weakness of the eyes,—a black spot under the eye. He asserts that only a close observer, who is familiar with the disease, would be likely to detect this symptom, unless it were pointed out to him. A post mortem examination of a hog killed at this stage, will disclose ulcers on the lungs, and whitish matter beginning to form.

The disease at the second stage is detected by a slight shrinkage of the shoulder, combined with coughing. If the lungs are examined is will be found that the ulcers have become a reddish color, and in these ulcers are found minute worms, which eat up the lungs, and destroy the life of the hog. Large purple spots appear on the skin, also.

At the third stage the hind parts of the animal are drawn up, it refuses food, exhibits weakness, great thirst, and has diarrhea, the discharges being very offensive. The red or purple spots extend over the body.

Mr. Kinney says it is difficult to cure the dis ease when it has arrived at this third stage; but he can almost invariably cure it if the effort is made during the first and second stages

Regarding the lungs as the seat of the disease of course, the treatment is accordingly; and the remedy is applied by inhalation in most cases. Legislature, for \$25,000. He had asked of the In the third stage, however, other treatment is

> Such are the symptoms and causes of the disease, substantially, as given by Mr. K. in his communication to the Board. I find the symptoms given are not unlike those given by others who have written on the subject, except that no one seems to have discovered the worms in the lungs. Dr. Sutton, of Indiana, in a paper published in 1858, says:-"In a large number of cases the respiratory organs appeared to be principally affected, and there was coughing, wheezing, and difficult respiration." But he says, "in those cases where the respiratory organs were the principal seat of the disease, there was generally no diarrhea or dysentery." This assertion, however, does not fail to harmonize with Mr Kinney's diagnosis. The difficulty with the respiratory organs being apparent in the second stage, and the diarrhea appearing in the third stage.

> But all this is of minor importance, abstractly. It is hoped that some members of the Board have given, or will give, some attention to Mr. K.'s case; and if he has a remedy, let the people know it; if he has not, the public ought certainly to know it. The importance of some attention to this subject is found in the fact that individuals have lost hundreds, and counties in this State thousands, of swine by this epizootic. Large feeders—men who have handled hundreds annually—say they are going out of the business, in consequence of the dangers from this disease. Corn growing and hog feeding has been, and is, a large and lucrative business in this State. Indiana and Iowa. But the heavy losses, sure to follow the appearance of this disease in a herd. is rendering it a business of great risk, and will turn, and is turning, the attention, energies and capital of hog feeders into other channels. Hence the assertion at the commencement of this article. Hence the strictures upon the course pursued by

the State Board toward Mr. KINNEY. It is proper, here, to give some of the means better natured."

in applying the remedy, during the past year. used by men of experience, both to prevent the Swine should be kept as clean as possible, in

water and pure air should be secured to them. Salt, small quantities of copperas, sulphur and ashes should be incorporated with their food, and given them frequently. When the disease exhibits itself in a herd, those which appear well should be assorted from the balance and removed to an isolated locality, and the sick ones should be removed from the pens in which the disease has made its appearance. I have seen it recommended to sprinkle powdered charcoal through the pens and in the food of swine. It is a powerful absorbent, and will ald in the purification and recovery of the animal, without doubt. Let those who have learned anything by their experience with this disease, contribute the same for the public good. It will be of interest and value to know how the disease appeared in different herds what the locality and condition of the animals where it appeared—the kind of diet they were on-the manner in which it discovered itselfthe length of time intervening after the attack before the death of the animal-the effect of the different remedies applied, and whether other healthy herds introduced to the same locality were similarly affected. It has been asserted that this disease never leaves a locality where it once appears,-that it is like the Rot in sheep in that it is contagious, and is communicated to herds that are placed in the same inclosures from which diseased animals have been removed. This is an important fact to know, if it is a fact. Let gentlemen give their experience.

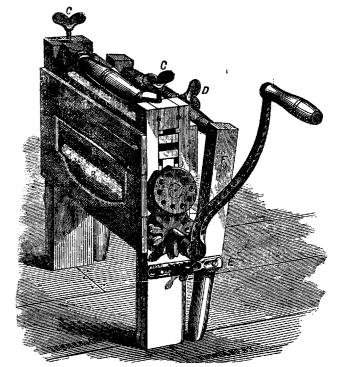
FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS,

"I no hate to see a farmer slouch, slouch, slump, slump, splash, splash, through mud and manure, with his pants down under his feet, as if he were used to it, and there was no way of avoiding it. In the first place, there is no need of it. I know some men who walk in the same path, through the same mud, all their lives, bedaubing their clothes, tracking up the door steps, the piazza, and wiping the filth off their boots on the good woman's carpet or neatly scrubbed floor. I do not wonder that certain women cease to respect and love their husbands - cease to labor to minister to their comfort, when they manifest so little regard for, and appreciation of,

their wives' labors. "It makes me foam at the mouth to see a man so great a sluggard as not to pave his yards, where his household must travel constantly. My respect for a man who goes about his daily labor on a farm without any regard for the labor he may make or save his wife—who fails to shun dirt and keep himself and clothing clean when he may do so as well as not, without neglecting a single duty as a farmer, is not so great as to prevent me calling him a brute! How easy it is for a farmer to have heavy boots, with large tops to them, in which the extremities of his pants may be kept clean. And overalls are economical, to say nothing about the comfort they insure, and the labor they save.

"Why, John, I would not have a hired man on my place, who, in his labor on the farm, did not have some regard for his own cleanliness, in the prosecution of his work. For a sloven is always careless. He is rekless in the use of his employer's property. Such men never were known to do anything neatly and skillfully. They are uniformly botches. They are sure to drive over a big rock, and break a wagon axle. rather than shun it; drive over bars and break them, rather than pick them up; drive against a swinging gate and break it, frighten the team and smash the wagon, rather than take the trouble to fasten it back; drop the manure fork, or hoe, or shovel, right where they happen to use it, and drive the load over it and break it, rather than pick it up and put it in a safe place; set the milk pail down in the excrement rather than clean the stable or select a clean place in the yard; milk the cow without cleaning her bag when it needs it; feed the calf in the pail, and then carry what milk is left and strain it in the tub, to be incorporated in the morning cheese. Indeed, there is nothing filthy, careless and reckless which he will not do; and I will not have my reputation as a producer and manufacturer of farm products sacrificed by such slovens.

"Now, John, I do hate to hear those pigs squeal in that way. I wish you would clean out their pen, and give them some clean, dry straw, and some food, and see if they will not become



THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, [SEE ARTICLE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT, ON THIRD PAGE OF THIS NUMBER.]

ABOUT FLAX.-NO. VI.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The next, and most important part in the preparation, is the water-rotting. This is done in the Netherlands by placing it in ditches. A bank is formed in one part of the ditch, the side being at about an angle of forty-five degrees. A tier of the small bundles of flax are then placed reclining upon the bank. Mud is then scraped from the bottom of the ditch with a long-handled wooden scraper up to the top of the flax, which is placed with the roots downwards, as they claim that the tops require more rotting than the bottoms. In this manner they proceed until they have deposited their crop, when another bank is formed of sufficient height to allow the water, when the ditch is filled, to cover the top of the flax. The ditch being filled the flax is allowed to remain from five to ten days, according to the temperature of the weather and water. After about five days the flax is examined, by taking hold of the top of a few stalks and pulling them out, when, if the fiber separates freely from the stalk, it is considered watered enough; if the fiber still adheres to the stalk it is allowed to remain longer, always being careful not to have it over watered, for if it is rather short it can be finished upon the grass, when if over watered it is materially injured.

When the flax is properly watered, the operator commences at the end of the ditch where he left off. takes hold of each small bundle, and pulling them over, rinses off the mud, and sets them upon the bank of the ditch but-end downwards, to drain, after which the bundles are unbound and the flax spread upon short grass to dry, and bleach, preparatory to the separation of the fiber from the stalk, or shive. In this process the gum and mucilage, in which the fiber is imbedded. is dissolved, and senarated from the fiber: whereas, if spread directly upon the grass, before watering, the gum and mucilage becomes oxidated, and so hardened as to become insoluble in water, rendering the fibers less flexible, and more difficult to separate one from the other, and more difficult to bleach.

Next comes the breaking process. In this operation, by whatever machinery it is performed, care should be taken that the fiber is not submitted to such tension as to break it. The common brake in use among farmers is a bad instrument, having two slats on the upper part, passing its opening between three slats in the lower part. It will at once be seen that by this formation a greater tension of the fiber is caused than would be if the upper part of the brake had only one slat passing between two in the lower part, and the process would be nearer like that performed by passing between fluted rollers which is the more common method in most of the flax-growing districts in Europe. Purchasers in manufacturing districts consider that sample most perfect which approaches nearest to that stripped from the stalk by the fingers without disturbing the flattened fibers as they come from the stalk. Where the rotting process is well performed, and the breaking skillfully done, and and the long fiber for warp.

the shives well shaken out, nothing further is required, only that the fiber is to be laid straight and bound up in suitable bales for market. It should not be twisted and doubled up, as has been the custom with our dew-rotted flax, with which every process seemed to be an exertion to see how worthless we could make it.

Where machinery is used other than fluted rollers, the best that I have seen is a cylinder about the size of a barrel, about a yard long, with slats in the periphery of the cylinder, with knives projecting at right angles from the axis of the cylinder. Parallel with the cylinder should be a board of hard wood, over which to pass the flax endwise against the revolving slats. Another board should be placed parallel with the knives, over which the handful of flax, when first taken up, should have the tips passed, to separate the receptacles of the bolls, which may thus be scutched off without a material loss of lint. Taking hold of the tip thus freed from shives, the operator should next pass the points of the roots under the knives, to scutch off the hard points, when the handful is ready to be pushed against the revolving cylinder the slats of which, as it breaks the stalks across the edge of the front board, separate the wood coarse lint thus thrown off is suitable for manuacturing crash. By scutching the ends, as here recommended, there will be a small loss from the fibers without breaking them: The more than by the Russian mode of preparing it, as they leave the ends as they come from the brake, but I think this loss will be more than compensated by the quality of the flax. By whatever method the flax may be cleaned, the operator should always bear in mind that it is desirable to have the fiber lie in flat strips, as if pulled from the woody part by single stalks by hand, as it is then better fitted for the next process, which the manufacturers call dressing, but we Yankees would call it hatcheling.

The hatcheling process is one of the greatest importance. The first hatchel that flax is drawn through bears some resemblance to those used in families in this country, only the teeth are twice as long, according to their size, and the flax is not allowed to pass down lower than the middle of them. The teeth of this hatchel are not made very sharp, as the object is to get the fibers straight as possible, without breaking them. The next hatchel has finer teeth, with points as sharp as possible. Here the object is to divide the fibers one from another, and this gradation of the fineness of the teeth goes down, according to fineness of the flax required for a particular kind of manufacture, as when intended for Brussels lace, it is finished on teeth as fine as cambric needles, with points as deli-cately fine, and through these teeth the flax is continually drawn, until it is divided finer than a human hair. In all stages of hatcheling, the broken fibers which are left in the teeth, with their ends drawn out in front, are taken in the left hand, and drawn out and laid down carefully, and are called "short flax;" and when the flax is for cloth, this short flax is used for filling,

A CANAL

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

of the largest bleach-fields in England, and said at that time to be the largest in the world. It contained 200 acres of land, with a very smooth surface. The whole of this field, Mr. REYNOLDS, the proprietor, told me he often had covered at the same time. Attached to this field were all the necessary buildings for storing the cloth, and machinery for carrying it through every operation of bleaching and doing up for market. The first part of the process was what was termed "bucking." For this purpose the cloths were packed in large vats, and caustic potash lye was pumped upon them, and allowed to filter down through them, and was drawn off at the bottom of the vat. By the process of bucking, all the coloring matter was removed from the cloth, with the exception of a faint tinge of iron from the potash. This, Mr. REY-NOLDS told me, could be readily removed by using diluted muriatic acid, but that it was found to injure the cloth, and it did not sell as well as grass-bleached. He informed me that his cloths commonly remained from six to eight weeks upon the grass, whereas, he said, the same effect might be produced in America in as many days, owing to the difference in the sun's rays. He told me that at one time he had it in contemplation to remove his bleach-field to America, as he thought he could bleach his cloth and return it to the London market in a shorter time, and less expense than to bleach it there, owing to the difference in the intensity of the rays of the sun in the two localities, and that he could bleach as much upon a twenty-five acre field in America as he could upon his two hundred acre field there. Again, as his potash was all brought from America, the freight on that would in part offset the freight on his cloths, and that the difference in the cost of power for driving machinery, in favor of America, would be equal to the remaining freight. The cloths at this establishment were mostly finished by the butting process, as very few of them were designed for the American market.

I have thus run slightly over some of the leading features of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Flax. I leave it to the farmers to draw their own conclusions, whether they will engage in the business, with or without the patronage of Government. N. GOODSELL.

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

ABOUT FOOT-ROT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Noticing a good deal said about foot-rot in sheep, and having paid considerable, twenty years ago, for my experience, before I effected a permanent cure, I thought proper to send you my mode of treating that disease, now so prevalent in our State and

I make a strong salve of finely pulverized blue vitriol mixed with lard, butter, or grease of any kind. A little tar or melted bees-wax mixed with the salve, makes it adhere better to the sores. I then dress all the feet of the flock, sound and unsound, paring all the loose hoof over the sores very thoroughly. I then apply the salve to the feet with a small piece of thin stick, say a strip of shingle, about six inches long, and about one-half an inch broad. I separate the diseased from the sound at first dressing, then in three or four days I dress the lame ones over again, and the sound ones I dress again in a week. If I see any lame ones among the sound sooner than a week, I go at them right away and apply more salve to each of them. I repeat the dressing of the unsound for four times, every third or fourth day, and the sound ones as many times every eighth day, and by that means make a thorough cure. I had been greatly troubled with foot-rot for two years before I thought of dressing so often. Had I only thought of it at first it would | year it will not produce a sufficient growth any have saved me a good sum. I have seen the lambs at four days old walking on their knees from foot-rot. Men want to have both patience grow with timothy. That, sowed about five and perseverance,-patience to thoroughly pe the feet of the lambs, and to rub the salve well in between the hoofs of the sound ones,-and perseverance to dress them as often as directed. The lame ones, if properly pared and the salve properly applied, will walk sound in about four days; but it will break out again if the dressing is not repeated. To make sure, I frequently gave five dressings to the lame ones. I had my sheep on two farms then, thirty miles apart, and on the farm where it originated I was most thorough. I have had no foot-rot since, until early the past winter. I dressed three times and cured them. I think it impossible to effect a cure unless there be thorough paring and frequent application of the salve,-in fact, everything must be done thoroughly, if a permanent cure is effected. I bothered on for about two years, giving thorough dressings, but flid not repeat them until they were lame again, and if I had not concluded to dress often I would never have cured them. Wet land and over stocking the land with sheep is a great cause of propagating foot-rot; but those who follow my directions will effect a cure if their land is not very foul with the disease, a long while among the flock, or the land too wet John Johnston.

EXHAUSTED SOILS-DEEP PLOWING.

Near Geneva, N. Y., 1863.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Since the subject of exhausted soils is being discussed, I will give you my experience on worn out land. In 1856 I had a field quite worn out. It had been cropped continually since 1845, and was so exhausted that I could not get more than ten bushels of oats per acre. It was situated the furthest from the barn of any land I had, and not having manure enough for the whole farm, this field had to go without. Well, I thought I would try deep plowing. I told the boys to let the plow in one

process is the bleaching. I visited, in 1823, one | year we plowed one inch deeper still, and the result was favorable; a little increase of straw and about fifteen bushels of oats. The next year a little deeper, and sowed to spring wheat. Got ten bushels; the wheat being shrunk, as it was generally that year. Had straw enough for twenty bushels. I then turned over the stubble and sowed it to rye; got eighteen bushels per acre. Let it lay over one year, and pastured enough sheep on the field to keep down all the weeds, it affording considerable feed from the rye scattered in harvesting.

The last of August, 1860, (which was exceed ingly dry, as was the autumn,) I told the boys to commence on the said field again. They said they might as well plow the road, it was so hard. But I told them they would know better after trying. They went to work, and to the astonishment of us all, the plow went in easy ten to twelve inches deep, the soil being more like an ash bed than anything else. And the result was satisfactory. We sowed it to rye, and got twenty-four bushels per acre. The average of wheat that year was about fifteen bushels to the acre hereabouts. The next spring I sowed this field to oats again, and got thirty-three bushels per acre. The field has had no manure, and was never seeded down to any kind of grass. I am in favor of deep plowing.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is the first time I even attempted to write to an editor, and if this little experience is worth anything to you or your numerous readers, you are welcome to it.

A. S. PUTNEY. Pewaukee, Waukesha Co., Wis., 1863.

WHAT KIND OF CLOVER SHALL WE SOW

In the RURAL for March 28th, "D. E. N. answers the above inquiry, strongly recommending sowing medium clover. This preference is so much at variance with my experience in raising clover, that I will offer a few words to inexperienced farmers on the subject. I find that many farmers have an idea that there are three distinct varieties of what we call the red clover, to wit., large, small and medium, and that what seed merchants term medium, is a variety about half way in size (as its name indicates) between the two first named kinds. I supposed so myself until dear bought experience taught me the contrary.

But as fact instead of theory is what farmers want, I will give briefly a little of my experience in raising clover. About sixteen years ago I began, a new farmer, on a new farm. The first year I stocked only for pasture. I sowed five pounds of large clover, and one peck of timothy to the acre. The result was satisfactory. That land has remained in pasture ever since, and produces as much or more feed than any pasture on my farm. The second year I seeded in the same manner about five acres for meadow, and about eight acres the third year. This was all on a good soil, well adapted to grass. Now for the result; and, as I said on the start, I had learned it by dear experience, for I had got some sixty or seventy acres seeded with a kind of clover that now, if a man would give me the seed, and pay me for sowing it, I would not put on to a piece intended for mowing.

Now, from what experience I have had, and what observation I have made in this matter, I make the following deductions:-That there can be no better hay for feed than that composed of from one-third to one-half clover and the balance timothy, provided that it is cut when both the clover and timothy are in best condition for making hay. That clover is in that state when fairly in bloom, and timothy just as the seed begins to fill; that small or medium clover (I don't care which seed merchants call it,) grows too quick for timothy; that it is not so hardy, and runs out quick; and further, that after the first way to warrant sowing it for mowing. But the large clover grows just about enough slower to pounds to the acre, with timothy, although the first crop may be a little coarse, afterward, by sowing a little plaster once in about two years, the mixture will be about right; and that either as meadow or pasture the growth during the season will be at least forty per cent. more than that of the other sort; and as a fertilizer I think the small kind will not begin with it. But I have already made this communication too long, and will only say that should you give it publicity, and it should save some young farmer the money and vexation that small clover has cost me. I shall be well paid for having written it. Pennellsville, N. Y., 1863. FARMER AXHELVE.

POLING HOPS.-THE HOP WORM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - A short time since I saw an inquiry in the Rural concerning poling hops with twine, and how it answers the place of poles, &c," and as no one else has answered it, I will, with your permission, give you my ideas on the subject. There are several different ways of arranging the twine. One way is to tie one end of the twine to the top of a short stake set in the hill, and the other end to a wire sixteen or eighteen feet from the ground. The wire is fastened at the ends of the rows to stay poles set firmly in the ground, and it is sustained in the center by smaller poles, set in the hills, a few rods apart, to keep it from sagging. Some yards have another wire half way between the main wire and the ground, (sustained in the same manner as the main wire,) to keep the twine from being swayed around by the wind. Nearly all the styles of arrangement for wire hop-yards in this country are patented, and nearly all of them give satisfaction in some instances. But from the result of my observation and experience I (like many other hopgrowers in this vicinity) have come to the conclusion that good spruce or cedar poles are a inch deeper; but there was not much difference little the best material now in use for poling it, friends.—J. A. McM., Murray, N. Y., 1883.

After the fiber is made into cloth, the next in the next crop, which was oats. The next hops. If I could not get poles enough, I would count nine hills, or three hills square, and set a large pole, twenty-five long, in the center hill. Before setting this pole, I would tie eight pieces of twine to the top, and leave them sufficiently long to reach the tops of the stakes set in each of the other hills. These stakes should be high enough to admit of working between the rows with a horse. This method gives good satisfaction, and is cheaper than wires.

As to the application of salt to destroy the hop-worm, I do not know what effect it would have, as I have never heard of its being used. The little, well-known, and much despised animal called the skunk, makes himself very useful in the hop-yard, as he will dig into the hills where the worms are and destroy them, and that too without injuring the vines in the least. Lime, leached ashes and plaster, equal quantities, make an excellent compost for hops, as it not only stops the ravages of the worm, but fertilizes the soil. OTSEGO.

Middlefield, N. Y., 1863.

SOILING MILCH COWS.

AFTER two years' experience in soiling milch cows, I am satisfied that, for the farmer of but few acres, where land is high and fencing material scarce, it is decidedly the most economical system that can be pursued,-it enabling him to keep more stock, and in the best condition, to increase the fertility of his soil, to dispense with all interior fences, and to turn every particle of food produced on the farm to the best advantage.

When I first resolved to pursue the soiling system, being at a loss as to the modus operandi, I purchased a little work at the RURAL office, called "Quincy on the Soiling of Cattle," for which I paid 50 cents, which has been worth to me a hundred times in cost. The said work was published by a man who has followed soiling of milch cows since the year 1819, and hence knows whereof he affirms. The course to be pursued, will, of course, vary somewhat in different localities: yet the general principles are the same. I sow rye early in the fall, on ground well prepared, at the rate of two bushels to the acre. which is fit to cut about two weeks earlier than clover. Commence cutting the rye when about knee high, and continue until clover is fit to cut, which is the next feed. After clover, early sowed barley; then oats, cut when headed out and in the milk, which is excellent food. From that time till frost comes, sowed corn is the feed, which should be sown at different times so as to make a succession of succulent feed until frost. Sowed corn may be cut before frost comes, and remain fresh for several weeks by being properly set up in stocks; after which cabbages, the tops of beets, carrots, &c., complete the course until time for the cows to go into winter quarters. West Brighton, N. Y., 1863. THOMAS HAZARD.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

LICE ON CATTLE AND COLTS.—I called at the office of the Rural recently, to leave a recipe for removing the lice from cattle and colts, and one which will also clean out the ticks from sheep. After I was gone, I feared it would not be properly understood, and concluded to write it out a little more particularly. Take about three tablespoonfuls of sulphur to one quart of salt, mix them together, and put them in a box, tub, or some suitable place, so that the animals may have access to them, and the vermin will cease to trouble them in a few weeks. Now, we know, on good, thriving, well-fed animals, these vermin very seldom make their appearance. My theory of the matter is, that the sulphur removes the impurities from the blood, puts them in a healthy, growing condition, and so the lice or ticks leave, or die off. There are no particular proportions as to mixture; for sheep, less would be better, for if they get too much sulphur they are apt to cast their wool, while for the colts and cattle it will do no harm, only they should not be exposed to cold storms. Neither will one quart of salt or one feed suffice for a large amount of stock. I do not remember to have seen a tick on my sheep in five years, nor have I ever had a lousy calf or colt.-A READER, Mendon, N. Y., 3d Month, 1863.

A GOOD STUMP PULLER.—Having noticed articles in the RURAL with reference to different machines for the benefit of farmers, I concluded to write a short note for insertion, if you should feel disposed. I have been for some years trying to find a stump puller that suited me, but failed to do so until I saw an article in the Michigan Farmer about a machine that had been lately invented by DANIEL C. SMITH, of Adrian, Mich. I corresponded with him a few times, and the the result was he came to my place and built a machine, and it has been thoroughly tested in pulling more than fifty acres of White Oak stumps, some of them over four feet through, on land with hard clay subsoil. Many of them were pulled this winter, when the frost was from four to ten inches deep. I have found it fully competent to pull all of my stumps so far. One man and a boy of ten years, and a good team, can work it. I can cheerfully recommend it to the farmer as being the very thing he wants if he has stumps to pull.—B. CHAPMAN, Boston, Mich.

SPLITTING STOVE WOOD.—I read in the RURAL of Feb. 21, S. Parson's plan of splitting wood, and think I can describe a better and simpler way, and it will be seasonable, just now; for the circular saw will soon leave a large pile near many farmers' wood-houses. Take two pieces of heavy scantling, or poles, four or five feet in length, and fasten them together, about a foot apart, by a round or cross-piece at each end. Place the wood with one end resting against one side of this frame and the other end on the other side. In this way you can split much more wood in a day, and do it more easily and safely. Try

Inquiries and Answers.

COTTON SEED !—Will you, or some of your correspondents please inform me where I can obtain Cotton Seed !—W. P. GAYLORD, *Penn Yan, N. Y.*

J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John St., N. Y., can proba ably furnish Cotton Seed.

L. T., Findlay, O .- If you cannot sow your timothy in September or October, the best time to seed with it is early in the spring, when the frost is leaving the ground. Some of our best farmers use a peck of timothy and four quarts of clover where they intend a meadow or permanent pasture. A peck makes a fair seeding.

KBEPING EGGS.—You will oblige your readers in this part of the State by giving us the best method, or some of the methods, for keeping eggs fresh for the longest time. Please reply through the New-Yorkee, and oblige—A CONSTANT READER, Buffalo, N. T.

See answer to similar inquiry—under head of "Preserv ing Eggs "-in our last number

BENSON'S BINDER.—I wish to make an inquiry where the BENSON'S Binder, which is recommended in the RUBALO of April 18th, is manufactured, or where it can be obtained. Such a labor-saving machine, if it works well, would be a great saving in these parts, especially now that so many have left the harvest field for the field of battle.

—J. KIMBALL, Clinton, Rock Co., Wis.

We believe the Binder is manufactured in Chicago, and resume the party or parties interested in its sale will ere long announce the fact through the agricultural press.

PRESERVING INSECTS, &c.—As the spring is advancing, and I would like to know how to preserve insects, you will greatly oblige me, and many other subscribers, by answering my request, or making the inquiry in your columns. Some of your subscribers are well acquainted with the subject. In your volume for 1857, Dr. Asa Firon answered an inquiry on the subject, but my num bers containing the principal part are lost. I would also like to know how to put up skeletons of birds or small quadrupeds, or how they are prepared.—A CANADIAN SUBSCRIBER.

We shall be glad to hear from any entomologist, or other erson familiar with the subject, in answer to above.

THE NEW ENGLAND HARVESTER .- In answer to the reent inquiry relative to this machine we have received several letters, (in addition to one given in our last,) principally from Ohio, pronouncing the Harvester a failure. One reply from Logan Co., Ohio, says the farmers of that vicinity who invested in the "masheen" were swindled out of thousands of dollars, beside being disappointed in securing their crops. The testimony against the machine seems to be very conclusive.

CURE FOR LAUREL POISONED SHEEP. - Use the bark from the white ash, taken from between the top and woodfrom roots preferable. Boil and give from a gill to half a pint of the liquid. Repeat the dose if found necessary. Given warm with a piece of lard half the size of a hen's egg, melted, is thought to be an improvement by some. I have cured say fifty thus-never having lost one that I could find with a breath of life in. The same for horned cattle-increased dose of course. A strong decoction of alum-water will also cure. I give the above in answer

SALT TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS .- In the RURAL of April 18th, J. W. N., of Hudson, Wis., inquires if salt will preserve fence posts. I answer, yes. Twelve years ago I set a number of oak posts (all sawed from one tree,) in two pieces of fence. The posts in one piece of fence salted; those in the other piece I did not salt. The posts "dosed" with salt are all sound, and are, to all appear ance, likely to be for twelve years to come. Those not "dosed" are about one-third of them rotted off. I bored the holes slanting downwards, and have filled them with salt every second year since they were set.—M. F. ROGERS, Dickersonville, N. Y.

Hog Disease.—During the past fall, a disease appeared among our hogs, destroying about one half of the swine in the neighborhood. There are few diseases that assume in its earlier and later stages so great a variety of forms. Sometimes the animal is seen shivering with cold in the warmest days of September. At other times they drink greedily of cold water, denoting fever. They are affected more or less with a cough, and sometimes an inflammation of the bowels. They usually die in from three to five days, but occasionally linger three or four weeks. Is this the same disease known as the "Hog Cholera" in Illinois? Is there a remedy for the disease? I will you or some of numerous correspondents please answer?—J. J.

There is little doubt that the trouble above describe among the Ohio hogs, is identical with the "Hog Cholera" of the West. We have received (and publish on first page) an article from our Western Aid on this subject which will answer the above queries so far as they can be answered, perhaps. If our readers can give remedies, we will be glad to publish them.

the seed; now much copperss or vitriol for a bushel of barley, and how long should it be soaked? Should it afterwards be limed, that is the seed before sowing? A reply through the columns of your paper will much oblige—A YOUNG FARMER, Constableville, N. Y.

We shall be glad to receive and publish an answer to the above from some practical barley-grower who has used the steep. The item we published last year was as follows:-"According to a writer in the Homestead, seed barley should be steeped before sowing, in a solution of copperas or blue vitriol, the same as is often done for wheat, and then rolled in plaster enough to dry it. He says it has the effect of giving it a rapid start, and makes it come up strong and dark colored. He thinks the benefit equal to ten extra loads of manure per acre.'

LICE ON CATTLE-BLIND STAGGERS .- In the RURAL of 28th March, E. S. B., of Nassau, N. Y., in answer to an inquiry for a remedy to kill lice on cattle and colts, says that he has tried tobacco juice without having the desired effect; and Editor says that E. S. B. did not make the solution strong enough. Now, for the information of those who may try tobacco juice, I will make known my experience with it. About a year since I bought two yearling calves; on examination I found lice on them, and made a strong wash by steeping two lbs. of tobacco, and washed them all over, and they both died in less than one hour from the effects of the tobacco juice. The same corres pondent says that a strong decoction of Hellebore root will kill nits as well as lice on both cattle and horses. Will E. S. B. of Nassau, or any other person, let the readers of your valuble paper know if there is any danger of its killing cattle if used very strong, and what, if any difference in the effects of the two kinds, as I learn there is two kinds one called white and the ther black Hellebore.

While writing, I will answer an inquiry that I saw in the RURAL about a year since for a remedy for blind staggers in sheep. He says that the symptoms of the disease are, the sheep appear partially blind, lie down or stand off alone in a stupid condition, and refuse to eat or drink. This disease is very prevalent here during the latter part of the winter or spring before they are let out to grass, which proves what I have found to be true, that it is the effect of constipation of the bowels, which I think is caused by their being kept a long time on dry feed. And the remedy is, give them physic; and that which I have used with success in every case, is a common sized teacup half full of epsom salts, dissolved and given as a drench with a bettle.-H. Howey, Stamferd, C. W.

More About Spring Wheat.—In your last issue I see an inquiry about spring wheat, and thinking perhaps I could answer some of the queries, will make an attempt to do so. 1st. Is there a better kind than the Tea wheat? My experience previous to the past year would lead me to say no; but now I should give the preference to the Canada Club. I grew them both in the same lot, side by side, the past year, but not measuring the ground nor the products accurately, I cannot speak with certainty, yet would say that the Club wheat produced from three to five bushels per acre more than the Tea wheat. 2d. Are they, from early sowing, liable to injury from weevil, or from late sowing by rust? I have never had a crop injured by weevil, and I have raised it nearly every year for the past twelve years; but have had one late sown crop injured by the rust, though I do not think it was wholly owing to late sowing. 3d. Is it a profitable crop in Western New York, and what are the prospects of the crop being injured by the plant aphis? I do not consider it as profitable a crop to rely upon as oats or barley at anything near the prices that they have brought the past year, and I think the aphis destroyed one-half of my crop the past year, though that does not prevent me from trying again, as I have just sowed some six or seven bushe's, giving the Club the greatest breadth.—J. B. Koon, Auburn, N. F., April 27, 1863.

FISH CULTURE.—I wish to inquire through the RURAL for information in regard to growing fish. I am building a fish pond that will cover about one acre of ground, and will be all depths, from twelve feet to one inch. The south side is an abrupt sandstone bluff, twenty five feet high; the north side ascends from the lowest point, at an angle of sixty degrees, and is in open ground. It is fed by a never failing spring, and a small stream of variable water. The dam is two hundred yards below the rpring, and designed to back the water to it. There will be an abundance of sandstone gravel at and near the *pring. Can any one of the numerous readers of the Rural instruct me as to the best kind of fish, and how to procure and grow them?—the kinds best suited for this latitude, (twenty five miles west of Indianapolis, Ind.) and for table use and market value? Is there such a thing as raising fish from *pawn alone? If so, where and how is it to be obtained and used, the cost thereof, and expense of expressage? Any and all information on the above subjects will be thankfully received.—A. COFFIN, Springtown, Hendwicks Co., Ind:

In our last number we published an excellent article

In our last number we published an excellent article from the pen of a very successful trout breeder, which will answer several of the above inquiries.

Rural Notes and Items.

FARM LABORERS WANTED .- There is a great scarcity of form laborers in this region, as well as in many parts of the West. Throughout Western New York the prices paid farm hands are higher than for many years, and good men are in great demand. Men who formerly received \$10 to \$12 per month, now readily find employment at \$18 to \$20. If our Canadian neighbors have a surplus of good farm hands our farmers will be glad to give such employment at good wages. Several have arrived here recently, and found good places, and more are wanted. Citizens of the British Provinces need have no fears of the "conscription," as they will not be molested.

CATALOGUES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We are under special obligations to Col. B. P. JOHNSON, one of the United States Commissioners to the International Exhibition held in London last year, for copies of the Official Catalogues of the Exhibition. The Catalogue of the Industrial Department makes a volume of 432-that of Fine Arts 280-and that of the United States alone nearly 100 pages.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL REPORT. - We are indebted to Chas. L. Flint, Secretary, for a copy of The Tenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, embracing reports of Committees appointed to visit the County Societies, and an Appendix containing an abstract of the finances of the Societies, for 1862. The whole forms a handsome octavo volume of 259 pages, and embraces considerable matter of interest and value

Two GOOD THINGS. - Tobacco and Onion Culture .-Brother Judd, of the American Agriculturist, New York, has issued two good and timely pamphlets. One is on Tobacco Culture, and comprises practical details and plain directions as given by fourteen experienced cultivators, residing in different parts of the United States. The other is about Onions-How to Raise them Profitably-and embraces the experience and statements of a number of practical Onion growers residing in different sections of the country. An experienced Connecticut friend assures us that the latter tells about all that can be told on the subject of Onion culture.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION .- The Journal of the State Agricultural Society states that Hon. EZRA CORNELL, expast volume of your valuable paper, copperss or blue vitriol recommended as an excellent article to soak barley in previous to sowing, I would like to inquire of your or some of your subscribers as to the modus operand; for soaking the search how much copperss or vitriol for a bushel of the search how much coppers or vitriol for a bushel of the purposes for which it is designed; and the citizens of Ithaca are peculiarly fortunate in having, as one of their citizens, a gentleman who not only has the means, but the disposition to contribute to the advancement of their village for all time to come. This is but one of the many acts of liberality which the donor has already manifested. Long may he live to benefit the world."

> FLAX CULTURE.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, the following circular from the Committee on Flax Culture and Manufacture was ordered published, and we copy it inviting the special attention of all interested in the subject:

CIRCULAR.—The flax committee of the New York State Agricultural Society having been instructed by the Executive Committee to continue their investigations during the present year, request all persons engaged in the culture or manufacture of flax, to aid them by giving them information on the following points:

1st. The breadth of land sown with flax in the year 1863 in each town in the State.

2d. The amount of seed sown per acre.

3d. The amount of seed and traw raised per acre.

4th. The price received per tun for straw, and for seed per bushel.

per bushel.

5th. Such other information relative to the culture of flax as the cultivator may deem essential.

6th. The amount of straw purchased by each factory, and the price paid for it.

7th. The purpose for which it was manufactured, as, for instance, paper stock, upholsterers' purposes, or flax cotton. 8th. The invention of any new machines for dressing

Letters containing information on the above points to be addressed to the committee at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, will reach them safely, and will greatly facilitate their investigations into the important interests committed to their care.

HARD TIMES IN SECRESSIA. - Peas sold in Lynchburg, Va., during the first week in April at the enormous price of \$5 per quart—at the rate of \$160 per bushel. There is great scarcity and suffering in other parts of Secessia. A Savannah paper speaks of the powerful armies and generals arrayed against the South, and adds -" But we are threatened by a more formidable general—general starvation. Our farmers, every man, woman and child that can wield a hoe can meet the latter in the field. If they will drive him from our midst, our brave soldiers will vanguish the others."

Korticultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

DISCUSSION ON STRAWBERRIES.

[By the Missouri Horticultural Society.] BOOTH, of Alton, Ill.—I plant in rows four feet apart, and cultivate with cultivator. I mulch with straw or manure. Straw will never move after the first rain. McAvoy's Superior is the best variety I have got. It has been regarded a poor shipper, but I ship it in drawers containing a half-bushel to Chicago, and thence to Fon du Lac, Wis. I make my drawers of threeeighths lumber, 24 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. They are made of cottonwood, and cost six cents. The sides are a half inch thick. It is cut out of cottonwood better than pine; it holds the nails better, and it is cheaper. The boxes are sold with the strawberries. I fill them full to ship. I pay two cents per quart for picking. On one-fourth of an acre picked forty bushels, which averaged me \$4 per bushel in Chicago, or \$3 net.

QUINETTE, of St. Louis.-A variety of the strawberry may do well in one place, and nothing in another. A strawberry is of greater value in the South than in the North, because an acid fruit is more needed. A strawberry that will bear ten days in Wisconsin, will pick ninety days in Louisiana, if it will grow at all. It is only safe to plant tested varieties extensively. With me, on light, dry, lime soil, Wilson's Albany is worthless; while on my friend Couman's soil, three or four miles distant-a rich loam-it does well. Let each man get a few varieties and test them, and with his mode of culture, on his soil, select and cultivate only such as succeed. In New Orleans we do not get strawberries before the first of March-the further south you go the longer we pick. McAvoy's Superior is the best berry I have for this market, though it is soft. I employ boys at five to ten cents per gallon. Our season continues about six weeks. The Iowa Male and Jenny Lind earliest - only three or four days ahead of McAvoy's Superior. Hudson's Bay is the latest berry. It is rather small, and ought not to be recommended. Longworth's Prolific is next to McAvoy's for home market. For shipping a long distance, I would take Wilson's Albany and Longworth's Prolific. If I was going to raise show berries on the American Bottom, I would plant Wilson's Albany; on high clay soil, would plant McAvoy's. Wilson's is an excellent canning fruit.

I cultivate in alternate strips; cultivate shallow; mulch and weed and thin out with the hoe after picking. In spring I stretch a line along, and with a large tobacco hoe, cut out walks fifteen inches wide, leaving beds three feet wide. I aim to get the roots of the plants as near the surface as possible, and kill the weeds. My manure is lime, wood ashes, and a little salt. I think it an excellent manure. Would not put on more than two or three bushels per acre-of salt, I mean. I cover the ground, nearly, with lime and ashes. The salt is sown broadcast. I have gathered one hundred and eighty bushels per acre. I think fifty bushels per acre, would be an average crop with ordinary cultivation. My plantations are in the orchard. I apply the manures as above, in the winter, when the ground is cultivated, preparatory to planting. When I want to renew, I back-furrow deeply in the walks, leaving about one foot of space occupied by plants, which I allow to spread over the plowed surface, and in spring I cut out the old vines, and use that space for walks. On large plantations, it is not necessary to mix pistillate and staminate varieties. I use Wilson's Albany and Iowa Male for fertilizing. Unless prices are better than they have been the past three years, in this market, the strawberry will pay less than any other fruit. Last year my crop did not average over ten cents per quart. I have sold as high as \$1,080 worth from a single acre. I ant in spring rather than in the fall this latitude, from the first of March to the first of April. They may be planted whenever all danger of the frost lifting them is over.

J. J. Knox, Pittsburg, Pa.-I do not think strawberry culture has reached perfection. There is something to be learned every year. The strawberry is an old fruit. I think it was selected as one of the fruits of Eden. I do not say that it was the fruit with which Satan tempted Eve. But if you, sir, were to undertake to prove that it was not, I think you would have a difficult task. And if it was the beautiful Triomphe de Gand, I think Evr was excusable for allowing herself to be tempted.

Soil.—I prefer a light, clay, limestone soil. It is the soil I have; and the best strawberries I have seen were grown on this kind of soil.

Preparation.—In adopting a process of preparation, I am governed by the age of the plantation I propose to make. If to last ten years, the preparation is thorough. I stir the soil fifteen to twenty inches deep. If necessary, I drain it. I use a narrow plow, drawn by two horses, followed by a lifter or subsoil plow, drawn by two yoke of oxen. I use Mapes' subsoil plow, -one made of wrought iron and steel.

Planting.-I did plant in rows two and a half feet apart and ten inches in the rows. They do well. Latterly, if I am planting strawberries alone, I put out three rows eighteen inches apart, and then leave a space of two and a half feet. Last spring I planted four and a half acres of Concord grapes, in rows eight feet apart. Between these rows of grapes, three rows of strawberries, one foot apart, were planted. The outside rows are allowed to make runners and plants; the inside rows are cultivated for fruit. By this mode, I have good plants to sell the season after planting,—the next fall and spring. The second year I get a good crop of strawber- at Warren, Ohio, which promises to be just the

grapes, the strawberries paying the cost of the

I do not allow runners to grow on plantations intended for fruit; nor do I allow the vines to bear the first year; the fruit stems are not allowed to grow. By this course, I add to the quantity and quality of the fruit I get the second season. I do not stir the soil after the plantation is made. It is full of fibrous roots, which must not be disturbed. I use no implement but the hoe, and that but little, in cultivation. It is used to chop off weeds. I cultivate by hand. If mulching was more thoroughly done in the South, this cultivation would succeed there.

In November, I cover my whole plantation with straw. I use rye and wheat straw that has been thrashed with a flail-about two tons to the acre. I deem this a necessary and appropriate treatment of this plant; for you are aware it is called the straw-berry. I cannot see how I can do without the straw, nor, indeed, without the berry. Straw protects the plant, prevents frost lifting it, and protects the embryo fruit. When it is applied, the entire surface is covered-vines and all. In spring, the straw is separated over the row and drawn into the space between, and close to the vines. It is left till fall, keeping the fruit clean, the ground moist, and as it decays, it furnishes manure—not to any great extent, how-

Question-How about winds?

Knox-I cover the whole ground; and usually put on just before a rain or snow; after one storm on it, there is no trouble from the winds. Oat straw is light and short; I like wheat and rye straw better.

Varieties.-I speak with caution with regard to varieties. It is true that a variety may be excellent in one locality, and very indifferent in another-both in respect to quality and productiveness. Greater attention should be paid to the selection of varieties adapted. Hovey's Seedling does well in Boston and other localities, but has never done well in Pittsburg. Again, a variety that does well in one locality of one time, may run out and not do well thereafter. Grave instances, illustrative of this position, have come within my notice.

There are different tastes. One man likes a cultivators prefer Wilson's Albany to Triomphe | plants produced will have double flowers. de Gand. A general rule, governing the selection of varieties for a certain locality, is this:-We should select varieties that are hardy, vigorous growers, productive, and make a selection that will lengthen the season. The strawberry season, with us, at first, lasted only about two weeks. It is now seven weeks long, and I think it can be made to extend two months. I name the following list as covering the season:

Early Varieties .- Jenny Lind, Baltimore Scarlet, Burr's New Pine.

Medium.—Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Fillmore, British Queen, Brighton Pine, Cutter's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior, Moyamensing, Scott's Seedling, Vicomptesse Hericart de Thury, Duc de Brabant, Golden Seed.

Late. - Trollope's Victoria, Kitley's Goliah, Nimrod.

The Triomphe de Gand ought to be in the last list. I regard it the best strawberry of which I have any knowledge. The plants are vigorous and healthy. The fruit is borne on long stems, and is an abundant bearer with me. The berries are large at the commencement of the season, and large at the close. It is a beautiful berry, too, - bright crimson color, with a polished, glossy surface. Such is the Triomphe with me. Of course this does not make it so in every place; but were I confined to one variety in making a choice, it should be the Triomphe. It is reported that Mr. Hovey, of Boston, said he would as soon eat a turnin as the Triomphe de Gand. I wish to say that Mr. Hovey never ate a Triomphe, or he is very fond of turnips! I will do him the justice to say, however, that he denies having said this. It is proper for me to say here that the country is eing flooded with new seedlings, very few of which have been proved to have any value. One party in Flushing publishes that he has 250 varieties of new seedlings. I am sorry to see that he has access to the columns of leading Agricultural papers in which to glorify himself and his seedlings. I am sorry to say that I have tasted many of these seedlings, and have failed to find one of them possessing any merit; and I am prepared to predict that parties who invest in them will find themselves humbugged in Princely style.

Marketing. - I sold my Triomphes in New York at fifty cents per quart, wholesale, the past season. There is no difficulty about selling them if the fruit is properly grown, handled, and delivered in market in good condition-no danger of over-stocking the market. The great objection [made to my mode of cultivation, and to the manner in which it goes into market, is its cost. But this is resolved by the answer to a very simple question:-Will it pay? And it does pay. And yet there are people who do not see it, and are not yet ready to adopt it. But suppose I invest \$100 in the cultivation of one acre; and you spend \$100 in the cultivation of five acres; if my one acre produces more than your five, do not I have the greater profit? It is a very simple question, it seems to me. . If my money invested brings 100 per centum, the more money I have invested, the better.

I market my fruit in pint and quart boxes. I have objections to all other modes. I would not send fruit to market in half bushel boxes or drawers. It is wicked to use fruit in that manner. My fruit is never handled but once. I do not allow the fruit to be touched in picking. The stem is picked off by the picker. The fruit is picked directly into the boxes in which they are to be shipped. I have used Coek's patent basket with some success. There is a box made ries and plants, and the third I get a crop of thing, costing only one cent per box. It is in-

tended to pack these boxes in crates. They are light, well ventilated, and I think will be found the best thing yet. The boxes are made of Whitewood or Linden.



A FINE MARIGOLD FOR BEDDING.

Among the novelties introduced from Europe the present season, and which we shall doubtless see in flower in a couple of months, is a new Marigold, called Tagetes signata pumila. The flowers are single, and small, and not remarkable for beauty, taken as single specimens, but the habit of the plant renders it one of the most desirable for bedding, and particularly so for groups on the lawn. Each plant forms a compact globular bush, about eighteen inches in height, and of the same diameter. These plants are covered with a mass of flowers during the whole season, and must be quite showy and attractive. We give an engraving of the flower, taken from a French journal.

In this connection, we are happy to be able to say that we have seen the Double Portulacca in flower-as double as a rose, and almost as beautiful. It flowered in the conservatory of Hon. AARON ERICKSON, of this city. From what we sour, another a sweet berry. Some of the best have seen, we judge that about one-half of the

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION OF PLANTS.

SINCE the many experiments of Sir T. A. KNIGHT on the Artificial Impregnation of Plants, the Horticultural world has been greatly benefited by his teachings. Many of our new and valuable varieties of fruit have been produced by practicing the theory which he laid down and demonstrated, and many valuable annual vegetables are continued without deteriorating, by attending to the same principle.

Who does not admire a perfect Hubbard Squash, when well baked, and put upon the table as a substitute for the Sweet Potato; and yet how often do we hear our neighbors complaining that they cannot raise them. They say they raised fine ones the first year they had the seed, but since that they have run out and are good for nothing." Now, it is very easy to prevent this, when you are sure that you have planted good seed. When the plants have arrived at that stage that they begin to set their fruit, go out in the morning as soon as it is light, before the insects begin to stir, select a fine, promising fruit, where the female flower upon the end of it has opened during the night, pick a male flower from the same vine that opened during the night, dust the pollen from the male flower upon the pistil of the female flower; then gather the points of the female flower together, and tie them so that no insect can enter the flower, and the process is completed. In order to designate the fruit so impregnated, take a large string and tie loosely around the stem, that you may know it when ripe. Seeds when thus impregnated will not vary from the original type, and may be kept good for five or six years. Cucumbers and melons may be kept pure in the same way, although other varieties are growing near them. Where you wish to produce a cross between any two distinct varieties, the same rule is to be observed as to tying up the female flower after the cross impregnation. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

THE JAPAN QUINCE

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In your paper of March 28th, page 103, you have given your readers a plate of the Japan Quince, accompanied with a short description and recommendation as a flowering shrub, desirable for the 'shrubbery or lawn."

Having long been acquainted with the growth and hardiness of this shrub, I have thought that if there was any shrub or tree grown in America. that would make a neat and durable hedge, this was the one. In this locality, at the east end of Lake Ontario, it endures our winters without injury. Its habit is to send up many suckers or sprouts, about the crown, which are long and slender, well calculated for weaving in to make a hedge impenetrable by small animals, and as the branches are armed with a profusion of very sharp spines, no domestic animal would care to press upon them. The roots are fine, and do not extend far, horizontally, from the main stalk. which is one great recommendation for a hedge plant. I wish the experiment might be fairly tried on our Western Prairies. As the shrub, like other species of the Quince, grows readily from cuttings, the experiment would not be attended with a very great expense, and should it succeed, as I think it will, imagination can scarcely paint anything more beautiful than a well-sheared hedge of this shrub would be, in the month of May, when it would be one perfect sheet of scarlet blossoms from bottom to top. N. GOODSELL.

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

Korticultural Notes.

GRAPES IN APRIL.-OLIVER C. Ross, of Penfield, in this county, is entitled to a good deal of credit for preserving grapes in excellent condition until late in the spring. To-day, April 25th, we have enjoyed a treat—fine Dianas and Delawares, as fresh and excellent every way, as though just picked from the vines—for which Mr. R. has our best thanks.

PROPAGATION OF ROSES .- Only a word, dear RURAL, and no "charge" for it either. Has any lady a choice rose she would like to raise others from, now is the time to dig up roots of some rose that has thrown up shoots from its root, and put in grafts from the choice one. Do it carefully, or not at all. Again, the last week in August, bud them into other roses, according to rules you will find in the last volume of the RURAL, (I cannot tell the number, as ours are away to be bound.) I have tried both for a few years past, with good success, and think twice as much of them because I did the work myself, and feel independent to do the same again. I have nearly thirty kinds, some having three kinds on the same bush .- M., Cascade, Kent Co., Mich.

FLOWER MARKETS.-It is very surprising to us that, in our large cities, there are no distinctive "flower markets." As it is now, most of the time the public-the whole public-does not know where to find the florist, or the florist where to sell his flowers. The consequence is the florist suffers. He has his regular few score of customers who have learned where to find him by time and experience; and with little competition for his plants, his sales are uncertain and his profits small. With one regular market, the whole public know where to get the best things, and demand for them is thus kept alive. The public taste becomes educated,-flower sales increase,and the florist knows just what the whole public wants, and how to anticipate it — Gardener's Monthly.

DOUBLE FLOWERS.-Double Flowers often have stamen and no pistils, sometimes pistils and no stamens, and a other times neither. In the former case, double flowers are readily obtained by dusting the pistils of single flowers with the pollen from the double. Double Petunias are thus obtained. Hollyhocks also can be so raised. Often double flowers will have some good stamens and pistils and so fertilize themselves. Pink roses and other things are instances. The petals of such must be care fully removed, or the tender ovaries will rot. The first flowers that bloom on a plant have the most luxurious tendency, and will often of themselves produce double flowers. The Stockgilly is an instance. The seed from the central or first spike of flowers will often produce all double flowers.

TROUBLES OF FRUIT GROWERS .-- Many persons forget that gardening is an art; and of those who do not forget this, there are many who think it one of very easy accom plishment. They act as if gardening were natural to a man, and go into it precisely as young ducks take to water. But not being ducks, they find the waters of Horticulture too warm for their delicate knowledge, and they retreat disgusted with it.

Our friends who fail in fruit growing must remember these things. "Eternal vigilance is the price," not only of "liberty," but of fine plums, large crops, and big umpkins.

Do not be deterred by the cry that certain things "do not pay;" first succeed at any cost, and you will soon learn to reduce the expenses within a paying point if you so desire.—Gardener's Monthly.

Sowing Flower Seeds.—Seeds may be sown in patche mong the border plants, in rows, or groups, where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed, and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule, the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing, and the operation never should be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the spring. Whenever it may be desirable, for some special reason, to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be scraped off to the depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seeds may be sown. In the case of seeds of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circumference of the slight hollow thus made, the seeds may be thinly strewn, the soil being then re-turned and *gently* pressed flat with the hand or trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be very slight, or the surface will cake; it will be better in this case to cover the seeds with a little sandy oam, or other friable soil, instead of that where the sow-

KITCHEN SLOPS AND TOMATOES .- N. K. MERIAM, of Grafton Station, Mass., has adopted a simple and cheap expedient for growing early tomatoes and disposing of the slops from the kitchen at one operation. The kitchen yard is in a warm, sheltered place, with a Southern exposure. Barrels are placed near the wall, nearly filled with rich earth. In these, tomato plants are placed early in the season and may be easily covered up on cold nights. As the plants grow and increase in foliage, and thus throw off large quantities of moisture, the kitchen slops are poured into the barrels for watering the plants. The warmth, moisture, and elements of fertility thus supplied, produce in early growth; while the confinement of the roots in the barrel prevents too much running to stem at the expense of fruit. The barrels should not be water tight, but admit of drainage. Any number of barrels may be thus placed in a row, and be planted with cucumbers and other vegetables. If preperly trained, they present a neat and ornamental appearance, and the barrels serve as reservoirs to get rid of kitchen slops, so often a nuisance about kitchen doors .- Annual Register

HOLLYHOCK PROPAGATION.—Cut down the stems at once and manure the ground round the plants liberally. Hollyhocks may be propagated from buds, and although July is the proper time for doing so, yet we should try it now with some of the greenest of the stems. In July the following is the mode of proceeding:-When the hollyhocks are tied up to the stakes for the last time, all the inferior stalks, or those that are likely to hide the rest too much from the sun, or, indeed, any that are too much crowded or ill-placed, were cut away as useless formerly, but new they are made into cuttings to increase good sorts, or save one the trouble of sowing seeds of them every year. Every leaf on a shoot will make a cutting if you take a part of the stem and the eye at the bottom along with it; but the easiest way is first of all to cut the shoot into as many pieces as there are leaves or joints, then to split the pieces down the middle, so that every half has its own bud and leafstalk; the blade of the leaf is not neces sary, but it is best to keep two inches of the leafstalk; the soft pith in the center of the split parts should be scraped out, as it is liable to cause damp or mouldiness; the pieces are then planted an inch deep in sand, under a hand glass or a cold, close frame, and sometimes with no better help than the shade or shelter of a north wall; part of the leafstalks are above the sand and mark the cen cutting; the bud at the bottom of the stalk will soon push, make roots, and be in all respects as good as a seedling. besides being true to the sort — Cottage Gardener.

Domestic Gronomy.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

On our first page we give an engraving of the celebrated Universal Clothes Wringer, a domestic "institution" chartered some time ago, judging from the approval it has received from the myriads of persons who have thoroughly tested its merits. We have recently given the Wringer a trial, and can freely say that it "fills the bill" in all respects, and hence confidently commend it to the attention of housewives. Though it may not be the cheapest wringer, counting first cost, we believe it to be the cheapest, best, and most economical for family use. The fact that it was awarded both a Diploma and Silver Medal at our last State Fair, is no slight evidence that it possesses superiority in some essential particulars.

The following "Directions for Using" will be understood by referring to the lettering of the cut:-"Set the Wringer on the tub or box when you first commence washing, with the legs of the clasping frame outside, toward the basket. It should be made to fit closely to the tub before turning the fastening screws, - then tighten the clasping frame to the tub by turning the screw D. Adjust the screws C C so as to give the desired amount of pressure to the rolls. Let the clothes pass through naturally. By loosening the thumb-screws of the slotted irons at E. (Fig. 2,) the clasping frame may be extended or contracted so as to fit tubs of any thickness."

See advertisement in this paper.

CURE FOR A FELON.—Having been afflicted with a couple of felons within a short time past, and seen several recipes in the RURAL, I thought I would send my method of treatment, for I know that it will cure, if applied in season. As soon as the part begins to swell, get the Tincture of Lobelia, and wrap the part affected thick with a cloth; saturate it thoroughly with the Tincture, and keep it wet for forty-eight hours, and the fellow is dead. This was told me by an old physician, who said that he had known it to cure scores of them .- W. P. GAYLORD, Penn Yan. N. Y., 1863.

POTATO PUDDING.—Ingredients: three pounds of potatoes, two quarts of milk, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sugar, a bit of lemon peel, a good pinch of salt, and three eggs. First, bake the potatoes, and if you have no means of baking them, let them be either steamed or boiled, and, when done, scoop out all of their floury pulp without waste into a large saucepan, and immediately beat it up vigorously with a large fork or a spoon; then add all the remainder of the above named ingredients, (excepting the eggs,) stir the potato batter carefully on the fire till it comes to a boil, then add the beaten eggs; pour the batter into a greased pie-dish, and bake the pudding for an hour in your oven.

A SWEET OMELET.-Mix a tablespoonful of fine flour in one pint of new milk, whisk together the volks and whites of four eggs, and add them to the milk. Put as much fresh butter as will fry the omelet into the frying pan, make it hot over a clear fire, and pour in half the mixture. When this is a little set, put four teaspoonfuls of currant jelly, or any other preserve, in the center, and the remainder of the mixture over the top. As soon as the upper portion is fixed send it to table; or the omelet being fried, spread the preserve on it and roll it.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists has failed to discover anything in the Chemical Saleratus which can, when properly used, be in the least degree detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Chemical Saleratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

The Publisher to the Public.

NEW QUARTER-PLEASE NO CE!

THE Second Quarter of present Volume of the RURAL ommenced April 4th. Now, therefore, is the time to form new clubs to commence with the Quarter, or add to those formed. Additions to clubs can be made for one year from April, at the same price as one year from January— or we will send from April to January next for \$1.12% per copy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume. We have added several thousand to our edition in order to supply new subscribers from April 1st.

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

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subsoribers to get the paper at a specified price - gay ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them — and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1,50) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

BACK VOLUMES.—Bound copies of Volume XIII, for 1862, are now ready for delivery - price, \$3. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL. can be furnished by us at any price. The su umes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each - or if several are taken, at \$2.50 each. The only volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60, '61 and '62-price, \$2 each.

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the 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 treuble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as premptly as possible.

Padies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "OVERHEARD."

BY E. C. L. KIMBEL

Ar last all barriers of disbelief are broken, All deep, blind meanings of his words made plain, As well might he before my paling face have spoken The words that blind me with such sudden pain.

It was no fault of mine that they, as I, had chosen The summer's twilight from the mansion's mirth, That where the sweet brier buds with myrtle interwoven Where balm-flowers and the violets have birth.

They came, standing between me and the crimson burn ing

Of the sun's death-bed in the far-off west, In which my gaze had traced with restless yearning The outlines of the Palace of my Rest.

Her face grew fairer as they watched the light's slow fading

Where I had built the brightness of my dream. While he, with slow and tender fingers braiding, Twined the balm-blossoms, crowning her his queen

No fiery throbbing of the pulses they have crushed, Must thou, oh, heart of mine, let shake thy rest Gather thou up the flowers that were not redly flushed, Not fair enough to deck her brow or breast

And with a faith that sees all wounds of pain made holy Healing some unknown sin beneath the scar. Wait for the justice that though sure, comes slowly, To break the bars where these dumb tokens are Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Vorker. CALLS OF THE DAY.

EARLY in the morning our quiet heart-parlor was cosily arranged for the reception of whomsoever might call. Everything was in order; all the Passions stilled; all the restless Impulses carefully restrained, and the up-rising Feelings hushed into repose, that they might not disturb the chattings of those who entered.

First came a fair-haired, bright-eyed maiden, upon whose brow we read the simple name, Hope. She came in, joyously, smilingly, and as she sat down in the little rose-embowered apartment, talking gaily of a future time, all glorious and bright, Ambition urgently knocked at the door, and rushed in, his face all aglow with brilliant dreams, and visions of brows crowned with bay-wreaths. Hope went out with him, and at their departure came dark-robed Sorrow, with her tearful eye and pale cheek. All the checked and bound Feelings and Emotions came trooping out to greet her, mingling their tears with hers; she shadowed the cheerful parlor with gloom, and her mournful tones echoed sadly from wall to wall. She went, as she came, in woe, but in her stead, we saw full-eyed Faith, with her shining hair, and face full of holy trust. She changed drooping Sadness into beautiful Confidence, and scattered light whithersoever

Once Anger loudly, hastily, took possession of our little room, and then how quickly the burning Passions rose up to battle there. Love calmed the scene, and bade them be still. Pride strode in haughtily, withering all the little halffearful Impulses, but Meekness laid her hand softly upon Pride's up-raised head, and soothed the troubled waters to rest.

Slander tarried a moment at the entrance, closely followed by meek-eyed Charity, who gently whispered "judge not." Revenge peered darkly through the window, but Mercy and Forgiveness drew him back, saying, "Vengeance is mine, saith the LORD." Indignation boiled and seethed in one corner for a little while, but Forgetfulness drove him away. Temptation came, and with her, a thousand winning influences to lure the occupant of that heart-chamber astray, but Prayer bowed low, murmuring earnestly:-"Our Father, abandon us not to Temptation." Thus have they been running in all day long, and at this late hour, here comes Sleep, lazily moving forward; already we feel his strange influence; already his tones fall dreamily upon our half-conscious ear. But we'll welcome him, and bid him "tarry for a night."

Wilson, N. Y., 1863. ALICE BROWN NICHOLS.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "CHARMS."

Or all the ornaments with which young ladies seek to adorn and beautify their persons, none can for a moment compare with that brightest and most beautiful of all jewels-Pure Religion. Without it, all other jewels are but as dross charming only whom they can deceive, and possessing naught of attraction to a sound mind, that looks upon such vanities as mere instruments of deception, covering, oftentimes, personal defects, to allure some weak and wayward child of humanity. Think of this, oh, vain young girl! you, who are just emerging from girlhood into fashionable society; not that I would have you seek the Christian graces merely as an ornament; for one peculiarity of the "Pearl of great price," is, that it must be sought with a pure motive, that the seeker's heart may become purified; thus diffusing through the whole being a new and spiritual life, that will give to its possessor attractions which the wealth of the whole world cannot buy. All diligent students of human nature, and of woman's nature, admit that no girl can hold the power to charm a true and noble man, if they lack modesty. How rarely is it to be seen among the jewels of modern young ladies; at least, in comparison with what it should be. A true Christian, one who has wisely heeded the beautiful admonition, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," never blooms into womanhood

their fellow beings, that Religion does not possess. Modesty, Affection, Gentility, Charity, are among its charms. Seek it! Oh child of Earth, with thy whole heart, and it shall be found of thee.

SLAVE WOMEN IN LONDON,

THE young female slaves of whom we speak are worked by gangs in ill-ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience that if the air be admitted it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstresses are employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning to night, and night to morning-stitch, stitch, stitch, without speech-without a smile-without a sigh. In the gray morning they must be at work-say at six o'clock, having a quarter of an hour allowed for breaking their fast. The food served out to them is scanty and miserable enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered systems can digest. From six o'clock, then, till eleven, it is stitch, stitch. At eleven a small piece of bread is served to each seamstress, but still she must stitch on. At one o'clock, twenty minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato with a glass of toast and water to each workwoman. Then again to work-stitch, stitch, until five o'clock, when fifteen minutes are again allowed for tea. Their needles are again set in motion once more - stitch, stitch, until nine o'clock, when fifteen minutes are allowed for supper-a piece of dry bread and cheese and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two and three o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch! the only break in this long period being a minute or two-just time enough to swallow a strong cup of tea, which is supplied lest the young people should "feel sleepy." At three o'clock A. M., to bed; at six o'clock A. M., out of it, again to resume the duties of the day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation. But when we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young persons are worked in the manner described, we have not said all. Even during the few hours allotted to sleep-should we not say a feverish cessation from toil?-their miseries continue. They are cooped up in sleeping pens, ten in a room, which would, perhaps, be sufficient for two persons. The alternation is from a treadmill (and what a treadmill!) to the black hole of Calcutta! Not a word of remonstrance is allowed or is possible. The seamstress may leave the mill, no doubt, but what awaits her on the other side of the door? Starvation, if honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequences.-London Times.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

EACH mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother will meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the far-coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out You walk along the sea shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words, or names in the smooth, white sand, which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface forever all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth, or error, which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of her treatment of her child. How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind-those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.

EDUCATION OF ITALIAN LADIES.

It is a fact which will doubtless call forth a laugh, but which is in in truth deplorable enough, that, a short time ago, the education of a daughter of one of the noblest families in Rome having been completed on the usual system, it was decided that before marrying and entering society, it was desirable that she should have read one book of the class of which foreigners are in the habit of talking at evening parties! Serious consultations on the important topic of what this book should be, ended in the selection of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as the work which, on the whole, would form the best basis for general conversation. But was the princess to read Mrs. Stowe's story, with all its heretical history, pur et simple! Such a thing could not be thought of. A digest was compiled by the confessor-a pretty little abridgment of the tale, in about fifty or sixty pages of manuscript; and this safe and wholesome extract, divested of all the poisonous ingredients of the original beverage, was duly administered to the youthful lips. Armed at last with so large an acquisition in the way of modern literature, the Princess B--- boldly descended into the arena of balls and receptions, lacking this grace. In fact, there are none of and asked everybody she met, "Had they read the Graces which can render poor, fallen, that charming new book, Lo Zio Tom?" - Machuman beings more attractive in the eyes of millan's Magazine.

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. I CANNOT SING.

BY MARGARET ELLIOTT.

I CANNOT sing to thee, O friend, A song of hope or gay delight; For joy in grief hath found its end, And hope's sweet stars are hid to-night.

And harder still, to sing of faith That lives thro' sorrow's darkened years When faith sinks silent into death At the hot chrism of my tears.

And so my harp perforce is still,-I sing but as my heart may tell; I cannot smite the strings at will, Or guide the notes that from them swell. Gainesville, N. Y., 1863.

A RAINÝ DAY.

BY G. C. DUNN

THE hours are drowsy, and the hidden sun Hath fallen asleep upon a couch of clouds: The click and tinkling of the insect crowds Blend with the music of the rain and run Upon the sluggish air. The swallows dip Their bills into the river's swollen breast, And sleek, gray pigeons from the drowned eaves sip The Summer rain. On all things shadows rest Deep, subtle, earnest shadows that imbue The very soul with earth's material hue. And here I sit and watch the growing streams-A slave to thought. The story of the past I read: think of the present; then am cast A pilgrim in the realm of hope and dreams.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THOUGHTS ON ETERNITY.

THERE are times in the experience of every person when the thoughts of eternity pour upon the soul in an almost resistless tide. To some, such thoughts are welcome; to others, they are not. Yet they come alike to all; it may be on some solemn occasion, or in connection with the memories of some death-scene or open grave, and, haunting the soul, they demand considera tion, unless summarily expelled by a successful effort of the will. But they return. They may be almost constantly suppressed by the activity of the mind whose attention is chiefly held by the common affairs connected with every-day

life. Yet they will come; for there are seasons again and again in the experience of men, when thoughts of the dim future approach ominously, and almost imperatively demand attention. At tempts may be made to ignore the consideration which solemn realities connected with existence demand; but there is in the immortal being of men that which at times rises to sound the notes of warning, and speaks in a voice that is terribly

audible to the soul, "Think! think!" It is a startling truth that if the thoughts of eternity are persistently excluded from the mind, the notes of warning will be sounded more and more unfrequently and inaudibly. The soul will have constantly decreasing sympathy with things spiritual, and sink lower and lower in the depths of ruin, which infinite love alone can fathom, and where the Almighty arm alone can reach, until one can tread thoughtlessly upon the verge of the eternal world, while death approaches, with ruin attending upon his foot-steps, to disrobe the soul, unfold the future, and to reveal to the astonished and hopeless soul the awful realities which the future veils. Oh! methinks if their vision ever pierced the secrets of souls, even fiends might almost pity the hapless state of the child of earth, whose thoughts never turn with introspection upon himself, and with high purposes and anticipations to the future!

Not rarely do stirring thoughts pour upon one immediately after slumber. The controlling influence of the senses has not then commenced to exert itself with wonted power, and spiritual voices alone are heard. The thoughts are not engaged upon, and absorbed by, the activities warrior the decorations of her sympathy and connected with the seen and the transient: the soul seems to be unusually susceptible to kigh spiritual impressions, and takes a higher flight toward the Infinite, where fancy often turns with ardent desires, but seldom stretches her trembling pinions. The untrammeled energies of the mind start into activity anew, and often, for the moment, one feels like a new creation. "What gives my heart vitality, and continues its throbbing? Gop,-it must be. A spark of the immortal, of Life, has been kindled in this frame." And the soul is almost startled by the impressive consciousness of EXISTENCE.

There is something strikingly interesting and suggestive in this. The claims and future of the soul may be lost sight of, and its wants may be neglected. To neglect is fatal. Habits of retiring from the world, and such thoughts of the soul and eternity as induce pure purposes, are essential to its upward progress here and well-being hereafter. The dwelling-place of the soul here should be a temple filled with the incense of worship. The heart is Gon's temple if the Holy Spirit dwells there. But the house of prayer becomes a den of theives" when the attention is wholly engaged by the things of time and sense. High spiritual emotions are rare in the experience of almost all men, being subordinate to those which are induced by the senses; fearfully so, often, even in the history of Christians. There are, however, auspicious moments for the conception of spiritual thoughts, when the soul may assert its real superiority and nobility. These moments should be diligently sought for and carefully improved. The appointment of the Sabbath, and its importance, need only be adverted to. Its sacred hours, with the appropriate daily seasons for thought and prayer, should be so improved that a controlling undercurrent of holy, spiritual vitality may flow through all the week, and with unabated power. MORTAL, the hearts which now beat will soon know by the name God."

beat no longer. The silence of the grave will come over your earthly life. To you, death will be a reality, and the events of the future will be revealed. May God help you by His grace, that you may through life "seek first the kingdom of heaven, and its righteousness." Then shall it be well with you in Eternity.

Moriah, N. Y., 1863. A. T. E. CLARKE.

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

To be ambitious is generally regarded as little less than a crime, and poets have sung and philosophers have moralized upon its evil effects. There is no doubt that a person may be too ambitious, or allow ambition to misdirect him; yet a laudable ambition is not only praiseworthy, but something that no one should be without. Because a person is ambitious it does not follow that he must be selfish and unprincipled. As well argue that because a person is strong and skillful, that he must be a desperate villain. It is the duty of every person to be ambitious;

to become as important a member of community as he can. In other words, to make the best possible use of the talents that have been given him. Deprive a person of the hope of rising higher than the position he occupies, and all incentive to labor earnestly and energetically is lost. The Editor should strive to make his paper the very best one of the kind published. The Divine should not be content to enunciate old theories in the same manner that his predecessors did a couple of centuries before him, but endeavor to improve himself as well as his congregation. The Merchant who does not strive to increase his business, and render himself as good a business man as any near him, has a poor chance of retiring upon a competence. The Statesman who does not endeavor, by a strict discharge of his duties, to rise above his compeers, does not faithfully serve his constituents, and a military man, although actuated by the purest of motives will never prove successful unless he is ambitious. Or immortal Washington was no exception to the rule. It was his ambition to merit the love and gratitude of a free people, and nobly did he succeed. The Farmer should not, because he is away from the more busy scenes of life, forget that he, too, should be ambitious, and should strive to be the best farmer in his locality, and make his fields more productive than they ever were before.

Ambition produces hope, and hope energy. It gives an impetus to invention, science and literature, and should be encouraged rather than

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

WHILE there is scarce any institution of law or society which we do not build up and pull down; scarcely any idea which we do not fight for or against, there is yet one structure which, to an Anglo-Saxon, is as sacred as the ancient Temple to the Jew. His house is his castle. Amid all his conflicts and confusions, his family remains the center of his regard,-the one pure, peaceful spot on earth, where he can lay off his armor and wipe the dust and blood from his grimed brow and limbs. There is no race in which the family is so sacred, so potential. This little barque, freighted with the best domestic hopes, with streamer unstrained and flying in life outrides all storms and comes into the harbor after the worst political and social tempest with every spar and sail.

In other races and nations the family is comparatively unknown. With others, woman is the queen of gayety and pleasure, or the drudge of necessity. But with our race, woman is the honored empress (let us be thankful if she is never the tyrant,) of home. On the domestic throne she sits supreme, the mother and the wife of the most vigorous, courageous, domineering and triumphant race of the globe. She throws around the stern struggles of the worker and the love, and when he is weary or worn, she wins him back to the pure springs of domestic joy, and charms (so far as possible,) the fierce spirit out of him. Miles Standish, the inflexible, gaunt, harnessed lawyer, walking with sword and armor by the side of his blushing bride, seated upon the milk-white heifer, and surrounded by the pageantry of domestic life and joy, is a simple and truthful picture of the Angle-Saxon race. He, the defiant, daily fighter; she, the pure, sweet, enthroned mistress of his heart and his honor. He, with lips compressed and martial tread going forth to his bridal as to a battle, and to the battle as to his bridal; she, clad with beauty and purity, seated amid the symbols of home comforts and pleasures, and greeted by the songs and flowers and laughter of children.-Rev. W. H. Lord.

CONCILIATORY MANNERS, - In families well ordered there is always one firm and sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The essence of all fine breeding is in the gift of conciliation. A man who possesses every other title to our respect except that of courtesy, is in danger of forfeiting them all. A rude manner renders its owner always liable to affront. He is never without dignity who avoids wounding the dignity of others. The is an old novelist who takes pleasure in printing his tales on our countenances. He writes the first chapters with a swan's down, and graves the last with a steel pen.

CONDENSED ARGUMENT. — A very celebrated Scotch divine says:—"The world that we inhabit must have had an origin; that origin must have consisted in a cause; that cause must have been intelligent; that intelligence must have been efficient; that efficiency must have been supreme; and that which always was, and is supreme, we

Sabbath Musings.

THE PRAYER DENIED.

I THOUGHT 'twas Thine to give me, and I craved One blessing more than all on earth beside; I asked it often, and I asked it long; It was not sin, and yet it was denied.

Didst thou not hear the oft repeated prayer? Prayed I amiss, as if the due were mine; Nor, simply resting on Thy love, exclaimed, "Fulfill Thy promise, LORD, for I am Thine?"

Ah! foolish! He who from the ocean's depth, Thro' roaring waters, heard the prophet's prayer, Who marks the first faint breathings of desire, Can never deafen his paternal ear.

He heard me; yes! He listened and he heard. And held the blessing in His own right hand; Whatever barred me from the good I sought, Had sunk to nothing at his sole command.

He heard, and might have granted; but he marked The secret reservation of the soul, The wish that almost to itself unknown, Forbade the prayer that on the accents stole

He marked the feeling that Himself inspired; He knew the heart He moulded, and He knew That while my lips the warm petition breathed, I did not wish it, if He wished not, too.

'Twas so, Most Merciful! I did not say I loved Thy will more than the thing I sought; I asked an earthly good, but Thou perceivedst Something was dearer, though I said it not.

Thou knew'st I would not have it, might it man The better bliss to which my hopes aspire; And mercy, yielding what Thy wisdom knew, Denied the prayer, to grant me the desire.

-Prayers of St. Paul.

For the Rural New-Yorker.

THE FIRST SABBATH.

[Translated from the German.]

THE sixth day of the creation had come to a close. The sun had finished his course, and the shades of evening began to spread themselves over the young earth. The first-born son of ceation stood upon a hill of Eden, and near him Eloah, his guardian angel and companion. It grew still darker, the shades deepened into night, and covered with a sable robe hill and dale. The songs of the birds ceased, and the glad voices of the animals became silent. What is this? said the man, in soft tones, to his heavenly companion. Is the young Creation about to relapse into its ancient night? ELOAH smiled and replied. It is the rest of the earth.

Now appeared the heavenly lights; the moon shone out, and the host of stars came forth in their highest glory. The man gazed upwards with sweet astonishment, and the angel of the LORD looked with compassion upon the wondering son of creation. The night was still, and the nightingale sang sweet and clear in the distant forest. Eloah touched the man with his staff. He laid himself upon the hill and slumbered. Here the first dream came over him, as JEHOVAH formed for him his companion. As the morning dawn began, ELOAH touched the slumberer; he awoke, and found himself permeated with life and power. Hill and dale rose out of the shades, the waves leaped up on the streams of Eden, the sun rose, and the day broke. As the man saw his new-formed companion, wonder and astonishment filled his heart. Behold! said ELOAH-out of rest were the godly born. Therefore, to rest and godliness shall this day be consecrated. J. A. SMITH. Milton Academy, Wis., 1863.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.-Let perfection always be your aim-nothing below it. Seeking strength from on high, rise from your knees to try it again, and again, and again; and you will find that every true, earnest, prayerful effort, raises you higher, and still higher, on the Rock of Ages. Let every day see some work done, some battle fought, some victory won. Rise every morning to make a new start for heaven; and let every sun that sets leave you a day's journey nearer it. Work on, press on, fight on. Do the best you can, live the best you can, get all the good you can, do all the good you can-do it at all times you can; do it in all the ways you can. And God, working in you by his Spirit, both to will and to do of his good pleasure, you shall rise step by step, onward and upward, to perfection; till, mounting as on eagle's wings, you arrive at the gates of glory, and in you a perfect heaven re-

THE ENDLESS REST. - There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on his bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in his Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin; a rest from suffering; a rest from toil; a rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus himself enjoys. We shall rest not only with him, but like him. Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy! Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Wearied one, look away from the cause of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while and thou shalt enter into rest.

ceives a perfect saint.

Doers of the Word.-"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." It is very striking to see the usefulness of many Christians. Are there none of you who know what it is to be selfish in your Christianity: You have seen a selfish child go into a secret place to enjoy some delicious morsel, undisturbed by his companions. So it is with some Christians. They feed upon Christ and forgiveness; but it is alone, and all for themselves.—H. W. Beecher.

IF you would not have affliction make a second visit listen to the teachings of the first.

LUTE:

A SINGULAR LIFE-HISTORY. [Continued from page 148, this number.]

There! I hear NETTIE coming. I must chuck this book, of whose existence she is never to know, into the drawer, and go to bed. .

APRIL 2D .-- A dreary, wet day, notwithstanding which NETTIE and QUIN have ___ gone out riding. HAROLD wrote me a little note this afternoon, inviting me to the lecture to-morrow evening. I shall go. NETTIE says, not; that people will say we are engaged if we go together so much, but I don't care. I mean to go, NETTIE to the contrary, notwithstanding. She has no authority over me. I often wonder what I should have been if my mother had lived long enough to train me at all; whether I should have been as self-willed and reckless as now. I wish that I could remember my mother, or that she had left some relatives, that I might judge a little what she was like. Father says that I look very much like her, but that NETTIE has her manner more. I think it is so odd; neither father or mother have a single living relative, in America at least, except aunty, who is father's sister. There seems to be a kind of fatality about it. I know of but one other family so completely alone as we are, and that is Quin's. He has not a near relative upon earth, he says, save his mother. Oh, I wish my mother had been spared. I know I should have been a better girl. Aunty don't much care what I do, and I don't believe father ever gives a second thought to me after he has said "good-morning," and bade me be a dutiful neice, which injunction he repeats every day, to both NETTIE and myself. As for NET-TIE, she does try to make me mind her, but even she never goes beyond "Lutie, don't be so foolish and headstrong; do be guided by my advice." But when she goes on that strain, I have an unfailing extinguisher in the shape of a remark, that "when she has cured Quin of his folly, I'll take her remedies too." But I believe if NETTIE should dare to advise Quin, he'd snap her head off in less than no time. His great, black eyes were never made for nothing. If I were NETTIE, I should be mighty careful how I offended him, for I have a fancy he would stay angry a great while, and would have his revenge,

But, dear me, here I go on in the same old string, about NETTIE and QUIN. Why can't I mind my own affairs, and let them, or rather him, bill and coo in peace?

Here comes father up the walk. I must act the part of "Dutiful Daughter" now, and entertain him till tea-time, at chess, I suppose. I am sure I love my father dearly, and am only too glad to serve him in any way, but why will he be so fond of that horrid old game? HAROLD likes it, too. He is coming over to-morrow morning to play it with me, so he says, but I shall not touch finger to a single piece. I will tell Quin to come over, and then we will all have a game of eucher.

APRIL 3D. - Well! Well! Well! Here's a pretty go between. Home comes my lady last evening about half an hour after she started, more angry than I ever saw her before in my life,-black as a thunder cloud, and scornfuloh! how she curled her lips! Home comes Quin with her, flushed and swaggering: I never saw Quin like that before. He is always pretty demonstrative, but to-night he called out loud enough for the whole street to hear:-"NETTIE darling, NETTIE my lo-love, co-come here aa mo-moment." In short, Quin was unmistakably drunk. Oh! how indignant NETTIE was! How she blazed at him when he called her, and how her eyes glowed when she asked him "to hold his tongue, and drive home and stay there till he could be gentleman enough not to insult ladies by coming drunk into their presence." How scornfully she swept past him up the stairs! How crest-fallen he was, and with what a silly, drunken laugh, he lurched down the steps and into the buggy.

But poor Quin! NETTIE is very hard upon him for this, the only time I have ever known him to betray the least weakness of that kind.

Quin came again this morning. Harold and I were in the parlor together, and Nettie with us, when he came in, easy and graceful as usual, as if he had quite forgotten the occurrences of last evening. But NETTIE had not. "Mr. S-E," she said, but he interrupted her.

"Why, NETTIE, what's the matter? You look as olemn as an owl! I meant you to go to the Falls with me this"-

"To the Falls! She completely turned her back upon him. Mr. S-E, yeu must have quite forgotten last evening, or you certainly"-He stopped her.

"Will you step into the hall a moment, NET-TIE? I can explain."

"No, sir, I will not," she said. "Your explanations can be made here as well."

HAROLD, meanwhile, sat staring in utter amazement, but seemed at last to wake to the fact that his presence was not exactly needed just then, and started to go. No one detained him, so he reminded me of my promise for the lecture, and took his departure. I started to leave the room, too, but NETTIE stopped me.

"I would rather have you stay, LUTIE," she said; so I sat down, and Quin began:

"If it is on account of yesterday afternoon, NETTIE, that your manner has changed so to ward me,"-

"It is, sir," she said. "You were drunk, (oh! the ineffable scorn in her tone!) and I should despise myself if I allowed any one who had so degraded himself in my estimation, to speak to me as you have been in the habit of doing."

He stared aghast. "But, NETTIE, dear NETTIE, you cannot mean what you say. You do not know. You give me no chance to apologize, or explain."

"No explanations are necessary," said Net-

brought yourself into such a condition. No one compelled you to, and if you have yielded once, you will again."

"By Heaven, no, NETTIE! Upon my bended knees, before God, I promise, swear-

"There is no need," interrupted NETTIE, calm and scornful, "not for my sake. You can be, hereafter, nothing more than - no, nor so much, as an acquaintance."

"Good Heavens, NETTIE!"

He staggered to the mantle, and leaned against it heavily. NETTIE did not stir, nor did one feature of her face change. She never loved him. She couldn't, or how could she so coldly see him in such agony—cast him off so savagely.

"How can you be so cruel, NETTIE?" I cried. I could not help it. She seemed to have no heart at all. She took no notice of me, but turned to leave the room. He sprang after her.

"You shall not leave me in this way, NETTIE. By every law of justice and right, you are mine." "Never!" She cast him from her, and turned

"LUTIE," drawing off her diamond ring as she spoke, "give this to Mr. S—E for me. I do not wish to speak to him again. You can tell him that everything between us is at an end. His other presents shall be sent to him to-morrow," and she left the room.

For a moment Quin stood where she left him. Then, with a bitter, bitter laugh, turned upon his heel, and held out his hand for the ring. "Give it to me, Lutz," he said, fiercely, "give it to me."

"Oh, QUIN," I said.

He dropped his arm, and stood looking at me, perfectly quiet, but with such an awful, bitter, murderous look in his black eyes, I instinctively cowered under it, and for the instant felt glad that NETTIE was free. He stood there for, may-be, five minutes, and then the expression changed to one of hateful satisfaction. I cannot otherwise express it. I gave him the ring. He took it, staggered to a chair, and hid his face in his hands; when he raised it, it was perfectly livid. His eyes glittered, and his hands were clenched.

"I hate you," he said, fiercely, shaking his fist at the door NETTIE had gone out of. "You shall rue the day, you and yours, when first you saw me-curse it. Just so sure as there is a God in Heaven, one time or another, I will have my revenge for this hour."

He rose, took the ring from the floor, where it had fallen, opened a window, and flung it with all his force into the street. It flashed as it fell, and that is the last of NETTIE's ring, and of all that it implied. Oh, dear, how everything changes! I wish I could look into the future. Poor Quin! He did not know what he said in his trouble. NETTIE was cruel; for one offence to suppose him guilty always! Poor Quin! I am sorry for him. How wretched he must have been, to talk in that maddened kind of way.

Father is placidly indifferent about the whole affair, while aunty, dear soul, pats her capstrings, and supposes NETTIE knows what she is about—"Have another cup of tea, my dear?"

Here comes HAROLD for me. I must hasten awav. I hope Nettle will make her own explanations to him. I shan't, at any rate.-[Concluded next week.

The Traveler.

A NORWEGIAN HOME.

THE houses in which these country people reside are not altogether unlike the small logcabins of the early settlers on our western frontier. I have seen many such on the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Built in the most primitive style, of pine logs, they stand upon stumps or columns of stone, elevated some two or three feet from the ground, in order to allow a draft of air underneath, which in this humid climate is considered necessary for health. They seldom consist of more than two or three rooms, but make up in number what they lack in size. Thus a single farming establishment often comprises ten or a dozen little cabins, besides the large barn, which is the nucleus around which they all center; with small cribs for pigs, etc., and here and there a shed for cows and sheep, all huddled together among rocks or upon hillside, with the least apparent regard to direction or architectural effect. The roofs are covered with sod, upon which it is not uncommon to see patches of oats, weeds, moss, flowers, or whatever comes most convenient to form roots, and give consistency and strength to this singular overtopping. The object, I suppose, is to prevent the transmission of heat during the severe season of winter.

Approaching some of these hamlets or farming establishments during the summer months, the traveler is frequently at loss to distinguish their green-sodded roofs from the natural sod of the hill-side, so that one is liable at any time to plunge into the midst of a settlement before he is aware of its existence. Something of a damp, earthy look about them, the weedy or grasscovered tops, the logs green and moss-grown, the dripping eaves, the veins of water oozing out of the rocks, give them a peculiarly northern and chilling effect, and fill the mind with visions of long and dreary winters, rheumatism, colds, coughs, and consumption, to which it is said these people are subject. Nothing so wild and primitive is to be seen in any other part of the day as when the inhabitants are out on the hills attending their flocks or cultivating the small patches of ground. I passed many groups of cabins without seeing the first sign of life save now and then a few chickens or pigs rooting about the barn-yard. The constant impression was that it was Sunday, or at least a holiday, and that the people were either at church or asleep. For one who seeks retirement from the

uninterrupted reflection, I know of no country that can equal Norway. There are places in the interior where I am sure he would be astonished at the sound of his own voice. The deserts of Africa can scarcely present a scene of such utter desolation.—Harpers' Magazine.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

It is a marked feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its especial charms, that mothers and daughters are so uniformly seen together at their own home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner-table, but in the evening party she sits as queen. Whatever may be your first impressions of such an arrangement,- if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies,-you will very soon learn to think that the mother's absence would be very sincerely regreited by the daughters. As a picture, all must admit the arrangement to be perfect. The portly form and matronly dignity of the mother are an exquisite foil to the youthful beauty and maiden coyness of the daughters. And you will find nothing to mar, but everything to enhance the interest of the picture. The mother's presence never seems to operate as an unwelcome restraint. Between her and the daughters you will mark the most joyous, playful, loving freedom, without the sacrifice of a tittle of parental dignity and authority on the one hand, or of sweet and graceful filial duty on the other. It may be said of English families generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, to wit, uniform parental authority, and the most charming freedom of intercourse between parents and their

You cannot visit an English family in a familiar way without discovering what will possibly surprise you, that a deep dislike of ceremony and state is a very marked characteristic of an English woman. This feature is strongest in those highest in rank, and has been a marked feature in the character of the Queen herself from her girlhood. Now that she is a widow, and her children are growing to the stature of manhood and womanhood, and leaving their home forever, how delightful to recall the sweet pictures of her early married life, when she so much loved to saunter, with her noble and good husband, over the beach near their beautiful house in the Isle of Wight, and to watch those then little children as they amused themselves with trying to find two pebbles of the same shape, or dig wells in the sand with their tiny wooden spades. Was she not a great deal happier amid those sweet domestic scenes than when surrounded with glittering nobility on the grand state occasions?-Boston Review.

CREELING THE BRIDEGROOM.

A currous custom, in connection with marriage, prevailed at one time in Scotland, and, from the manner in which it was carried out. was called "Creeling the Bridegroom." The mode of procedure in the village of Galashiels was as follows:-Early in the day, after the marriage, those interested in the proceeding assembled at the house of the newly-wedded couple, bringing with them a "creel," or basket, which they filled with stones. The young husband, on being brought to the door, had the creel firmly fixed upon his back, and, with it in this position, had to run the round of the town, or at least the chief portion of it, followed by a number of men. to see that he did not drop his burden; the only condition on which he was allowed to do so being that his wife should come after him, and kiss him. As relief depends altogether upon the wife, it would sometimes happen that the husband did not need to run more than a few yards; but when she was more than ordinarily bashful, or wished to have a little sport at the expense of her lord and master-which, it may be supposed, would not unfrequently be the case—he had to carry his load a considerable

This custom was very strictly enforced, for the person who was last creeled had charge of the ceremony, and he was naturally anxious that no one should escape. The practice, as far as Galashiels was concerned, came to an end about sixty years ago, on the person of Robert Young, who, on the plea of illness, lay in bed all the day after his marriage, and obstinately refused to get up and be creeled. He had been twice married before, and no doubt felt that he had enough of creeling.

WINTER IN CALIFORNIA

On the coast, between latitudes thirty-five and forty degrees, there is little difference in the temperatures of winter and summer. San Francisco is in the same latitude with Washington and St. Louis, but knows neither the cold winters nor the hot summers which afflict those places. Ice is rarely formed in the Californian metropolis, and never more than an inch in thickness; and the thermometer never stays at the freezing point twenty-four consecutive hours. The lowest point which the thermometer has ever reached in San Francisco since observations have been taken, was twenty-two degrees Fahrenheit, in January, 1862; and previous to that time it had never fallen below twenty-five; while in St. Louis it goes down to twelve degrees every winter, and remains near that figure for many consecutive days. The lowest figures which the mercury reached in the daytime at San Francisco, in January of the years 1851, '52, '53, '54, and '55, were respectively thirty, thirtyfive, forty-one, twenty-five, and thirty-three degrees, showing that in three Januaries out of five, no ice at all was formed in the daytime; and when the thermometer fell to twenty-five degrees in 1854, the weather was declared to be colder than it had ever been before, "within the TIE. "It was by your own free will that you busy haunts of life, where he can indulge in memory of the oldest inhabitant."

During nine years' residence in the city, I never have seen ice formed here half an inch thick, and never saw the slightest film of it formed on water in a house. Snow sometimes falls, but I have never seen the streets dressed in white. In St. Louis, the winter months rarely have a day which is really comfortable in the open air; while at least half the season is so in San Francisco, the sky being clear, the sun warm, and the breezes gentle, so that the weather bears a strong resemblance, in temperature, to the Indian summer in the upper Mississippi basin. Our coldest winter days, at noon, are as warm as the warmest in Philadelphia.—Resourcesof California.

Reading for the Young.

READY FOR DUTY.

DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY came up in the cold. Through the brown mold, Although the March breezes blew keen on her face, Although the white snow lay on many a place. Daffy-down dilly had heard under ground

The sweet rushing sound Of the streams, as they burst off their white winte

Of the whistling spring winds and the pattering rains.

'Now then," thought Daffy, deep down in her heart, "It's time I should start !" so she pushed her soft leaves through the hard froze

Quite up to the surface, and then she looked round.

There was snow all about her,—grey clouds overhead-The trees all looked dead. Then how do you think Daffy-down-dilly felt, When the sun would not shine and the ice would in

Cold weather !" thought Daffy, still working away: "The earth's hard to-day! There's but a half inch of my leaves to be seen And two-thirds of that is more yellow than green!

"I can't do much yet—but I'll do what I can. It's well I began! For unless I can manage to lift up my head. The people will think that the Spring herself's dead."

So, little by little, she brought her leaves out, All clustered about; And then her bright flowers began to unfold. Till Daffy stood robed in her spring green and gold.

O, Daffy-down-dilly! so brave and so true! I wish all were like you! So ready for duty in all sorts of weather, And holding forth courage and beauty together.

ANNIE'S SAVINGS-BOX.

"THERE is one of my glove buttens gone," said Sister Kate, as she was preparing to go out. "How provoking it is! A glove looks so untidy, unfastened."

"Just wait a minute, sister," said Annie, "1 believe I have some glove buttons in my box," and opening the lid, she took out a little tin mustard box, and pouring the contents in her apron, soon found the required article. Her handy little needle and silk quickly sewed it on, and she was well repaid by a kiss from her sister, and a hearty "Thank you, Annie dear; your little cabinet of curiosities is a perfect gold mine. You can always find the right thing there," and she tripped down the steps now quite satisfied that all was right.

"How long have you had that box, Cousin Annie?" asked Ned, who was spending a week at the house.

"Ever since she can remember, I guess," said her mother, laughing. "She always was a careful little thing, from the time she could toddle about the floor. She used to make collections of buttons and tamarind stones, and I do not know what all, when she was four and five years old. It is a good habit, though, and I am sure we are all indebted to her every day of our lives. It would be a curiosity to keep an account, some day, of the calls she has."

"I think I will do it," said Ned. "Where can

Annie opened her box again, and took out the half of an old envelop she had sayed, cutting off the torn side, and a little piece of pencil some one had swept out doors.

"You can set down three things to begin with," she said, laughing-"a glove button, a piece of paper, and a pencil."

Just then little Martha came running in, the string off her bonnet, and she in "such a hurry." "Run to Annie," said her mother, who was busy making mince pies.

Up went the box lid, and this time a little bag containing all sorts of odds and ends of old strings and ribbons, was overhauled. The right thing was sure to be there, and taking a threaded needle from a cushion, it was sewed on in a minute's time, and Mattie was dancing off to her

"Number four," said Ned, just as father came in and asked Annie if she could find him a good strong tow string. He wanted to mend his harness enough to drive to the harness-maker's and have it repaired." Another little bag was produced, which contained just what was wanted, and with a "Thank you, daughter, you are a treasure, and so is your box," he went his way.

"Just take your work, and don't stir from that corner to-day," said Ned, "you'll be wanted. You might set up a store. If they all had as many customers these hard times, they would thrive. Well, Tommy, what can we do for you?" Tommy did not deign to glance at his cousin,

"I have lost my mitten, sister, and I can't make a snow man without it. Can't I have another?"

but went straight to Annie.

"Now I guess you are at a stand, Annie," said Ned; "your resources will fail for once."
Annie smiled and said to Tommy, "If sister will give you another mitten, will you go out and look hard for the lost?"

The little fellow promised, and was bid to go

and warm his feet by the fire a little while. Annie took out a paper pattern and a bit of thick cloth, which was quickly cut into a mitten shape and sewed up, all in in fifteen minutes' time. Ned looked on, dumb with admiration, and secretly resolved to learn a lesson.

Who else would like to set up such a savingsbox? It is very easy and very delightful, and what is more, will be very useful, not only to yourself, but to those around you. It will help, too, to form a good habit, which will be of lifelong advantage to you.—Chronicle.



THE FALCON.

THE Falcon, a bird so distinguished and honored in the days of chivalry, has, in these latter times of utilitarianism and gunpowder, been degraded from its honorable position on the wrist of the noble knight and his lady-love, and betaken himself to the ignoble pursuit of stealing farmers' chickens, or watching for hours beside a ditch, waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon an unlucky mouse or frog. He is, in fact, only a hawk-a blood-thirsty, rapacious, unscrupulous robber, the hated enemy of all the feathered tribe, and the legitimate aim of every old shot gun, in the hands of man or boy, that can be fired off without the danger of bursting. With the glory of the minstrel and the jester, that of the falcon has also departed. In the olden time, a person of rank scarcely stirred out without his hawk on his hand, which in old paintings is the criterion of nobility.

There are a great many branches of the hawk family, but, like many aristocratic families among men, they have all sunk very low in public estimation, the unenviable characteristics of the tribe rendering them unfit associates in a well-ordered and peaceful community.

THE HUNT OF THE BIRD'S NEST.

I will tell you a little story about the Prince Imperial that may amuse the "little folks." His Highness is now nearly seven years of age, and great preparations are making to celebrate his next birthday, on the 16th of March. One sees him almost daily in the Champs Elysee, riding his little pony, presented to him by the Queen of England. He is always attended by a numerous guard of mounted soldiers. He is a fine looking little fellow, with a very bright blue eye, and seems to possess a very admirable mixture of his father's intelligence and his mother's beauty. He has just shed his nurses and gone into the hands of tutors -- two or three very learned and accomplished gentlemen, who attend to all his wants, bodily and mental. They inspect his food, invent amusements for him, and pour instruction into all his "seven senses" to the extent they will bear without straining or without sating.

Among other games that have been gotten up for his little highness is the "Hunt of the Bird's Nest." And this is the way it comes off. The Princess Mathilde has a beautiful labyrinthine garden; full of shrubs and flowers and little hiding places. A bird's nest is hid away in a corner, when the little guests-the children of the court—are let in, and the hunt commences; and the boy who finds it is rewarded withwhat? Not with bon-bons, but with the rank of knighthood! Hitherto it has been generally so arranged that the Prince Imperial has found the nest, and bore off the honors; but the other day his playmate, Maurice Bongenal, son of the equerry of the Princess, found the nest and won the title. I might here draw a moral or point a tale with this little anecdote, but I will leave it to the teachers of Sunday Schools, who lecture their little flocks on the games, the pursuits, the rewards, and the disappointments of the world. I may suggest, however, that there is always a bird's nest in the garden of Life, but we cannot all hope to find it. All this in parenthesis for the children.—Paris Cor. N. Y. World.

COURAGE.

THAT man only is truly brave, who fears nothing so much as doing a shameful action; and thatdares resolutely and undauntedly to go where his duty, how dangerous soever it is, may call him.

A man cannot answer for his courage, who has never been in danger.

Perfect bravery consists in doing without witesses, all we would be capable of doing before the world.

Courage is always just and humane. Courage without conduct is like fancy without udgment; all sail and no ballast. To die or conquer proves a hero's heart

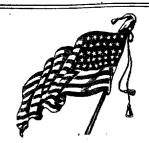
THE soundest argument produces no more conviction in an empty head than the most

superficial declamation; as a feather and a gninea fall with equal velocity in a vacuum. NEVER trouble trouble till trouble troubles

Kural New-Norker.

ELIA-DY PART

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 2, 1863.

To keep the old flag flying yet.

The Army in Virginia,

A YORKTOWN letter of the 16th, says our loss in battle of the 11th near Williamsburg was one wounded and five prisoners. The enemy's loss was fifty killed and thirty prisoners. Gen. Wise, with 3,000 men, still occupies Williamsburg. Yesterday Gen. Keyes sent a flag of truce bearing an order for the citizens to leave the place, as he was about to shell the town. Fort Magruder has been re-enforced by some heavy guns, and a gunboat has gone up York River and another up James River, on either side of the town.

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

FORTRESS MONROS, April 19.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:—I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to mention briefly their gallant conduct during the last six days. On Tuesday Gen. Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's Gen. Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance was gallantly met by Gen. Foster's light troops, and the former were driven back to their line of pickets. Anderson's division was engaged at the same time on the water front, with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday a rebel battery of 20-pounders, rifted guns, was silenced effectually, and the attack on an unarmed Quartermaster's boat was repulsed. Repeated attempts have been made on our lines, but all have failed.

The storming of the enemy's battery near the west branch of the Nansemond, by Gen. Getty, and the gunboats under Lieut. Lamson of the Navy, and the capture of five guns and nearly 200 prisoners, closes the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force.

Yours, &c., John A. Dix, Maj.-Gen.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the

following:

United States Flag Ship Minnesota, Newport News, Va., April 20. Sir—Yesterday the joint expedition conducted SIR—Yesterday the joint expedition conducted by Gen. Getty and Lieut. Lamson, easily captured the troublesome battery at West Branch, containing four field pieces and about one hundred men. I am informed that great credit is due to Lieut. Lamson for the prominent part he took in planning and conducting this handsome affair. General Getty acted very handsomely throughout, and gallantly held the battery last night, aided by the cross fire of the vessels. Yesterday the enemy unmasked a new and heavy battery, situated at the head of West Branch, near Millerstown, and commanding the lower Nansemond in the direction of Portsmouth. From this battery, and from sharp-shooters on the left bank, the Barney was sharply fired upon yesterday, without, however, receiving much damage.

A. R. Admiral, Com. N. A. Block. Squad.

Admiral Lee, in a late telegram, says that the

Admiral Lee, in a late telegram, says that the number of field pieces taken in the captured battery referred to above, was five, and the exact number of prisoners one hundred and sixty-one. Also, that Lieut. Cushing reports that the new battery mentioned in his previous dispatch had been removed, that the enemy was in retreat, and that the army might cut off a rebel brigade.

It is estimated that the rebel loss is at least eight to our one in the late attack on Suffolk and the Nansemond River. The battery captured from the rebels on the 20th inst., has been removed to a place of safety, and can be turned upon the enemy to good advantage.

Within a few hours after the order by General Hooker for the preparation of eight days rations. the rebels shouted across the river wanting to know if they had been made ready. It was eviident that the rebels had some secret means of knowing everything that has transpired within our lines, and such information was instantaneously conveyed. General Patrick, the Provost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, determined the secret should be brought to light The guards stationed along the river bank in situations favorable for signals, have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness to discover and expose the iniquitous system. On the 23d, their efforts were crowned with success. One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed at a dwelling adjoining the brick church on the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument He advised his superior officer, and was directed to enter the house and investigate. This was done, and on opening the door, he discovered four or five persons, one of whom was seated at a telegraph instrument, sending messages by a submarine wire across the Rappahannock. They were all arrested, and as their offence is of an extraordinary atrocity, a just and speedy punishment will, doubtless, be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to law, is death by hanging.

A telegram from Stoneman's Station on the 25th, says:-Thursday morning's expedition of

Mich., reached Fort Conway, and at daylight | Brashear City, and proceeded into Grand Lake launched several pontoons across the river and to a point called Indian Bend, above Franklin. seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a force of rebel cavalry numbering 200. The cavalry were speedily dispersed and 20 captured. A number of army wagons were captured and several horses and mules were brought away. Our forces occupied the town an hour or more. when a heavy body of the enemy appeared with artillery, and our men safely retired across the river, and on Thursday night were again in camp, without loss, having marched 40 miles in 36 hours.

Headquarters, 8th Army Corps, Baltimore, April 24.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:—By telegram from Gen. Mallory, I learn that the expedition under Gen. Elliott is a success. They took from 15 to 20 prisoners and 30 horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost two killed. R. B. Schenck.

Department of the South.

THE Wilmington (rebel) Journal of the 18th

We regard it as more than probable that large portion of Gen. Hill's troops have already left the vicinity of Washington, and although mortified, we should not be at all surprised to hear that the siege had been abandoned, and that the enterprise, so far as Washington is concerned, had turned out to be a failure. We do most sincerely trust that it may turn out otherwise, but we are reluctantly forced to this belief. A dispatch from Newbern, on the 22d, says that the rebels have abandoned their attack on Washington, N. C., giving it up as a hopeless task. The fortitude and plucky perseverance with which Gen. Foster and his little band of 1.200 men held out successfully and kent at bay 17,000 of the enemy, is an achievement without a parallel in the history of the war, and one which has endeared this popular and victorious leader still more strongly to his command.

Gen. Hickman's brigade has arrived at Washington from Port Royal, and it appears that the rest of Gen. Foster's troops are so anxious to return to this Department, that they offer to reenlist for the war if they can be allowed to return to the old North State.

An order has been promulgated by Gen. Foster, ordering all the rebel sympathizers and government paupers outside our lines.

Gen. Nagle and staff arrived at Washington from New York last Tuesday, and left yesterday at the head of an expedition in pursuit of the enemy.

Rebel deserters are coming in. They confirm the reports of disaffection and starvation in the rebel army.

A Tribune special says that the rebel force which for nearly three weeks invested Washington, suddenly departed on the night of the 15th. Gen. Foster had reached Newbern, and was preparing an expedition across the country for the relief of the beleaguered town, when the news of the departure of the rebel Gen. Hill, with his entire command, reached here. Preparations were immediately made to follow up the rebel forces. A march of our troops from Newbern to Washington revealed the fact, however, that a small force of rebel cavalry only remained of Hill's command. Two hundred of the rebel cavalry were charged by seventy men of the 3d New York cavalry, a few miles distant from Washington, on Saturday morning last. The rebels were routed and fled en masse. Capt. Jas. Richardson, rebel in command, was made prisoner, with several of his men, and their battle flag was captured, and is now in the posses sion of the 3d New York.

The Massachusetts troops at Washington occupied the rebel works on Hill's Point, on the morning after their evacuation, and made a number of prisoners who had remained in the rear. The rebel force of Hill's is believed to have gone in the direction of Richmond.

The British prize steamer Gertrude arrived in New York on the 22d, captured the 16th, off Harbor Island, by the United States gunboat Vanderbilt, after a chase of several hours. She for Charleston, and arriving off that port found it so closely blockaded that she was on her return to Nassau when captured. She is 250 tons, iron built, six months old; 250 horsepower engines, and has a cargo of gunpowder and military stores. Her clearance shows her to be from Nassau, bound to St. Johns, N. B.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 25th, in the N. Y. Commercial, says:-Yesterday morning a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under command of Gen. Corcoran, Acting Brig.-Gen. S. R. Foster, of the 13th Ind., and Col. S. P. Spear, of the 18th Pa. Cavalry, was sent out from Suffolk, on the Edenton road, to drive the enemy out of their rifle pits, which were doing us a great deal of damage. Our forces advanced cautiously, and drew the fire of the enemy. The artillery then opened on the rebels, which was returned by them. The infantry was ordered to charge the enemy's rifle pits, and carried them at the point of the bayonet; and after the dislodgement of the rebels, the cavalry started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. The enemy was driven several miles. and fell back on the main column of Longstreet's

Department of the Gulf.

THE news from this Department, via New Orleans, possesses considerable interest. We condense, as follows:

Important military movements were in progress against the enemy on the Bayou Teche. Gen. Banks was in the field at the head of Gens. Grover's and Emory's divisions, and Brig.-Gen. Weitzel's brigade. Gen. Weitzel's brigade had crossed Berwick's Bay on pontoon bridges, and advanced toward Pattersonville, situated about five miles up the Teche. The enemy had retreated upon the approach of our forces, who | 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a steadily advanced; the latter were re-enforced by silk flag and other trophies in our hands. The two regiments, the 14th Brooklyn and 19th In- Emory's division. The forces under General rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans of our steamers as they went down within range

This movement, if successfully accomplished, would put the rebels between two fires, and could scarcely fail to be attended with good results. The forces of the rebels were estimated at about 8,000 of all arms, including Indians, etc. On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, sharp skirmishing began between Gen. Weitzel's advance and the rebels, the latter retreating toward Franklin.

On the 9th inst., Col. Daniels, with a detachment of 180 men of the 2d Louisiana Native Guards (colored,) went from Ship Island to Pascagoula, a well-known watering place on the Mississippi Coast, landed and took possession of the place. Subsequently he was attacked by a force of 300 rebel cavalry and a company of infantry, and a severe fight followed, resulting in killing 20 rebels, wounding a large number and taking three prisoners. The rebels retreated. leaving a set of colors behind. Col. Daniels lost two men killed and five slightly wounded. The enemy having brought down large re-enforcements from Mobile Bay-troops which were about to be sent to the defence of Charleston-Col. Daniels re-embarked on board the steamer, and returned to Ship Island.

A small stern-wheel gunboat, called the Barrataria, while making a reconnoisance on the 7th inst., in the Amite River, struck a snag, on which she stuck fast. A force of guerrillas appeared immediately, when, finding it impossible to get her off, the Barrataria was fired by her officers and abandoned. Her armament consisted of two small rifled howitzers, and her pilot and wheel houses were clad with hay and boiler iron to protect her crew against rifle shots. The Barrataria is a small loss. None of her officers or crew were lost.

The Union Association of New Orleans held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed to petition the Government to permit the people to hold a Convention to form a State Government.

Gen. Banks' plan of free negro labor for the plantations meets with much success. Cheering reports from planters from all quarters continue to be received.

A regiment of blacks for heavy artillery and an engineer corps have been recruited in the Department within the past few weeks.

Gen. Banks has authorized a new white regiment to be organized, to be known as the Third Louisiana Volunteers. Two companies were already being formed.

Gen. Banks has issued an order to the following effect:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Camp at Brashear City, April 9, 1863.

Camp at Brashear City, April 9, 1863.

Pillage and depredations upon private property are forbidden, and must be suppressed. Whatever property is necessary to the support of the army will be taken by the Government, and liberal compensation will be made therefor, according to its value in the country where it is taken, to all well disposed persons. The loss of property applied to the use of the rebels, or destroyed by fire will fall upon the owners and the people. If they ask reparation for their losses, the preservation of their property, or a return to peace, prosperity and power, let them restore the Government of the United States.

By command of Major-General Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

A dispatch dated the 14th ult., says:-The news to-day from Brashear City is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated his works at Centerville last night, but will probably be captured entire, as he is inclosed between General Grover's forces on one side, and Gens. Emory and Weitzel on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The steamer Diana, lately taken from us, will certainly be captured, and the U.S. steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river, and is rapidly approching her. The ram Queen of the West was captured from the enemy in Grand Lake, at 10 o'clock this morning. Capt. Fuller, her commander, with all her crew and officers, numbering 90 souls, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay.

The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, via Zon Wost amirod in New The Era of the 19th, gives an account of great military movements. On the 17th, Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry; but they were driven out with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated Battle-Field, above New Iberia, of the 17th, states that Col. Kimball, of the 53d Mass. Regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 13th, and planted our flag on the rebel parapet. Gen. Weitzel followed, succeeded by the whole line, The rebels left their numerous dead unburied. and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles, and other arms, were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continually, and reached Franklin on the 15th.

Prior to Thursday night, some thousand prisoners had been brought into Franklin-captures of whole companies of rebels being made at a time, At Franklin the steamer Corme was captured, and three officers of the gunboat Diana; thus restoring them to our service again. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats, to prevent them from falling into our hands, and also two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of these boats were immense stores of provisions, consisting of 20,000 pounds of bacon and 1,000 cases of amunition.

It was expected that Gen. Banks had captured and occupied Oupelousas on the 18th.

The expedition of Gen. Grover had been emi nently successful.

At Irish Bend the 13th Connecticut charged the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 20th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and diana, in command of Col. Morrow, of the 24th Grover are understood to have embarked at and two batteries, including the famous Pelican I of their guns.

and Sims batteries. The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some 10,000 men, posted in highly advantageous positions, and were commanded by Gen. Dick. Taylor, son of Gen. Zachariah Taylor. Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of over 1,000, were made. The celebrated salt mine was captured and the rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1,500 are already in our hands, and more were being taken.

Our fleet have reduced the rebel fort at Butte La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Oupelousas county, or all of them captured. Our troops are in splendid condition. The wounded in the late battles have nearly all reported at New Orleans to the number of 179, where they are quartered at Mechanics' Institute Hospital. A large number of rebel wounded were in the hospital at

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI. - The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Rolla on the 24th, says:-Gen. Marmaduke has a force of 10,000 rebels in South-east Missouri, and Gen. Price has a force of 12,000 conscripts at Pocahontas.

A dispatch on the 25th, says the intelligence as to the number and intentions of the rebels under Gen. Marmaduke is unsatisfactory. The number of rebels that Marmaduke has with him is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. The main body of the rebels is stationed from two to three miles beyond Fredericktown. A detachment of our troops is within half a mile of that place.

Attempts were made by the rebels last night to burn three bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between here and St. Louis, but they were repulsed with a loss of five killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. Vandever has arrived here with cavalry and artillery, and has assumed command of the

Dispatches from Gen. McNeil at Cape Girardeau, dated seven o'clock P. M., of the 25th, announce the rebels 8,000 strong, under Marmaduke and Burbridge, eight miles distant, approaching on two roads. This A. M. a flag of truce brought a demand for the surrender in half an hour, signed by order of Maj.-Gen. Price, to which a defiant reply was returned. At 11 o'clock A. M., the rebels attacked in force. After three hours hard fighting they were handsomely repulsed. It was supposed, however, they would change position and attack from another point.

Re-enforcements reached McNeil to-day. He has two gunboats ready for any emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence of his ability to whip the enemy and pursue them in case of defeat. No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardeau. No mention is made of any loss on either side. A strong force of artillery and cavalry occupied Fredericktown

A later dispatch from Gen. McNeil says we have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be taken care of. Our loss is less than 20 killed and wounded.

TENNESSEE.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated April 21st, says:—On Saturday evening three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry left Memphis on a reconnoitering expedition. When near Moncena the cavalry came upon a detachment of Blight's rebel cavalry, when a fight ensued resulting in the repulse of the rebels. Next morning the cavalry again attacked the rebels, killing 20, wounding 40, and capturing 80. The rebels fled in great confusion across the Coldwater. After crossing, the latter received re-enforcements and the Federals fell back to Hernando. The rebels were so severely handled that they did not attempt to follow. At Hernando we were re-enforced by infantry and artillery under Col. Bryant, who moved to Coldwater and attacked the rebels on the opposite side of that river. The fight lasted until sundown, and was chiefly by the infantry, as the ry could not be desired. Our loss was five killed and fifteen wounded. Col. Bryant holds a strong position. The following has been received at Headquar-

ters of the Army: Headquarters, Louisville, April 25.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Washington:—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports through Gen. Hobson that they destroyed the town, 100,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 bags of flour, and 40 boats which were used in the processoring goods from Ruylsville and other transporting goods from Burksville and other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of 70 killed, but Colonel Graham is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed, it was a parfect success.

perfect success. A. E. BURNSIDE. MISSISSIPPI.-A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Murfreesboro, says

A dispatch from Gen. Hurlburt at Memphis, reports that Gen. Dodge, commanding at Corinth attacked the enemy and drove them from Bear Creek to Crane Creek. Our loss was 100 killed and wounded. Rebel loss not stated.

On the night of the 16th, Admiral Porter succeeded in running the Vicksburg batteries with seven fine gunboats of his squadron and three transports. The Benton, his flag ship, got opposite the upper battery, leading the line of vessels before the rebels opened fire. The rebels then continued firing from 11 P. M. until 2 A. M. upon each succeeding vessel as it passed. The only damage done us was the firing of the Henry Clay, one of the transports, and the temporary disabling of the Forest City, and one other transport, and a shot through the Benton's hull. Our loss was but one man killed and two or three wounded. The rebel fire was far less effective than was anticipated. They burned two or three houses in the town as our squadron was passing, so as to enable their artillerists to get good views

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Flax and Memp Culture—D D T Moore.
History of the Great Rebellion—Harper & Bros.
To Nurserymen and Market Gardeners—C C Small.
Farm for Sale—Clark Cummings.
To Nurserymen and Dealers—A C & G T Flah.
Licensed Real Estate Broker—J B Wheaton.
Musicians' Omnibus—Eliss Howe, Ag't.
Musicians' Omnibus—Eliss Howe, Ag't.
Homes for All—North & Rowland.
Improved Hand Lewn Mower—Wm L Boyer & Bro.
Chicory Seed—McElwain Bros.
Raspherry Boots for Sale—Jas H Curtis.
Popular Moore for Sale—Jas H Curtis.
Popular Word—Easch Hale, Jr. & Co.
Austin Strawberry Plants—Jno S Goold.

Special Notices. The best Magazine, Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields. Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches. Unanimous Verdict—D B De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

— In North Carolina tenpenny nails are passing current at five cents each.

- The small-pox is said to be raging among the rebel troops at Tullahoma, Tennessee.

- Nearly one thousand contrabands have lately been sent from Cairo to Island No. 10, in the Mississippi.

— Copper in great quantities has been discovered near

Sherbrooke, in the eastern townships of Canada East. - Edward VII. will be the name, title and style of the

Prince of Wales when he ascends the British throne. - The Richmond Examiner says that the present cam-

paign will swell the Confederate debt to \$1,000,000,000. - No more postal currency is to be printed. About fifteen millions of the nineteen issued, are now in circu-

- The safe of the Reading (Penn.) Railroad Company at Reading, was robbed Monday night week of \$10,000 in

money. — The Irish Citizens of Chicago are taking measures to send a contribution for the relief of the distress in Ireland

- The Canal Commissioners have resolved that the Canals of New York be opened for navigation on the first of May

- The Fort Dodge Republican states that the fur trade of North-western Iowa for the season amounts to about \$150,000.

- The report grows that the President of the United States will make a "down east" tour during the coming - It is stated that a single firm pays one hundred and

fifty thousand dollars a year, to the London Times for advertising. - About 3,000 operatives are thrown out of employ-

ment by the suspension of the tobacco manufactories in Louisville, Ky. - It is estimated that the new houses to be erected the

coming season on made land at the Back Bay, Boston, will cost \$2,000,000. — A rebel Mississippi paper says:—" Pins, which form-

erly sold at five cents a paper, now command two dollars in our market." - All the contracts for iron-clads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for these will range from \$380,-

000 to \$400,000. -- According to the Naval Register (just issued) there are now 450 naval vessels connected with the service of

- A muscalonge, weighing fifty-seven pounds, was caught in the St. Clair river, some distance above Detroit, a few days since.

the United States.

- Real estate speculation is rife in Chicago. The city is making sixteen hundred dollars per week by the tax on transfer of deeds.

- The total product of maple sugar in Lorain county, Ohio, for the last season, is estimated at nine hundred thousand pounds.

- A New Orleans paper says:-" A true Union woman is like the sugar we sometimes get, a combination of sweetness and grit.

- It is said that Secretary Seward has instructed Mr. Adams to buy up all the iron-clads now building in Eng-- The total expenses of our efforts for the capture of

Charleston are put down at the sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars. - Since the opening of the naval recruiting station in New Bedford (Mass.) in May, 1861, 2,688 sailors have been

enlisted in that city. - The Governor of Indiana has just sent off eighty tuns of vegetables, sanitary supplies, &c., to the Indiana regi-

ments near Vicksburg. - Ex-President Tyler's wines and liquors were sold at auction recently at enormous prices. Old French brandy \$95 to \$100 per gallon.

The Union party of will hold a Conven tion at Sacramento on the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for State officers

- During the ten days prior to April 1st, over thirtyeight millions of money was issued by the treasury for the payment of the soldiers.

— Gen. Pemberton, in command of a rebel force near Vicksburg, recently sent Gen. Sherman a fine bouquet as an evidence of good will.

- News is received in Boston of the assassination of two Christians in Damascus, on account of which the Christians were leaving the city. - Collections amounting to \$7,800, in aid of the poer

of Ireland, have recently been taken up in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, N. J. - The constitutionality of the Black Laws of Illinois,

under which colored people are excluded, is to be contested in the Supreme Court of that State. - A meeting of the loyal women of America, for the purpose of consulting how they may best aid in the war,

will be held in New York city May 14th. - The negro law of Indiana is actively enforced. Sevral negro families have been notified to leave the State, and are preparing to emigrate to Canada.

- Ten thousand cows are required to supply Boston with milk. The quantity of milk annually consumed is 5,840,000 gallons, at a cost of \$1,051,200.

- Over sixty thousand tons of ice have been taken out of the Kennebec, Me., during the season, most of which is to go to New Orleans and Havans. — The Sioux Indians are gathering in large numbers in

the North-west, designing, it is believed, to renew their campaign against the whites in Minnesota. — The King of Denmark is a famous sportsman. In a

ecent hunt he killed with his own hand fifteen foxes, eight bucks and a number of smaller game. - A party of Indians attacked an outpost of 18 sol-

diers on the 16th ult. at Medalia, 30 miles from Mankato. Minn., killing one soldier and wounding two. - The Medical Department statistics show the number f rebel prisoners who have died in Union hospitals since

moement of the war to be over 5,000.

- Ten persons, mostly children, were poisoned in Oswego Saturday week by eating roots which were supposed to be artichokes, but which proved to be aconite.

Special Notices.

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THE sudden changes of our climate are sources of PVI MONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTREATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often ac speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them of fectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

[From the Evening Post, N. Y.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and actors and singers, who use them. Among the certificates of their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin and others of

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Trockes," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Our market exhibits considerable change in prices of various articles, and though we make quite a number of alterations, business is dull.

FLOUR is as last quoted and nothing more doing than to supply the retail trade.

GRAIN—There is a little more range in Genesee, the re

duction being in Red Wheat. Oats are lower. We take out the figures on Buckwheat, as sales are entirely confined to MEATS—Pork has declined. Beef is higher—fully 50

cents to \$1,00 P cwt. DAIRY, &c.—Butter and Cheese are each coming down.

SEEDS—Clover is 25@50c P bushel better. HAY ranges from \$10 to \$22 P tun, with every prospect of a further advance. Fodder is scarce in this section.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Mountain in notes are Trees.		
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 11@12c	
Flour, win. wheat,\$7,00@8,25	Honey, box 1200140	
Flour, spring do 6.50(0)7.00	Honey, box 12@140 Candles, box 13@13%c	
Flour, buckwheat, 2.50(4)2.50	Candles, extra 13@14c	
Meal, Indian 1,75@1,75	Fruit and Roots.	
Wheat, Genesee. 1,25@1,55	Apples bushel 2/030a	
Best white Canada 1.20@1.55	DO dried \$2 fb _ 4 @ 5e	
Corn, old 75(a.75c Corn, new 75(a.75c	Peaches, do 14@15e	
Corn, new 75@75c	Unerries, do 14/016c	
Rye, 60 fbs ⊉ bush 75c@80	iPlums, do 9 Maine	
Oats, by weight 67@68c	Potatoes, do 45@60c	
Barley 1,20@1,35 Buckwheat 00@00c	Hides and Skins.	
Buckwheat 00@00c	Slaughter 7 @ 7%e	
Beans 1,50@2,50	Calf 11 @ 13c	
	Sheep Pelte 1,25@5,00	
Pork, old mess 14,50@15,00	Lamb Pelts 25@2,00	
Pork, new mess. 15,50(@16,00 Pork, clear16,50(@17,00	Seeds.	
Dragged hom out 7 950 7 50	Clover, medium. 4,75@5,25	
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,25@ 7,50 Beef, cwt 5,00@ 8,00	Do. large 6,00@6,50	
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	Timothy 2,00@2,50	
Mutton, carcass. 6 @7c	Wood, hard 5,00@6,00	
Hams, smoked. 10@10%c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00	
Shoulders 6%@7 c	Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,75	
Chickens 10 @12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@7,50	
Turkeys 10 @12c	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,50	
Geese 40 @50c	Coal Char 7 6 8a	
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c Salt, bbl 1,75@2,90	
Butter, roll 16 @18c	Straw, tun 5000700	
Butter, firkin 14 @16c	Hay, tun 10.000 22 00	
Oheesé 12 @14c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00 Hay, tun 10,00@22.09 Wool, \$9 ib 60@70c Whitefish, \$60 4,75@5,25	
Lard, tried 10%@11c	Whitefish, % bbl 4.75(2)5.25	
Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c	COULED, GUIDUEL, 6.25(a)6.50	
Tallow, tried 10@101/20	Trout, half bbl. 4,50@5.00	

State. Cheese quiet at 1144.

ASHES—Steady; sales at \$8,00@8,25 for Pous and \$60 for Pearls.

H/PS—Market is quiet and steady, with small sales at 16 (224; for ordinary to prime.

BEANS—We quote:—Mediums, choice \$3,00@3,15; Mediums, fair \$2,75@2,85; Pea, choice \$3,00@3,15; Marrowfat, choice, \$3,10@3,30; Marrowfat, fair, \$2,76@2,96; Kidneys, choice, \$3,10@3,15.

choice, \$3,10@3,18.

BUFFALO, April 27 —FLOUR—The market for the week has ruled very dull, there being no speculative and very moderate interior and shipping demand. The quotations range from \$7,22@7,75 for white wheat double extra Canada, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana; \$4:00@1,00 for the range of red winter extras, and \$5,00@5,00 for the range of spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat market for the week has ruled dull with every little doing. Quotations nominal, at \$1,50@1,65 for white Canada; \$1,33@1,40 for red winter; Chicago spring at \$1,150@1,20 for No. 1, \$1,22@1,30; amber lows \$1,35@1,40; Milwaukee club \$1,22@1,30. Corn, the market opened dull, but closed with an improved inquiry. Sound Western mixed quoted at \$4@56, and fair at 56@39c. Oata—The market for the week has ruled firm; sales at 65.5c. Closing firm with good inquiry. Barley—The market quiet with light stock and no receiptis; quoted nominally at \$1,46 for Western; \$1,48 for State; and \$1,50 for Canada. Rye—The market every quiet, and prices a shade easier; quoted at \$25,200 cords of Chicago and \$25,200 for Wisconsila.

Rye—The market closal and interior demand. Smoked meats in fair new the surface of the state of t

Company of

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 57th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BHEF CATTLE.
First quality
COWS AND CALVES.
Print amplifur COWS AND UALVES,
First quality \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality 40,00(@45,00 Common quality 81,00@35,00 Inferior quality 25,03@25,00
VEAL CALVES. First quality. Ordinary. 5 265 c Common. 5 265 c Inferior. SHEEP AND LAMES. Extras. SHEEP AND LAMES.
Frune quality
Extras
Corn-fed. 5% @5% c Do. Light and Medium 4% @5% c Still Hoge 5 @5% c
ALBANY, April 27.—BEEVES—Notwithstanding a com- paratively heavy supply the market opened active at an ad- vance of 16@356 g 100 hs, thus fixing the scale of prices at

as high a standard, perhaps, as was ever attained in our market.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statemen of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car: This week. Last week. last year 4,336 3,296 4,762

Sheep	. 590	1,710	416
Hogs		101	716
PRIORS:As we have sta an improvement of 1 @25c weak, and at rates scarcely We quote accordingly:	better 1	han those	ket opened at sed dull and of last week.
Premium (per 100 fbs) Extra	\$6	000-10-60	Last week. \$6,60@7,00 5,60@6,20
First quality Second quality	4	00/214 20	4,70(@5,20 4,70(@5,20 3,70(@4,20

Second quality. 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.40 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}{4}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}.200 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}.20 \) 3.70\(\frac{3}.

Atlas & A pus:

BRIGHTUN, April 22—At market 500 Beeves; 100 Stores;
1.00 Sheep and Lambs, and 550 Syrine.
PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, \$9,50; 1st quality, \$9,00; 2d
0 \$8.00; 3d to, \$5.00; 3d to, \$0.00; 2d
WORKING OXEN—\$9*@135.

MILDH COWS—\$9.0035.00.
STORES—Tearlings, none: two years old \$21@22; three
years old \$23.004.
HIDES—\$1.0035.00 pach.
CALF SRINS—None.
TALLOW—Sales at \$20.004.50; extra \$5,00.06.00.
SHINS—\$3.003.00 each.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$4.0004.50; extra \$5,00.06.00.
SWINS—Stores, wholessle, none; retail, none. Spring
Pigs 6 @7 c; retail \$1.003.00. Fat Hogs, undressed, none.
Still fed, none.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The market for wool is dull and prices nominal. The following are the quotations for the week:

-20 11	
Saxony Fleece, 21 fb.	290a
American full-blood Merino . 80	G 85
Do half and three-quarter do 78	888 888
Do Native and quarter do 70	220
Extra pulled	200
Superfine do	ക്ക
No. 1. do	200
No. 1, do 63 California fine, unwashed 53	(400
Peruvian washed	(2)40
Ohilian Waring unmarked	@50
Do Morting diswarded	@43
Velpowies do	@37
Courts American 30	@28
Do	@38
Do do Mestiza do28	@34
Do do Entre Rice washed	@30
	@23
Do do Cordova washed 48	@50
Airican unwagned	2002 2002
Texas Smyrna unwashed. 30	a
Smyrna unwashed30	2037
Syrian unwashed28	032

BOSTON, April 23. - The following are the quotation

of wool, for the week:	
Saxony and Merino,	fine 82@87½0 full-blood 82@83
<u>D</u> o do	full-blood 82083
Common	
Do No. 1	82 @87
Worten mined	00@00
Western mixeu	
Do upreshed	45@/0 20@30
Syrian	20(@30 20(@42 40(@80
Cana	
Buenos Avres	20(a 60 28@46
Peruvian washed	290.48
California,	

975 A MONTH GUARANTEED.—Address ISAAC HALE JR., & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

A USTIN STRAWBERRY PLANTS at \$8 per thou-sand, or \$1 per hundred JNO. S. GOOLD, April 23, 1863. Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

PASPBERRY ROOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has several thousand Black Cap Raspberry Roots, from first year's growth, which he will sell cheap. Apply on the Lyell road, 6 miles west of Rochester, or address Box 22, Roohester, P. O. CHIOORY ARED. — The great substitute for coffee.
Packets containing 1 oz. 15 cts.; packets containing 8
oz. 60 cts. Sent, post-paid, to any address, with full directions for culture, upon receipt of the price.
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Too PIECES OF MUSIC.—40 sets of Quadrilles; 100
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Boston Drum Factory,

61 Court Street, Boston, Mass. ELIAS HOWE, Arent. TO NURSERY FIEN AND DEALERS.—

Our stock not all being disposed of we offer the balance as follows:

per 100
1,000 Orange Quince, 2½ to 8 feet. \$12,00
8,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, very fine. \$12,00
1,000 Apple Stocks (for budding). \$20
0,000 Cherry Currants, fine strong plants \$5,00
1,900 do 2d quality. \$00
2,000 Red Dutch, 1 and 2 years. \$00
2,000 Red Dutc

Buffalo St., Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

| ARM FOR SALE - Of 200 acres as good timber and as there is in the Grand River Valley—with good timber, good fruit, good water and plenty of the with good timber, good fruit, good water and plenty of the mid good timber, good fruit, good water and plenty of the good may be so the sold for the same state of the es. Address CLARK CUMMINGS, Onondaga, Ingham Co., Mich."

CLARK COMMINGS, Onondaga, Ingham Co., Mich.

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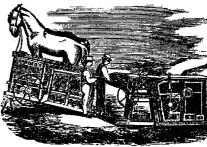
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MONTH OF THE

OUR UNION.

A CONTRACTOR

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

OUR UNION, the gift of our fathers! In wrath roars the tempest above The darker and nearer our danger, The warmer and closer our love. Though stricken, it never shall perish; It bends, but not breaks, to the blast: Foes rush on in fury to rend it, But we will be true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah, Man sets not the fiat aside! As well cleave the welkin asunder As the one mighty system divide. The grand Mississippi sounds ever, From nine down to palm, the decree The spindle, the corn, and the cotton, One pæan shout, Union, to thee!

Our Union, the lightning of battle First kindled the flame of its shrine The blood and the tears of our people Have made it forever divine. In battle we then will defend it! Will fight till the triumph is won! Till the States form the realm of the Union As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

The Story-Teller.

NOTE TO THE EDITOR.

ROCHESTER, March 16th, '68.

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER-Dear Sir. A few days since, while walking the streets of Buffalo, I picked up the accompanying manuscript, wrapped in brown paper, tied with thread, and bearing, in pencil, "For Moore's RURAL NEW-YORKER." I opened it for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the name of the writer, and returning it to its owner. As you will see, the excellent widow has left for "foreign parts." I suppose I am but carrying out her wishes in inclosing it to your address. Pray do not imagine this to be a ruse, and me, who am a student, and quite above such light composition, to be the real author of it. From beginning to end, as is apparent enough, "Dux famina facti."

LUTE: A SINGULAR LIFE-HISTORY.

I AM a widow. My name is Mrs. Thurston, and I keep a boarding house in Buffalo, and I was not always under the necessity of feeding others to feed myself. I used to be -; but I am not writing for the purpose of telling my own story. I will let that pass, and proceed immediately to the work I have set before me. I am not certain that I am acting for the best in publishing these few pages; but having been advised so to do by those who have always proved themselves good friends and counsellors to me, and finding Lute's "Journal" full of interest to myself, I have, at last, just on the eve of my departure for Europe, concluded to make its contents public.

A few years ago, as I was entering my gate at dusk of a winter's day, I found at its side a large, flexible-covered book, half filled with writing in a flowing, girlish hand. The book must have lain there through the greater part of the day; for it was partially covered with fresh snow which had fallen early in the morning. In vain I sought for some mark whereby it might be identified. There were only initials and christian names to he seen anywhere within it on such superficial examination as I felt authorized to make, and on the outside was stamped only "Journal, 1846." In vain I scanned the fly-leaves usually covered in such books by the owner's name; there was nothing there save a full-length picture in watercolor of a girl of great beauty, rather of the dazzling style than otherwise, and beneath was written "LUTE, Æt 16." Opposite was a head, taken in the same manner, of a proud, resolutelooking girl, and in the same writing, beneath, "NETTIE, Æt 18." I did not remember having seen either of the faces before; a fact which rather surprised me, (for both were such that, once seen, would never be forgotten, and most of faces in Buffalo were familiar to me, until I discovered that the date of the first entry was "Rochester, N. Y." The book, beyond doubt, had been dropped by some one passing through Buffalo; for it was dated Rochester throughout, and the last entry had been made but a few weeks before. I debated some time as to what I should do with this queer literary foundling. I did not wish to read the Journal without the owner's consent; neither, for obvious reasons, did I care to have it remain in my hands unread. So, remembering the high value I myself once set upon a little blank book, not more than a quarter filled with my own thoughts and experiences, I at last, sent to a Rochester Daily this

"If the owner of a 'Journal,' 1846, which was lost in Buffalo on the 6th inst., wishes to reclaim her property, she can do so by addressing Box 32, Buffalo."

It was not many days before an answer came, saying that the owner of the book would be in Buffalo in a week's time, and would stop to repossess herself of it if my place of residence would be designated in a note to her. The letter was very short, and signed "LUCRETIA ---E.'

So, then, the book belonged to LUTE; to the handsome, flashing face. Well, I should soon see its owner, as she appeared now, at least.

I am almost ashamed to confess to what a pitch my curiosity had attained in regard to this Journal; but certain it is, that my first thoughts in the morning and my last at night, were given to it; and I awaited with the greatest impatience the day which was to bring its rightful possessor before me. It came at last; but no one called through the day. It was nearly dusk, and I had almost given up all hopes of my visitor, when the door opened and there stood in my presence a tiny, dark-haired, sad-eyed lady, richly dressed, and very youthful still.

"I am Lute," she said, quite simply, "and would like my book, if you please."

She lifted her head as she spoke, and the resemblance between this mournful lady and the flashing LUTE, which I had at first failed to discover, was plainly apparent.

"Here it is," I said; "I have, of course, no knowledge of its contents, beyond the pictures upon the first page. I"-

"Do I look like the Lure of old days," she interrupted earnestly, pushing back the heavy hair from her forehead, and dropping her bonnet upon her shoulders. "Would you know me by the picture? But no, of course not. How could I_? And yet I am not so very old. Only four years since that was taken-only four. Four years is not so very long, but -. Have you read any of that Journal?"

She spoke abruptly, as a child might; quickly and with flashing eyes. I stood amazed at both her words and her conduct.

"I have said once that I have no knowledge of its contents," began I, "beyond" --

"Oh yes. Well, I forgot. Have you any curiosity about it?"

Again the wild, searching glance, and child-like manner.

"Of course no one could take the trouble l have in regard to the book, and not feel any interest in what is inside," I replied, a little at a loss what to answer to her strange confidences. "Would you like to read it? Would you care to?"

She was standing all the while directly in front of me, her bonnet still thrown off, and her large eyes gleaming through the dim light of the winter's dusk.

"Because if you do," she went on more slowly, but still with the wild light in her eyes you-"but no, no, it must not be," (and the fierce light died down for a moment.) "I would be glad to let you if I could, but it is not myself alone. I must not - do you blame me?" speak ing more quickly now.

"Certainly not," I answered. "I did not expect --- no; well, it cannot be, though I know of no other way to repay you for the trouble you have taken about it. I am going on to Chicago now; would you mind keeping the book for me till I return? And then you know," she added with a slight, cold laugh, "if I never come back you can read and do just what you have a mind to with it. After all, I believe I can't take it with me conveniently now. My trunks are all packed; would you mind?"

I hesitated a little; I was somewhat hurt, both by her talk of re-payment and, also, by her sup- The first I accepted, the last declined. HAROLD posing me to have so much curiosity in regard to her affairs.

"If you do mind, for Heaven's sake, say so," she begged. "Do be frank with me in such a little thing, at least. No one is now; no one is true to me. It has been all deceit - deceit."

Her voice sharpened into a sort of wail, and the great eyes stared mournfully into the distance. "Oh be frank, be true with me," she begged, again seizing my arm as she spoke.

I was, of course, totally unprepared for any such exhibition of feeling; (indeed, her whole conduct throughout the interview seemed more befitting one out of her mind than a sane person,) and I hastened to relieve her evident distress by assuring her that I should be very glad to take charge of the book for the time being, if it would

oblige her in the least. "You will, then?" she asked once more.

I promised, and as she started for the door. I ventured to inquire if she were alone, and to beg her to remain through the night with me; for I was strangely interested in the poor, young thing. But she declared, the least bit haughtily, that she had protection, and refusing steadily, bade me good evening in a quick, sharp voice. I heard the gate click, a carriage drive off, and poor Lute was gone.

A few weeks after this, in making a morning call upon a friend, I spied a Rochester paper upon the table, and confronting my eyes, among the list of deaths, were these few lines:

In Chicago, of brain fever, on the morning of the 2d My 18, 12, 20, 9, 26 is a man's name. inst., LUCRETIA L., wife of Q. S. Esq., of this city, My 1, 25, 6, 10, 4 is a fluid. and daughter of the late Hon. Tral from the house, etc., etc.

It was perhaps a year after this that I read again in a Rochester paper of the death of "our respected fellow citizen Q-S-—е,. Esq., who died, after a short illness, at his residence. yesterday evening," etc., etc.

Immediately upon reading of Mrs. S death, I had written to her husband, telling him that his wife's Journal was in my keeping, ask ing him if I should return it, and when, and how. To this I received no answer. I, therefore, wrote a second time, and still no answer. I then read the book, in the hope of finding in it some clue, by the help of which I might restore it to her friends, to whom it might be a precious memento of by-gone days. Gathering from its contents the name and address of her aunt. I immediately wrote her. I had done this but a few days before learning of the death of Mr. Sand it was not until some two weeks after that I received the following letter:

MRS. THURSTON-Dear Madam:-I had in tended to answer your letter in regard to my poor neice's Journal immediately, but a sudden illness and hurried preparations for a long jour-ney have prevented me from so doing, and I write now in great haste. I have longed for a sight of my dear old native land ever since my dear brother's death, and being now set free from all ties this side of the ocean, I shall leave

from all ties this side of the ocean, I shall leave Rochester to-morrow, expecting to sail next week. About my poor child's Journal, as you say she herself gave it to you, I can only beg you to keep or destroy it, as you please; or do whatever else with it that may seem proper to you. I may confide in the judgment of one whom my neice trusted so fully. She was a dear child, a dear child, but I cannot be sorry that she has exchanged this world for the happier one above. I think the last few weeks of her life were very wretched, though the cause remains a mystery to me. Perhaps she confided in you more fully. Well, I shall meet her soon, and I, too, shall be glad to go. I stand alone in the world. One by the confidence of the property of the

large and happy family.

But I must stop. I am growing old and gar-rulous. Excuse me, and believe me, Yours, respectfully,

CATHARINE L

I, therefore, kept the book myself. It still lies in my bureau drawer, and there is no one now to claim it. The poor old aunty was drowned in her attempt to see once more her "dear old native land." She started in the ill-fated -

and was lost with the rest of its unhappy passen gers. I am not certain that I am doing a proper thing in making the Journal public; but, as I said, having been advised so to do by more than one of my friends, and having no hindrance in the fear of hurting the feelings of surviving relatives, I have concluded to follow the advice given, and transcribe, without correction, which, indeed, I am not capable of making, the girlish record of a life's tragedy.

APRIL 1st-Quin has just gone. NETTIE and I have been entertaining him all the evening, or rather NETTIE has; for, of course, being engaged lovers, they care for no one but themselves. Nevertheless, I have been sitting in a corner of the parlor listening to his nonsense all the evening. NETTIE told me she wished I would stay in, and I did so. NETTIE is a queer girl. When I have a lover I mean to have him all to myself, and not have other persons poking around in the parlor when he comes to see me. I shouldn't want any one else to hear all the stuff my lover would talk. Now, I have been hearing Quin's silly raptures until I feel like flying. I have come to the conclusion that NETTIE is about right in saying that I want either to be first fiddle or none at all. I don't like to have Quin call here for that reason. He devotes himself, of course, entirely to NET-TIE. and pays no attention to me whatever. I don't like that. I want to use my tongue once in a while, too.

I don't think NETTIE seems to think half so much of Quin as he does of her. She sits like a (beautiful comparison for my stately sister, isn't it,) log and listens to all his high-flown nonsense, which he does'nt stop in the least for all my presence, as cool and queen-like as if he were a little dog barking at her feet. I never saw anyone act more madly in love than Quin does with NETTIE. Such crazy kind of love might very easily turn to bitterest hatred, it seems to me.

There, I have written quite enough about NETTIE and her affairs. I shall turn now to my own. First and foremost, then, HAROLD was here this morning, and brought me a most elegant bouquet, and also an invitation to ride. is a nice boy, though, and the next invitation I get from him I shall accept. I fancy he would not like being called a boy very much. Fellows twenty-four years old are young gentlemen, I suppose. It is a pity he is not handsome; Quin has twice his good looks. [Continued on page 145, this number. 1

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 47 letters.

My 33, 9, 25, 32, 16 is a river in 7, 42, 27, 38, 42, 33, 25, 32. My 15, 84, 5, 36, 34, 11 is a 26, 42, 44, 11 in New Jersey. My 26, 12, 7, 89 is a city in Italy. My 17, 12, 10, 14 is a 10, 25, 20, 8 in the Southern part of

My 45, 23, 1, 18 is a city in England. My 24, 31, 32 28, 40, 47 is a 4, 21, 36, 43 in Turkey. My 42, 22, 30, 39, 29, 37 is a 3, 12, 36, 22 in Hindostan.

My 35, 46, 31, 22, 2 is a river in Europe. My 18, 9, 31, 41 is a 26, 28, 19, 32, 36 in New York.

My whole is a petition of the Psalmist. Vienna, Mich., 1863. L. G. CRAWFORD.

Answer in two weeks.

Europe.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters.

My 24, 14, 15, 16, 14, 3 is a little boy's name. My 2, 8, 23, 17, 7 is a post-office in Massachusetts My 16, 19, 21 is a county in Illinois.

My 23, 22, 11 is a beast spoken of in the Bible. My 13, 5, 16, 15, 22 is a county in Indiana. My whole is a motto fit for any person.

JAMES DECKER. Vermillion, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN ANAGRAM.

Tub eth sarts, het fost trass! hewn hety triglet vaboe su I zage no rihet sambe hiwt a gilfene invide; Orf sa rute nedfris ni rowros rome tyldener elvo su, Het kredar eht anvehe het birtgher, hyet ishen. Kendallville, Ind., 1863. Mrs. C. B. WOODWARD.

Answer in two weeks. For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION, A Fox, 90 rods due south of a greyhound, is pursued by

the hound at the rate of 5 rods to 4 of the fox, the fox running a due east course. How far will the hound run to overtake the fox? Millport, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 692.

Anwer to Historical Enigma:—Thomas Francis Meagher Answer to Arithmetical Problem:—72 hogs, 144 lambs 432 sheep.

Answer to Decapitations: - R-ural, M-ason, B-one word, A-tom, A-men. Answer to Anagram:

There is no sunshine that hath not its shade, Nor shadow that the sunshine hath not made; There is no cherished comfort of the heart That doth not own its tearful counterpart.

Thus through a perfect balance constant flow, The sharp extremes of joy and those of woe; Our sweetest, best repose results from strife, And death-what is it after all but life.

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THE UNIVERSAL

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