TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

(SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 696.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpasse in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various depart ments, and earnestly labors to render the Rural ar eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining — being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticul-tural, 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.

CANADA THISTLES.

Forty acres of them in the midst of one of the finest farming regions in the West! And I hear men deliberately speculating upon what they will have to do when they get so numerous that grain cannot be grown. "It is going to stop grain growing if they are allowed to spread." But they ought not to be allowed to spread. As above intimated, forty acres of Canada thistles were pointed out to me. An Englishman brought barley seed with him from Canada and with it thistle seed; and thus they were planted. I hear of plenty of patches. Farmers have no faith in Dr. WARDER'S exterminator, published in the RURAL sometime last winter. They have seen them forcing through three or four feet of straw. The theory is correct enough, but straw will not prevent their development. So farmers assert. But the plow must do it. Well, gentlemen, any way, so that your own and succeeding generations may not suffer by your indifference to this great pest.

HOW TO MANURE CORN.

I see this subject is being agitated by some of your correspondents. It is the practice among some Western farmers to draw their manure on the corn field after hoeing, when the corn is "laid by." The wagon is loaded, and the team is driven astride a row. The manure is spread from the wagon between the rows and about the hills. If it has been properly cultivated there are no weeds. This mulch keeps them down thereafter, keeps the ground light and moist about the corn roots, and is equivalent to continued culture with the cultivator, exclusive of the food it affords the roots. The foliage shades the manure and the supposed loss by evaporation is inconsiderable. This mode of applying manure to the land is only second in good results to the practice of applying it to the surface of grass lands in the fall, if, indeed, it is second. It may be necessary to muzzle the team - if the corn is so high that the check is not a sufficient protection.

PATENT WIRE FENCE.

In DeKalb county, riding in company with Mr. S. M. FARR, we passed a good deal of wire fence, made in a way novel to me. Posts were set in the ground twenty feet apart, and this space divided by two swinging posts, planted on top of the ground. These swinging posts were intended to support the wire. The fact is, the wire supported the posts. I exclaimed, at the folly of such an arrangement, when I was gravely told that it was a patent fence !-- that farmers had actually paid \$10 or \$20 for farm rights! And the patent consisted solely of the two swinging posts! I had thought the recommendation of one swinging post bad enough, and farmers unwise who made a fence in that manner; but behold! the farmers of DeKalb pay a patent fee for the privilege of doubling the dose of folly. If the reader would learn how to build a better wire fence he may do so on pages 366 and 374, last volume of the RURAL. I did not see one of these fences, with swing posts, that did not need repairs; while one or two lines of it, where posts were set in the ground every eight feet, and the wires run through the posts instead of staples, were sound and needed no repairs.

FELONS ON SHEEP.

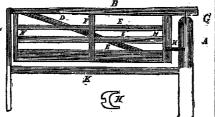
"What ails that sheep — she is lame?" I asked of Mr. BARNES, on whom I called. "That lameness is caused by a felon in the foot - as true a felon as ever afflicted a man's finger. It is as painful to the sheep, judging by the animal's actions, as is the same sore to the man." The animal was caught; probing it, a good deal of matter exuded. When it can be got at the shepherd cuts it out; and drops blue vitriol into it. Thus it is killed. But it is called a bad practice to put vitriol on it and about the hoof. Its locality is usually in the joint connecting the pasterns and the bone of the foot. It is caused by allowing the hoof too grow to long, wrenching the foot, or injuring it in some way. Some have called it a "stone-bruise," but shepherds aver that it is distinct from and unlike a "stonebruise" in all respects. The foot sometimes becomes diseased in damp weather. There may be a dozen causes; and yet it would be as difficult to determine what the specific cause is, as it is in the case of the same disease on a man's finger.

SHEEP AND LAMBS EATING WOOL

I see there are inquiries for a remedy for this practice. I have talked with shepherds about it and will give what I have gleaned from them. When lambs eat wool, it is regarded as evidence that their stomachs are deranged. In such cases one shepherd told me he gave the lamb a dose of oil and spirits of turpentine - three teaspoonfuls of lard oil and one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed. This dose cleanses and regulates the stomach, and it is rarely the case that the lamb touches wool afterwards. If a sheep eats wool it may be fed a piece of fat salt pork, which will in most cases stop the practice.

ROBINSON'S FARM GATE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Herewith I send you a plan of farm gate, which I think better than any I have seen noticed in your paper, and as this is the time farmers are making gates, &c., it may be of some service.



DESCRIPTION.-A, back post, rounded above ground to admit the hinge, $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$; B, bar at top, 3 by at large end, and tapering to D, brace; E E E, boards; F, upright brace; G, upper hinge; H, lower hinge; M, N, post; K, stick of timber below ground to prevent posts from sagging. The upper hinge, G, is simply a straight bar of iron, one inch round, setting firmly in the top of the post, and going twothirds through the upper bar of the gate. This is the axis, while the lower hinge, H, is a piece of plank firmly fastened to the gate, and turning on the post. The posts, M and N, and the braces, D and F, are framed into the upper bar, B, while the boards, E E E, are framed into the posts, M and N, and nailed to the braces. This gate was invented by Dr. Dan'L A. Robinson, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Is not patented, recommends itself by its strength and simplicity, and is not easily affected by the weather, as there is no joint exposed. Milo Center, N. Y., Feb., 1863.

SOUND POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Who does not like good, sound, rich-flavored and well-cooked potatoes? Those who do not, will not be likely to feel much interested in what I am about to say upon the growth and perfection of this excellent tuber. Much has been said heretofore upon the cause of potato rot, and much valuable knowledge has been elicited upon this subject. But I know of no one plan that has invariably resulted in the production of good, sound potatoes during the prevalence of the potato disease in the same section of country, except the one which I have tested for the past eighteen years without a single failure. The disease in some parts of the West, as well as in the older Eastern States, during the past year, has been quite destructive. I offer my method to the numerous subscribers of your excellent paper, that they may test it for themselves. While speaking of

ear, that it has become a family institution with us. In fact, my wife and daughters think they could hardly keep house successfully without it. Of course you wont tell any one. But this is a digression. Now for the "Murpheys." Eleven years in Western New York and seven in Michigan. I have followed this method, and with complete success. If any one knows of a better method, please inform through the RURAL. To make the test reliable, I have invariably planted from three to five varieties yearly-as Early York, Neshanoc, White Mexican, Yellow Pinkeye, White Pinkeye, with some other varieties in succeeding years—as Kidney, Merino, Flesh Colored and Orange. These varieties I raised in New York. In Michigan I have grown for early use the Neshanoc, Shaw and Early June; for later or winter use, Western Red, Long White Pinkeye, Jenny Lind, California Blue, Buckeye, and Yellow Pinkeye.

My plan is to plant and dig early. I select every fall, at the time of digging, large, sound and perfect tubers. I plant one tuber in a hill, four feet apart each way. Elevated, sandy, or gravelly soil is best. Sandy loam will do, if subsoil is not too tenacious. In the latter case it should be subsoiled, and planted on surface by aid of corn-marker, instead of in a furrow; so that in case of heavy rains the tubers may not rest in the water. High manuring is injurious to the quality of the potato. Unless soil is strong enough for a fair crop of wheat, I give a light dressing of long manure, plow deep and bury the manure as perfectly as possible. I generally plant from the 28th of April to the 10th of May. Immediately on their appearance I give them a good dressing of plaster, about a tablespoonful to a hill; cultivate two or three times to keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds, and just before they begin to set put in a light plow and hill up moderately. Am careful not to let the dirt fall against the stalks, but form a dishing hill. This I do, and kind Mother Nature performs the balance of the labor, by her sublime, energetic and chemical combinations from earth and atmosphere, until digging time, which should be from the first to the middle of September, before the approach of the equinoctial rains. At this time they are much more easily dug, and the land in good condition for wheat. They should then be put into bins or boxes in a cool cellar, or vaults out of doors. They must be kept cool and free from surface water, and not more than 75 or 100 bushels put together. Protect from frost in winter, and you may have during the entire year as delicious potatoes as ever graced

the table of a Prince. Potatoes should not be raised over two years on the same piece of land. Seed should be obtained biennially from some other section. The constitution of the potato plant has become somewhat deteriorated during the process of its partially forced production; and hence its resistive power to antagonistic agencies is considerably lessened. Our richest, choicest, tenderest potatoes, are most susceptible to decay, because of these very characteristics. Warmth and moisture are mighty agencies in the production of decomposition, when the vital forces are insufficient to hold them at bay. Water has a greater attraction for electricity than any other substance in Nature. Now, when the earth is saturated with water after the equinoctial rains, the electricity of the atmosphere or much of it, is retained in the water, and if there are a few warm days, immediately after these rains, you may calculate with much certainty upon the potato rot-especially if the soil is low, mucky, or abounding in clays. I hope farmers will make careful trial of this plan and report results. If the potato crop can thus be saved it will add millions of dollars to the wealth of our country annually, and in the time of our great national trial is a subject of no small consideration, beside the comfort and pleasure it brings to the firesides of the masses through the length and breadth of the land.

DANIEL HIGBY, M. D. Plainfield, Liv. Co., Mich., 186

P. S.—Place a sound potato in a dish of water, and run a current of electricity through it, and it will soon show signs of decay analagous to the potato rot. D. H.

WOODY FIBER. - FLAX AND HEMP.

AT a time when so much attention is being given to the cultivation of Flax and Hemp, and the manufacture of their fibers, anything connected with the subject will be read with interest. The following description of Woody Fiber, from Dr. GOADBY's "Text-Book of Animal and

PLETON & Co., of New York,) is therefore given for the benefit of those seeking information concerning Flax and Hemp fibers, to the production and manufacture of which such great attention is being given:

"Of all the forms of cells, the wood and basscells are most important in the domestic economy of mankind. The 'bass-cells' are the longest of all; their walls are generally very thick, and mostly much bent, but rarely marked with pores or spiral fibers; only in the silk plant (Asclepias Syriaca,) the Oleander, and allied plants, is a spiral striation of the walls observed.

The materials used for ropes, cordage, linen, certain Indian muslins, mummy cloth, and mats, consist of the woody fiber of plants, from which the more delicate tissues have been removed by long-continued maceration in water.



Linum usitatissimum, or Flax plant Flax (or lint) is thus produced from the bark of Linum usitatissimum (Fig. 1,) hemp, from

Fig. 2.

Cannabis Sativa, or Hemp plant.

Cannabis sativa (Fig. 2,) Zealand flax, from Phormium tenax (Fig. 3,) and bass (or bast) from the common Lime, or Linden tree. Fibers are also procured for manufacturing purposes from the Pine-apple plant (Ananassa sativa,)

Fig. 3. from Yucca gloriosa, from Boehmeria nivea, which yields the Chinese grassfiber, from most of the plants belonging to the mallow and nettle tribes, and from some of the leguminous plants. The tenacity of differ-

ent kinds of woody fiber, Phormium tenax. New Zealand flax. as contrasted with silk, is given by DE CANDOLLE, thus:

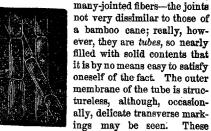
Silk supported a weight of34 lbs. New Zealand Flax ______22 4-5 Common Flax 11 3-4

If the maceration of the fiber be carried on to much extent, a pulp is formed from which paper is manufactured. In ordinary paper the vegetable structure is entirely destroyed, but in the Chinese rice-paper, which is not prepared by maceration, and in the paper of Japan, made from the mulberry, it is preserved.

The structure of flax, so largely employed in the manufacture of linen, is peculiar; and to guard ourselves against those manufacturers who employ (frequently) a large per centage of cotton, to be used in manufactures hereafter to be warranted 'all linen,' it is worth the while to examine it. If a linen thread be scraped with the thumb-nail to separate it into its primitive the Rural, allow me to say for your own private! Vegetable Physiology," (published by D. Ap-! elements, or ultimate fibers, and placed under

the microscope, an appearance will be presented like Fig. 4.

It will now be seen that we have a series of (apparently) solid, cylindrical, FIG. 4. many-jointed fibers—the joints



a bamboo cane; really, however, they are tubes, so nearly filled with solid contents that it is by no means easy to satisfy oneself of the fact. The outer membrane of the tube is structureless, although, occasionally, delicate transverse markings may be seen. These

Fibers of Flax.

tubes are of great length, and usually pointed at both ends; they are also remarkable for their toughness. Cotton is not woody fiber, but simply the hair of the plant producing it."

DRAINING .- No. V.

WE have seen hundreds of drains wrought in

the manner we have described, and laid with pipes, and in no instance where the land contained water-of-drainage have they failed to run freely. We never heard any one say they did not. Even Mr. Bullock Webster says they run at first, and by so saying delivers himself into the hands of his opponents. This ought to satisfy every one who is not of his own knowledge aware of an instance to the contrary:-"Quod semper, quod ubique, quod inter omnes" is, if we remember right, a sufficient ground of faith. But on argument the water must get into the drain, and must get into the pipes. This is a matter on which we have seen even sensible men so muddle-headed that we fear we must be elementary. We will assume the drain to be four feet deep, and the water-table to be at one foot below the surface of the earth. Every particle of water which lies at three feet below the watertable has on it the pressure of a column of water three feet high; this pressure will drive the particle in any direction in which it finds no resistance, with a rapidity varying inversely to the friction of the medium through which the column acts. The bottom of our drain will offer no resistance, and into it particles of water will be pushed, in conformity with the rule which we have stated; rapidly, if the medium opposes little friction; slowly, if it opposes much. The water so pushed in runs off by the drain, the column of pressure being diminished in proportion to the water which runs off. Into the spot which offers no resistance, be it large or be it small, the water above that level must be pushed till the column is so reduced that its weight will not overcome friction. As friction will be greatest at the intermediate point beween two parallel drains, the water will stand a little highest at that point, and will decline in a regular gradation to the level of the bottom of each drain.

Take a familiar illustration —for, like Walter BLITH, we are obliged to use repetitions, though we will not follow his example in saying why-In a soil which is saturated with water—(and by saturated we mean in addition to its water of attraction it has its interstices between its particles filled with water of drainage)-sink a deep hole no matter how narrow; it will stand full of water. Draw the water out rapidly—it will fill again from the bottom. Into the space where there is no resistance the water must come. This is a parallel case to the bottom of the drain from which the water runs off — the point of non-resistance remains, and to it all the water in the soil must come up to the limit which we have above assigned. Will the small pipes carry off the water? This is a mere question of capacity, and can be decided by accurate calculation; the calculation is given at length on pages 43-45 of Mr. PARKES' Essays. We will only state the result. If an acre of land be intersected with parallel drains twelve yards apart, and if on that acre should fall the very unusual quantity of one inch of rain in twelve hours, in order that every drop of this rain may be discharged by the drains in forty-eight hours from the commencement of the rain—(and in a less period that quantity neither will, nor is it desirable that it should, filter through an agricultural soil)—the inteval between two pipes will be called upon to pass two-thirds of a tablespoonful of water per minute, and no more. Inch pipes, lying at a small inclination and running only half full, will discharge more than double this quantity of water in forty-eight hours. The mains, or receiving drains, are of course laid with larger pipes. Experience has established this average, that a three inch pipe

sixteen, and so on; the quantity of acres-the product of the diameter of the pipe in inches multiplied into itself.

We were astounded to find at the conclusion of Mr. PARKES' Newcastle Lecture this sentence: "It may be advisable for me to say, that in clavs and other clean-cutting and firm-bottomed soils, I do not find collars to be indispensable necessary, although I always prefer their use." This is bare-faced treachery to pipes; and abandonment of the strongest point in their case - the assured continuity of the conduit. Every one may see how very small a disturbance at their point of junction would dissociate two pipes of one inch diameter. One finds a soft place in the bottom of the drain, and dips his nose into it one inch deep, and cocks up his other end. By this simple operation the continuity of the conduit is twice broken. An inch of lateral motion produces the same effect. We trust that Mr. PARKES has sincerely repented. Pipes of a larger diameter than two inches are generally laid without collars; this is a practice on which we do not look with much complacency; it is the compromise between cost and security, to which the affairs of men are so often compelled. No doubt a conduit from three to six inches in diameter is much less subject to a branch in its continuity than one which is smaller. But when no collars are used the pipes should be laid with extreme care, and the bed which is prepared for them at the bottom of the drain should be worked to their size and shape with great accuracy.

And now for the controversy between the deep and the shallow.

On the ground that no one is bound to argue with a man who is entirely ignorant or hopelessly absurd, we must dismiss several persons who figure as authorities in the Agricultural Journal; 1st. All those, and Mr. BULLOCK WEBSTER is among them, who limit the advantages of a drain to the water which is passed into it from its own surface, and therefore enjoin that it should be filled with porous material, and that should be shallow. 2d. Those who will not drain four or five feet deep, and Mr. B. WEBSTER is among them also, because it makes the ground too dry for the roots of plants. This idea must have come from some garret, having been conceived by an ingenious hermit brooding over his ignorance, and reasoning as follows:-What makes vegetation burn up? The absence of water from its roots. What takes away the water? Deep drains. Ergo, deep drains are the cause of burning. We will supply a formula:-Why does vegetation burn? Because its roots are very superficial. Why superficial? Because they won't face the cold of stagnant water. What removes the cold and the water? Deep drains. And the facts exactly coincide with our logic. Deep-drained lands never do burn. Nothing burns sooner than a few inches of soil on a very retentive clay. No land is less subject to burn than the same soil when by four or five feet draining a range of three or four feet has been given to the previously superficial roots.

Having dismissed these two small matters, we must treat more respectfully a lingering scepticism as to the efficacy of deep drains in very retentive soils; and instead of wondering at the scepticism, we wonder rather that deep-thorough draining has so rapidly made converts. Representations are made of soils which consist of some inches of a moderately porous material reposing on a subsoil which is said to be impervious; and we are told that it is of no use to make the drain deeper into the impervious matter than will suffice for the laying the conduit. If the subsoil is impervious as glass or even as cast-iron or caoutchouc are impervious, we at once admit the soundness of the argument. We only want to ask one question:—Is your subsoil moister after the rains of midwinter than it is after the drought of midsummer? If it is, it will drain. Mr. Mechi asks shrewdly enough. "If your soil is impervious how did it get wet?" This imperviousness is always predicated of strong clays -- plastic clays they are sometimes called. We really thought that no one was so ignorant as not to be aware that clay lands always shrink and crack with drought, and the stiffer the clay the greater the shrinking, as brickmakers well know.

LANDS SUITABLE | FOR TOBACCO.

In the RURAL of April 25, (page 134,) are directions intended for new beginners in tobacco culture, for sowing seed, and growing plants, &c. I will now give a few remarks on soil, and preparation for setting plants.

Almost any dry, warm soil, such as we call good corn ground, is suitable for growing tobacco. It should be well dressed with manure, and the soil made perfectly fine before the plants are set. In selecting manure for tobacco land, what are termed nitrogenous manures, or those containing the greatest quantity of nitrogen, are to be preferred, and if house or unleached ashes are mixed with such manures it increases their value, as the tobacco plant, when grown, is found to contain a large quantity of nitrate of potash, which may be seen in small crystals upon the mid rib of the leaf in the process of curing. Many have recommended a small top-dressing of pulverized nitrate of potash, (saltpeter,) applied near the roots of the plant. Where manure from hog-pens and hen roosts can be obtained, it should be preferred to alllothers. In using the latter, care should be taken not to use too much, as it is calculated that one load of hen manure contains as much nitrogen as thirty loads of barn-yard manure.

The most suitable distance for setting plants, all things considered, is three feet each way, and this allows four thousand eight hundred and forty plants to the acre. Many have maintained that plants should not be set until their leaves stand three or four inches high; but I should recom-

will discharge the water of nine acres, four of ting as soon as they have leaves as large as a this way we lose enough in one season to pay the cent, and to use the dibber-stick in preference to putting them in with the trowel. By dipping the roots in water before putting them in the hole, the operation of setting is facilitated. and the plants benefited. Setting should be completed by the first of June. N. GOODSELL.

SHOULD SHEEP BE WASHED.

This is a subject of great interest to woolgrowers generally, and one that is being freely debated in all Northern wool-growing communi-

In the RURAL of April 25th, is a communica tion upon this subject, from A. E., of Warren's Corners, N. Y., in which he goes in very strong for the "honored custom," and triumphantly asks, "What effect does soap and water have upon our poor, returning soldiers from Southern prisons?" Well, suppose A. E. should propose to some of them to go with him from one to three, or perhaps five miles, to some muddy river or pond, and let him throw them in after the manner of washing sheep, and he will be very likely to know at least the effect of the proposition. His argument in favor of washing sheep, because some of them get dung on their wool, "ingots of the largest size," is a powerful reason why they should be sheared without, preventive being better than cure; shear them early, before they get dirty. Sheep that have been housed through the winter, and sheared before they are let out to grass in the spring, will clip handsomer and better handling wool, than in the usual way and time of washing and shearing them, with no heavier fleeces, if the generally expressed opinions of wool-growers in this section can be re lied on.

The question is, will it pay not to wash sheep, while buyers ask a reduction of twenty-five per cent on unwashed wool? I think not, for the following reason. A good flock of sheep will shear from six to eight pounds of wool per head. Now, will it pay the grower, at the present prices of wool, to shrink his fleeces a pound and a half or two pounds, for the privilege of shearing without washing? If he were to let his sheep run until they would shear eight or ten pounds per head, which they would easily do by the usual time of shearing, owing to the accumulation of oil and dirt while in the pasture, perhaps it would. Wool buyers in this vicinity make very little difference between clean and dirty wool, the difference being made between washed and unwashed wool, paying a certain price for washed, and three-fourths as much for unwashed wool of the same grade. Now, what wool-growers ask is, for the manufacturer to come and buy their wool themselves, or send men with a reasonable modicum of honesty, and brains enough to know clean from dirty wool, regardless of the ceremony of washing.

Show your wool to a buyer, and after a slight examination, the first question he will ask, nine times out of ten, will be, Is your wool washed? and upon the answer to that question depends the price, and not upon the quality of your wool. There are exceptions, but this is the rule. Is this right? Is this the way to either buy or sell wool? Let those interested answer for them-

Hortonville, Vt., 1863.

VARIETIES OF SUGAR CANE. - CORRECTION.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-- We notice in your issue of April 25, in an article signed by "Experimenter," several inaccuracies of no little importance to Sorghum growers. The first consists in giving to the Oomseeana variety of cane the credit of yielding some 70 odd pounds of dry sugar, under manipulation, from 720 lbs. of raw juice. Suffice it to say, that the cane used in the experiment referred to, was the newly introduced variety called Otaheitan. There is a marked difference between the two, as many will discover the coming season. The Oomseeana, according to Mr. L. WRAY, who first introduced it into this country, has a seed; and the stalks he describes as being small and numerous, i. e., many to a seed; while its time of maturity is from three months to three and a half. We have other authority confirming the statement that it is a small variety, and that it matures from three to five weeks later than the Chinese. On the other hand, as respects the Otaheitan sugar cane, it may be noticed that its seed, instead of being large, round and full, is of medium size, and of a beautiful oval shape. It also produces, generally, but one stalk to a seed. The stalks are large, straight and tall, and mature some three or four weeks earlier than the Oomseeana. With so wide a difference, it is surprising, and greatly to be regretted that the names of the two should be so extensively confounded.

In the article above referred to, "Experimenter" gives us credit for obtaining 72 pounds of dry sugar from 96 gallons of sirup. Quite a feat this, as it expands 70 gallons of raw cane juice into 96 gallons of concentrated sirup. The cor-C. Cory. rect amount is 101 gallons. Lima, Indiana, April, 1863.

SHALL WE PLANT TIMBER !- No. II.

Ens. Rural:- In a former communication 1 proposed to say a few things about the modus operandi of procuring our timber. Not wishing to dictate, we only give our opinion. We ough to plant our groves on the west and north sides of our farms, which would be a wind break and protect our growing crops from severe storms such as often do us much damage during the summer months. We have showers attended with terrific winds, and our small grain is laid low, never to rise again. Sometimes, when our grain is fit to harvest, in a hot, dry day, one of those prairie winds will arise and whip our standmend planting them smaller—say commence set- ing grain, until half of it is whipped out; and in

cost of planting a grove around our farm.

In regard to preparing the soil for planting a grove, either by cuttings or seed, we need say but little. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. The deeper we plow the soil, the better, and it should be thoroughly pulverized. If we propagate by cuttings they should be stuck as early as possible in the spring. If we wish to plant locust seed, the seed must be scalded with hot water. If the first scalding does not cause it to sprout, pour on warm water and let it remain till it sprouts, when it should be planted in a moist soil, about two inches deep. We should plant as early as danger of frost is past; for the young nlants are very tender.

If we wish to plant maple, the seed must be gathered when it begins to fall. From the 20th of May till June 1st is the proper time in this section. They should be planted as soon as gathered. They must not be allowed to dry; in that condition they are worthless. As far as my experience goes I think it best to plant about one inch deep. As soon as the plants are long enough we should give them clean culture like corn. I have come to the conclusion that for a permanent grove it is best to plant in hills, the rows five or six feet apart, putting in plenty of seed. By being close together the trees will shade the ground and keep it tender, and smother out weeds and grass, and retain all the leaves. and thus make a mulch for winter protection. If we find, in the future, that there is too much on the ground for profit, poles can be cut for just such purposes as we much need.

There are other interests that are connected with this subject, namely, the beneficial effects that would be produced on our climate, &c. It would be highly beneficial to our fruit, and many other things that the nature of this communication forbids me to mention. I find a commendable zeal manifested in this vicinity on the timber question, and have made these remarks hoping that some may be profited thereby, and call out others on the same subject. G. LUKE. Nora, Jo Davies Co., Ill., 1863.

GETTING RID OF PINE STUMPS.

"WHAT is the best method of getting rid of pine stumps?" inquires "A Subscriber" from Dansville, N. Y., and is answered in a kind of burlesque manner by G. Jones, Prairie City, Ill., by recommending him (the inquirer) to "emigrate to the broad prairies of Illinois." Now, Mr. Editor, we are a people of questions, always learning, and as "A Subscriber" has asked a candid question, I think he should receive an equally candid answer. One might presume he A Subscriber") was lacking energy by the remark of G. Jones-saying his father tried twenty-five years ago, but requires a little energy to carry it into effect. The farmers in this vicinity having in years past something to do with pine stumps, I will try and give their method of ridding their land of these useful pests.

Pine stumps, while occupying their natural position in the land, are great bothers as well as nuisances. Willis' "Improved Stump Machine" is used for extracting the stumps, and when fairly out of the ground upon "terra firma," and the dirt thoroughly cleaned off, one good yoke of oxen can easily remove them into fence where they are to remain, as road or line fences, and where they prove very valuable. Where the stumps are large and the subsoil'tenacious, such as clay or clayey gravel, it requires great power to remove them, and with this WILLIS machine almost any amount of power can be gained by using a sufficient amount of power at the long arm of the lever. I should have mentioned that this WILLIS machine is upon the principles of the lever. From forty to seventy stumps a day can be pulled with it when worked by three men and a yoke of oxen. "A Subscriber" will find the advertisement, as well as a cut of this WILLIS machine in Moore's Rural New-Yorker on page 119 of No. 15, Vol. VIII. WILLIAM W. WILLIS, the patentee and owner of rights, resides in Orange, Mass.,—is a gentleman of talent, and will most cheerfully answer any questions "A Subscriber" wishes to ask. From long acquaintance with the machines, and a partial acquaintance with Mr. WILLIS, I can recommend no better machine. With proper energy and one of these machines, our friend of Dansville, N. Y., can, in a few years, have a farm equal in any, and superior in many respects, to the "Broad Prairies of Illinois." Let "A Subscriber" ignore all "oil of vitriol" and other humbugs, and come down to plain, substantial facts, that always foot H. A. WHITTEMORE. up in figures. Fluvanna, N. Y., 1863.

FISH CULTURE-RURAL ITEMS.

MR. MOORE:-Through the RURAL, I wish to acknowledge many thanks to Mr. AINSWORTH for his very interesting and ably written article on the growing of speckled trout, artificially. I hope it will awaken an interest in many farmers and cause them to construct fish ponds, if for nothing else than to afford their wives and daughters the pleasant sport of angling.

While I am writing permit me to give you a few rural items. In the first place the present prospects are that we, in "Old Tippecanoe" county, will have an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit -- apples, peaches, and pears in particular. Our farmers are putting in a much larger crop of Sorghum and Imphee than any previous season. Tobacco and flax will also be cultivated to some greater extent than heretofore. The spring has been rather tardy, but is now coming out robed in all her beauties. Notwithstanding the scarcity of farm laborers and the high wages demanded, farmers in the Wabash Valley will probably cultivate every acre of tillable land this season, and our granaries will teem with the product of a promised abundant harvest.

MRS. LOUIS A. REESE. La Fayette, Indiana, May, 1863.

TAN-BARK AS A MANURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As I have had some experience with tan-bark as a manure, I purpose to give it. Having a farm near an old tannery, and being in want of manure, I purchased the tan-bark (the accumulation of years,) at a low figure, and drew it upon my farm-my neighbors in the mean time laughing at my folly. I spread it upon grass land, three to four inches deep, where the grass was nearly run out, or at best gave not half a crop. The tan was drawn in the fall and winter. I also put on land intended for spring wheat, often half to a whole load in a place. I meant to "kill or cure."

Now for the result. Where I cut less than one tun per acre before, I cut two the next season and it was nearly twice as high as before, reaching up to my horses' sides when cutting. The next season not as large, nor any time after, but well paid for carting. On the field for wheat it was full one-fourth larger, and better filled. Where a half to a whole load was put in a place I could see a difference in the wheat ten rods off. and even more. The next crop was winter wheat, sown in the fall after spring wheat was taken off. I could see where the tan was put in heaps readily, in passing the field. When cut we had one-fourth more shocks than we had where no tan was put; straw brighter and much better filled. Did it pay? Would like to draw

Onondaga, N. Y., March, 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

GIANT WHITE-FLOWERING FLAX.—Can you, or any Ru-TAL reader, post us in regard to the American Giant White-Flowering Flax?—where it can be purchased, etc? —E. H. Rexves & Co., New York.

LIME, LEACHED ASHES AND PLASTER FOR HOPS .-- Wil "Otsego" please state, through the Rurat, how much of the compost he recommends should be applied to the hill, and the proper time to put it on? Should the dirt be removed first from the hill, and the compost applied to the bare roots?—E. S. B., Nassau, N. Y.

HEMLOCK BOARDS UNDER TILE DRAINS .- Can you or some of your numerous subscribers give any information how long hemlock boards will last, without decay, when placed under horse shoe tile in drains from three to four feet deep, in which the water is running but a portion of the time?—Henry B., Clifton Park, N. Y.

LICE ON CATTLE AND HORSES.—In reply to H. Howey's inquiry in Rural of May 2—You may make the decoction pretty strong. I have never heard of its injuring any horses or cattle. Use the white Hellibore. Two or three washings will effet a cure.—E. S. B.

Tioks on Lambs.—Can you or some of your subscribers tell me what will kill the ticks on lambs, as I have some that I fear will not live unless I can get the ticks off of them.—Mark Hollister, East Palmyra, N. Y.

The above question is answered in our reply to "A Subscriber," published in RURAL of April 4th.

TOBACCO AND THE WIRE WORM.—Will you please tell us, through the RURAL, whether tobacco can be successfully grown where the soil is infested with wire-worms? An answer would much oblige—A Subscriber.

Can't say. Never heard the question mooted until now Will some practical tobacco grower answer?

KNITTING MACHINES.—Can you tell me where a good knitting machine can be obtained and the cost? No doubt others would also like to know.—M. D., Racine

knitting machine, but where it is manufactured, by whom sold or at what price, we age unable to affirm. The proprietors ought to let the people know about the improve-

UNION WASHING MACHINE.—Can you or any of your readers inform me through the columns of the RURAL where JOHNSON'S Union Washing Machine is to be found for sale? I am aware that it is to be obtained in New York city, but wish to learn whether it is for sale in any place west of there or in Rochester.—A SUBSCRIBER, Locust Hill, N. Y.

Don't know. If the machine is good for anything, and on sale hereabouts, it ought to be advertised in the RURAL, from which everybody and all their friends would become

BOOKS ON BEE-KEEPING.—Can you or your subscribors inform me as to the best book that treats on bee-keeping, and bee-hives, and all concerning bees. This is the first time I have written to the RURAL for information, and if you or your correspondents will answer you will much oblige—H. Mills, Havana, N. Y.

The best American works extant are [LANGSTROTH'S "Hive and Honey Bee," price \$1,25, and QUINBY'S
"Mysteries of Bee-Keeping," same price. We can fur nish either. See our list of books on last page

BEE-HIVE CAPS .- H. B. We have had considerable experience with bees, and do not readily conceive a reason that your bees will not work in the caps, as we have never found any difficulty on that score. The cap should be made of a proper thickness of material to protect them from the chills of the night air-be sweet and cleandark and tight, and the entrance so large, or so many of them, that the bees cannot stop them up. Bees are an noyed by the smell of resinous pine boxes or caps.

QUESTIONS FOR DARYMEN.—I have been a faithful reader of the RURAL for the past few months, and like it much. And I would like to ask a few questions. Is it advisable to put the milk of farrow cows with the rest of the dairy for butter and cheese? What is the best sized packages for butter-50 lb. tubs, or 80 or 100 lb. firkins? Third and last, is white ash timber as good for butter as oak? Merchants and dairymen in this section are prejudiced against ash. Please answer for the benefit of—A Young Farrers, Crawford Co., Pa.

Will some of our friends engaged in the dairy business and who know whereof they may affirm on the points involved, please answer?

PRESERVATION OF BIRDS, ANIMALS, &c .- I am not PRESENTATION OF BIRDS, ANIMALS, &C.—1 am not a subscriber to your excellent periodical, only because not engaged in agricultural pursuits. But in looking over a file for the year 1858, (Vol. 9,) I found, beginning in No. 1, and continued through several numbers, an article on the Preservation of Birds, Animals, &c., which I wish if possible to procure. Have you these numbers to spare, and if so for what can I procure them? Please inform me at your earliest convenience and oblige an unknown well-wisher.—J. G. C., Hadley, Will Co., Ill.

We have not the numbers to spare, but having other requests for them, or a republication of the articles, we shall endeavor to give them again in a few weeks.

ABOUT HOP-GROWING.—I was very much pleased to see the article in the RURAL on Hops, by "Otsego," which reminds me that the interests of the hop-grower have mot been properly cared for of late. Perhaps the fault is with themselves, or the great noise about Wool, Cotton and Flax may have drawn their attention; but I would like to hear from hop-growers of experience, and I doubt not many others would be as glad as myself. I would like to ask some questions which, answered, would be of great importance to me. How many square feet of drying room should I have for three acres? How near should the pipe be to the drying cloth?—and can they be dried all over alike, that is, all finished at once?—and also as to the best press for baling.—A Young Hop-Grower,

SPRING WHEAT-VARIETIES, &c.-In answer to the inquiry about Spring Wheat, I would say that the China Tea wheat is extensively raised in this Co., and generally liked. It is a tall growing sort, with long heads and beards—a beautiful, large, light colored berry, and makes excellent flour, but rather late in maturing. When grown on soil well adapted to wheat, the straw, just at maturity, presents a bright, golden-yellow appearance when viewed at a little distance, quite different from any other variety with which I am acquainted. I have sowed forty acres of it this year, and prefer it to any other variety. It was this variety of wheat that took the \$200 premium offered through the State Ag. Society of Illinois last year. The only objections I know of to the wheat is its great weight of straw, and its liability to waste in the field by shelling if not cut immediately after it is ripe. It somewhat resembles the Rio Grande, and is supposed by some to be identical, which is not the fact, as any one may determine by sowing the two varieties side by side. The Canada Club was extensively sown here some years ago, but it was thought to be degenerating, and it has given place to the Rio, the Tea, and the Fife varieties. I still think it a good sort-yields the most grain in proportion to the quantity of straw, of any kind, and consequently implies less labor in handling. It also makes good flour, and is beardless .- 8. W. ARNOLD, Cortland, DeKalb Co., Ill.

HORN-SILVER.—Reading an article in a scientific journal HORN-SILVER.—Reading an article in a scienume journal the other day, I came across this word, and though Webster calls it "Chlorid of silver," he does not give me all I would like to know concerning it. Where and in what form is it obtained? I si it a distinct mineral of itself, and mined from the earth ?—INQUIRER.

We have never seen any Horn-Silver. But URE, in his 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines," says it is a white or browish mineral, sectile like wax or horn; and crystallizing in the cubic system. Its specific gravity is 4.75 to 5.55. It is insoluble in water; not volatile; fusible at the blow-pipe, but difficult of reduction by it. It deposits metalic silver when rubbed with water upon a piece of clean copper or iron. It consists of 24.67 chlorine and 75.32 silver. It is said to be rare in the European mines, but it occurs in great quantity in the districts of Zacatecas, Fresnillo and Catarce in Mexico, and in Huantajaya, Yaurichocha, &c., in Peru, where it is abundantly mixed with the ores of hydrate of iron, called Pacos and Colorados interspersed with veins of metalic silver, which form considerable deposits in the penwan limestones. There it is profitably mined as an ore of silver.

Rural Notes and Items.

To Correspondents.-We must again crave the indulgence of correspondents. Quite a number of excellent. articles have been for some weeks on file for publication, but the crowded state of our columns, and our rule to give precedence to the most seasonable articles, have caused them to be deferred. The length of several articles has alone prevented their appearance. Among these is an article on Women Farming, by Miss ROBERTS, of Niagara county, in reply to the communication of J. Tal-COTT, published in the RURAL of March 7. We hope to be able to give it in a week or two, as well as another well written article on the same subject. We have also on file quite a number of lengthy communications on Bee-Keeping -including one from M. QUINBY on Foul Brood, in reply to an article published three or four months previous to its receipt! If correspondents, and especially those who wish or feel it their duty to enter into controversy, will be timely and brief, they will be sooner heard, and their articles more generally perused. Meantime, all such, and some others, will please exercise patience.

from Stephen M. Allen, Boston, samples of unrotted fiber broken by his brake from unrotted flax straw. Also samples of the same fiber prepared for mixing with wool; and some mixed with cotton for calicoes, etc. These samples indicate some progress in a matter to which much attention is being devoted. Mr. ALLEN informs us that his brake is made to be used on the farm with horse-power, like a thrashing machine, and that it will reduce 2,000 lbs. of straw to 600 lbs. of fiber like the sample. The fiber, he adds, next needs his steeping process to remove the gum and glutinous matter, and then other machinery is used to bring it down to the fine specimens. The brakes cost from \$200 to \$500, according to size. Mr. ALLEN informs us that his whole system is patented, from brake to calico, but that he charges but a small royalty on the entire process, with information, &c. As many of our readers are interested in the subject, we give this notice for their benefit, and not as a free advertisement for Mr. ALLEN.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS. - Those ordering any of our "Books for Ruralists," are requested to examine the list and note prices before remitting. The advance in cost of paper and other materials has rendered necessary an increase in the price of many of the works in our list to enable us to furnish them, postage paid, withprocure them in their own localities, and without expecting to realize profit, but still desire to receive enough to cover expenses, which has not been the case in many instances lately. Please look over the revised list and remit accordingly.

CASHMERE WOOL.-We have received from Mr. S. S. WILLIAMS, of Granville, Ohio, a sample of wool from his Cashmere buck "Sampson," that seems worthy of special notice. It is over eight inches long, rich and glossy-altogether the finest specimen of American Cashmere wool we have yet seen. "Sampson" was bred by Mr. W., and last year his clip weighed 51/2lbs. His sire, "John Bell," and dam, "Victoria," were both imported, and cost Mr. W. \$1,000 each. Mr. WILLIAMS promises us his experience in breeding Cashmeres, and we shall be glad to lay it before our readers.

THE SEASON, &C., IN ILLINOIS .- In a recent letter S. W. ARNOLD, of De Kalb Co., Ill., writes:-" We are now having fine weather with occasional showers. Wheat and oats four inches high in many fields. Corn planting just commenced. Will be much more corn planted than usual. Fruit trees of every kind are putting forth blossoms in abundance, giving promise of many good things to please the appetite during the coming season.

THE MAMMOTE CHEESE, weighing 1,030 pounds, made at the cheese factory of TANNER & WILLIAMS, Oneida Co., from the milk of 900 cows, and awarded first premium at last N. Y. State Fair, was cut a few days ago by M. J. Monroe, grocer, 90 Buffalo St., this city, and is now on sale "in lots to suit purchasers." served on the "tasting committee," we can indorse the award of the judges.

OHIO COTTON.-We have received from Mr. E. B. GUILD, Unionville, Lake Co., Ohio, a sample of cotton grown in that place. It is a fair staple, better than many uplands we have seen from the South. Many are trying cotton growing in Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., and it is thought the business will prove remunerative.

FLAX CULTURE. - We learn that Mr. A. BUTTON, living near Lockport, who grew a few acres of flax last year at a handsome profit, is sowing about seventy acres the present season, to be followed by wheat.

Korticultural.

THE STRAWBERRY.

In response to a correspondent, we commenced last week the publication of the opinions of eminent Fruit-Growers on the different varieties of strawberries and other fruits, as expressed in the discussions before the American Pomological Society, at its last session in Boston. This we continue, and will conclude the whole matter next week:

STRAWBERRIES.

LENNIG'S WHITE PINEAPPLE.

PRINCE-I will speak of one prominent strawberry, which has been brought to notice. It is the Lennig's White Pineapple. A very large fruit, white, tinged with pink, and extremely delicate. It is the only strawberry to which the epithet buttery can be, with entire propriety, applied. It is thoroughly buttery, and of the most exquisite flavor.

LA CONSTANTE.

PARSONS-I would like an expression on the La Constante.

HYDE-I have had it two or three years. It produces a large crop, of good quality. Still, I am afraid of these foreign sorts. I do not dare to say that it is suitable for market, but it is highly favorable for the amateur. It is far superior to Triomphe de Gand.

PRINCE-Greatly superior. The second year it burns somewhat, but not so much as most foreign strawberries. The fruit is very delicious.

Hover-It is the most valuable of all the foreign strawberries I have ever received. I have not observed much burning the second year in our own grounds - not much more than many American strawberries. They spot a little-turn brown; I cannot say that there has been any burning. As regards its bearing qualities, they are all that can be desired. Its beauty is unsurpassed. I see that the English cultivators say the same of it that we do-that it is all that can be desired of the strawberry. It makes runners so slowly that it does not give a great deal of trouble. Its flavor is like that of all foreign strawberries, slightly watery, and not so rich as our American strawberry, but as good, or better, than any foreign strawberry I have received. I think it is the only one of the foreign strawberries worthy of any extensive notice. It is a remarkable variety. TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

COOK-I wish the Triomphe de Gand might

Manning-Planted at the same time, and receiving the same treatment, it does not compare with numerous other kinds, on dry soil-a light, sandy loam.

Houghton-It has done remarkably well at Philadelphia as a market berry. The old growers still adhere to Hovey's Seedling, but those who read and know about the new varieties, are growing the Triomphe de Gand.

ELLIOTT-We find it a very good berry, (not excellent,) in very different positions; bearing, perhaps, rather more than Hovey's Seedling.

HYDE-I must say I was disappointed in the crop I saw. I should say not a great bearer. The berries are homely, as compared with La Constante and Hovey's Seedling, but still, I think them of fair quality.

ADAMS, of Maine-With us it produces only about half as many as Wilson's Albany, but is much handsomer in appearance, and commands a double price in the market. It is not so handsome as La Constante, but I should think more profitable.

Lyon-We at the .West have run away with the idea that nothing is quite equal to Wilson's. as far as productiveness and beauty are concerned; we don't claim much for it on the score of flavor; but this year we are trying the Triomphe de Gand. Still, we cannot yet believe that it is as profitable or productive as Wilson's. It certainly is superior to Wilson's in quality, but we want something better than Wilson's, and as productive; we hope to find it. I don't think we find it in the Triomphe de Gand. We are satisfied with the quality, but as a berry for the million, and with all sorts of cultivation, such as such a berry must receive among the mass of the people, it is hardly the thing that will answer our purpose, I think.

REID-I think it has been overestimated. I consider it only a moderate bearer, but a most extraordinary grower.

PRINCE—It is a most profitable plant for a person in the nursery business, on account of its numerous runners. It is only found in two catalogues in Europe, and Mr. Rivers only places it among the supernumeraries. I have found it to bear from 60 to 70 bushels an acre, while Wilson's and Hovey's will bear from 125 to 130; and if you take the prolific pistillates, you can get 200 or more. As to all these stories about three or four hundred bushels an acre, I consider it base that such assertions should be made; I don't believe that Omnipotence will ever allow such productiveness.

Hovey-I find the Triomphe de Gand reported in the old list, published two years ago, as "promising well;" we ought to know enough of it by this time to be able to reject it or place it up higher. Some eight or ten years ago, it was printed under another name, and was not

not remember ever having said anything in reference to it that I would not be willing to repeat. I know we never have, and probably never shall, agree in this society with regard to the strawberry, because the various plants differ in different localities. I have never got back pay for my land, or labor, or plants, with Hovey's Seedling, but I do not doubt that the strawberry growers of Belmot find the Hovey the best berry they have got. I know there is no grower in our city who would be willing to have his garden without the Triomphe de Gand. In our exhibitions there is no berry that attracts so much attention for beauty, size, and quality. The Triomphe de Gand, in order to be a productive market berry, must be sold where high prices can be had, among wealthy people, who are willing to pay for beautiful berries. I would never raise them for fifteen cents a quart.

BARRY-We imported the Triomphe de Gand, originally, from Belgium; we have had it for eight or ten years; for a long time we confined it to a small spot, having no faith in foreign varieties. Lately, the excellencies of this variety have become known. It is found to possess a greater degree of hardiness and vigor than any other foreign variety, and has attained a greater degree of popularity in our section than any other strawberry, not excepting the Hovey Seedling; unless this strawberry had some real excellence, in many places in our country it would not have attained its present popularity. I am willing to stake my reputation on the assertion that that strawberry has great excellence. I don't say that for profit, it will come up to some other varieties. The second year the plants bear a good crop, without any particular attention. It stands the sun and the winter as well as our American varieties. It is very firm; you can carry one in your pocket; it is glazed over with a kind of varnish. I think it one of the most beautiful of strawberries.

RUSSELL'S SEEDLING.

PARSONS-I propose Russell's Seedling.

THOMAS - I have seen them in the city of Auburn, on the plantation, alongside of Wilson's Albany, and having apparently the same culture. The berries were about twice the size of Wilson's-say from one and a half to twice the size. . Comparing them with Downer's, the flavor was better. They were perhaps superior to Wilson's in productiveness, and the growth quite strong. That was but one single observation; what it may be in other localities, I know nothing about.

HOVEY-Were not the Wilson's neglected for the benefit of the Russell's Seedling?

THOMAS-I don't know as to that. I noticed no difference in the cultivation. I don't know but they might have been neglected.

PRINCE-Can it be that it is a recommendation of this plant to say it is superior to Downer's Seedling and to Wilson's? The berry is half as large again as a large Wilson, a beautiful scarlet, but the acid predominates, and it is soft. I cannot consider it worthy of cultivation, any more than Wilson or Downer.

HONNEUR DE BELGIQUE.

PARSONS-I would ask the opinion of the Honneur de Belgique?

A MEMBER-The berry is of fine flavor, but not productive.

Parsons—Its shape is peculiar; you can pack it as you would crackers, in a box.

WALKER'S SEEDLING.

BOURNE-How is Walker's Seedling? PRINCE-It is not productive. It would not bear more than half a crop, compared with the other varieties. It is high flavored.

BOURNE-I have cultivated it with many foreign and American varieties, and I have regarded it highly for family use. It has taken premiums over the Hovey, Jenny Lind, and Burr's Pine. It is certainly one of the highest flavored berries. It was exhibited without hull-

PRESIDENT-The chair concurs in what Mr. Bourne has said of its excellent qualities. At one time it was considered very valuable indeed. It is not a good market berry, in consequence of the difficulty of hulling it; but for amateur cultivation it is a very desirable kind.

TREES BY THE WAYSIDE.

W. BACON, Esq., who has always taken a lively interest in Rural Improvement, and furnished some very interesting articles on the subject of shade trees, gives an account in a recent number of the Horticulturist, of the formation of a Rural Improvement Society in one of the villages of Western Massachusetts, established for the purpose of planting and caring for shade trees, and also gives some hints on varieties best adapted for the purpose, which we think will be interesting to our readers. We know of a similar association in one of the prettiest villages of Western New York:

"The Poplars are among the first to put on the regal attire of spring, while the Chestnut and the Oak stretch their bare arms to the tempest almost until its last echoes have died in the stillness of summer. Yet these last retain their foliage in beauty long after the leaf of the Aspen has ceased to flutter in the breezes of autumn, and has come down to mingle with the dust that fed them. The Maple's symmetrical head, formed as true as though it had received its finishing was printed under another name, and was not thought well enough of to be introduced. So far as I have seen it, it has never been considered anything but second rate. It is of a pale color, and as to flavor I would as soon eat a turnip; I mean in comparison with the best strawberry. The question is, how will they bear after the first two years?

Hooker—I don't like to give any strawberry an unqualified recommendation, but this Triomphe de Gand has certainly gratified and pleased us much. I consider it the mest profitable strawberry for an amateur collection. I do

as true as though it had received its finishing from the chisel of the turner, is a beautiful contract to the broad top of the Elm. The Beech and the Birch, though of different dispositions, make excellent neighbors. The Tulip tree and the Ash may occupy neighboring positions to great advantage; indeed, we may go through the realm of Sylva, and find very pleasant contracts and counterparts that are worth caring for in ornamenting our waysides. Evergreen trees should be occasionally thrown in, not only for the contrast, but for their beauty. The Pine, the best straw berry for an amateur collection. I do

strue as though it had received its finishing from the chisel of the turner, is a beautiful contract the turner, is a beautiful contract the broad top of the Elm. The Beech and the Birch, though of different dispositions, make excellent neighbors. The Tulip tree and the Ash may occupy neighboring positions to great advantage; indeed, we may go through the realm of Sylva, and find very pleasant contracts that are worth caring for in ornamenting our waysides. Evergreen trees should be occasionally thrown in, not only for time when in season, no matter what fruit is on the table. We have had experience would tell me, though the name had the birch, though of different dispositions, make excellent neighbors. The Tulip tree and the Some grow them on high had the who have had experience would tell me, that had the make excellent neighbors to a stake as one wou



DOUBLE CLARKIA.

Among the many interesting and really valua- | with Mignonette. When the plants are well up, other a pure white. The engraving shows the appearance of the flower. The Clarkias are valuable, because quite hardy, and they thrive exceedingly well in any poor, light soil.

For making a pretty, fragrant bed, we suggest the following plan. Select a light, rather poor soil, and sow with any of the common varieties of Clarkia, rather thin. Then sow

ble flowers recently introduced, few possess thin out so that they will not crowd each other more real merit than the Double Clarkias. There too much, but be about an inch or more apart. are two varieties, one a rich magenta color, the They will form a beautiful mass, the Mignonette hiding the naked stems of the Clarkias. The Clarkia was first discovered by the Amer-

ican explorers Lewis and Clark, west of the Rocky Mountains, and named in honor of Capt. CLARK, who sent home dried specimens, but failed to obtain seed. Seeds were afterwards procured by Douglas, in California, in the year

are, at proper seasons, transplanted with as little risk as the Maple and Elm, and in proper soils are of as thrifty and symmetrical growth. It is no objection, but rather an appreciable quality, that the summer breeze sighs and the winter winds howl through their branches. To us it is music, sweet and solemn, whether softened to chord with the note of birds by the heat of harvest, or rendered harsh by Borean eloquence in the night of winter's year.

But a little more labor and care will be necessary in a sweet intermingling of variety, than is necessary where all the trees are of the same variety; and the after effect, where the former course is adopted, will in each successive year, and in all years, more than counterbalance it.

Another objection to the usual mode of setting trees is, that they are allewed to grow too thick. In the early years of their growth, this may not be realized. Indeed, the sooner their tops will shade the ground, the more rapid will their growth. But, where they are set so thick as to favor this object, calculation should be made to cut out and remove at least every other tree. They must have room in order to perfect development; and this development, varying in species and varieties, is an essentive part of their beauty."

BURYING APPLES.

· What has become of the old-fashioned custom of burying apples in the fall for preservation during winter? If the recollections of childhood are to be trusted in the matter of fruit, no apples, however carefully packed and stored in the cellar for winter keeping, taste half so well in spring as did those we used to take out of the heap where they had lain six or seven months buried under straw and earth. A correspondent of, I think, the RURAL NEW-YORKER, spoke some time ago of making a superior quality of butter by burying crean it seems to me that apples kept under ground during winter retained their natural flavor far better than those packed in barrels, bins or boxes, in the cellar. Indeed, I believe their natural flavor was improved—that the earth-ripening process imparted to them a quality of taste and smell acquired under no other circumstance.

We all complain of our apples in spring that they have lost their freshness of taste and become flat and insipid—a dry, juiceless pulp without spirit or flavor. Then, why not try the experiment of burying some of our improved sorts of apples in the fall, and, in spring, compare them with the same varieties kept in the usual manner, and see which is best. The labor would be but little-scarcely more than that required to store them in the cellar-and the result might prove highly satisfactory. If I remember rightly, apples buried during the winter, were apt to decay very soon after being exposed to the air in spring, which, of course, is an objection to that mode of keeping them, but perhaps if removed immediately to a cool cellar, they might be preserved in good condition nearly or quite as long as those put up in the ordinary way.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

lots of tomatoes." I replied, "Yes, my dear; but I shall not need as much space as last year, for I am going to trellis them. You know they spread all over those monster hills I made, and all the ground beside." "No, no," said she; "I had rather have the vines lie on the ground, and grow less of something else. For the fruit is better flavored—richer, sweeter, and altogether better in all respects. I believe it the natural way for them to grow, too." Now you see this is an important matter for a man who has little space, is fond of other kinds of fruit and vegetables, and has a tomato-craving family. I should like the experience of those who can speak on either side of the questions suggested herewith. Expectantly—QUIET.

BOTANTZING.—Among your readers are probably men and women who have had experience in collecting plants and flowers for a herbarium. I desire my boys to do stonething of this sort this season, for I think it a good way to interest them in our Klora, and teach them to observe and to distinguish between one plant and another; and I take the liberty to ask that such of your readers as can, will give a few plain, simple rules to direct and govern them in collecting and preserving plants. I do not think our common school teachers are properly qualified to teach the children of Ruralists in this respect, as a rule. I do not know that we ever had a teacher in our district school that had ever seen a Botany; but any number of them were learned in Latin! They don't know enough about Ornithology to distinguish a blue-bird from a blue-jay; and yet they are filled with French! Now I am going te give my children a romping lease of life this summer. They are going out of doors, and they will be required to learn something of what they see every day; and if the Ruralz can aid them I shall be gratified.—A FATRER.

We shall be glad to hear from some of our accomplished

We shall be glad to hear from some of our accomplishe readers in response to the above. Meantime, as soon as we can find space, we will endeavor to give detailed directions. But almost every one thinks he or she has the best way of doing a thing, and practical experience is always

NORTHERN SPY AFPLE.—Will you please give in the RURAL a description of the Northern Spy apple, as to size color, &c., and greatly oblige—J. MILLER.

The following is the description of Mr. Downing, and s as good as anything we can give:—"This beantiful new American fruit is one of the most delicious, fragrant, and sprightly of all late dessert apples. It ripens in January, keeps till June, and always commands the highest market price. The tree is of rapid upright growth, and bears moderate crops. The trees require high culture and open heads to let in the sun, otherwise the fruit is wanting in flavor. Fruit large, conical-flattened. Skin thin, smooth, in the shade greenish or pale yellow, in the sun covered with light and dark stripes of purplish-red, marked with a few pale dots, and a thin white bloom. Stalk threeof an inch long, rather slender, plan wide, deep cavity, marked with russet. Calyx small, closed; basin narrow, abrupt, furrowed. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender, slightly sub-acid, with a peculiarly fresh and delicious flavor."

DOMESTICATING WILD FLOWERS.—Will some Ruralist please inform me if there are not some species of wild flowers and plants that may be domesticated and beautified? If so, what is the proper mode of treating them?—MRS. L. A. REESE, LaFayette, Ind.

Korticultural Notes.

TRANSACTIONS OF AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. These Transactions are published for the use of members only. Any one can become a member for two years by remitting \$2 to the Treasurer, THOMAS P. JAMES, Esq., of Philadelphia. Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, is President, and James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., Secre tary, and either of these gentlemen will receive member' fees and furnish Transactions.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM DARLINGTON .-- As we go to press the telegraph announces the death of this distinguished gentleman, at his residence in West Chester, Pa. on the 22d of April, in his 81st year. We have lost no friend, and we know of none we may yet lose, whom we more sincerely mourn; and we believe the whole community may well share in the same sentiment. As a states man and patriot. - a man of vast intellectual powers, and of first class scholastic and scientific attainments,-and at the same time possessing that benevolence and energy of mind that is capable of wishing well and doing well to his ountry and to individuals, he accomplished the most valuable results,-and in this has had no superior in American history .- Gardener's Monthly.

MIMULUS CUPREUS. - This beautiful little perfectly hardy novelty was sent from the Andes of Chili, where it was met with at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. Its dwarf and compact habit, not exceeding 4 to 6 inches in height, its perfect hardiness, and preducing its bright orange-crimson flowers in great profusion, render it equally useful for the Flower Garden or for Pot culture. It has been exhibited during the past season, and had medals awarded it at both the Royal Horticultural and the Royal Botanic Societies. It is a charming plant, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction

Domestic Gronomy.

CHEAP COFFEE,

THE use of a warm drink of some kind for breakfast is universal among all classes of people, and no doubt facilitates the digestion of food far better than cold drinks. Coffee is generally preferred to tea for the morning's drink by families living in cities and villages, while farmers use tea as requiring less time and trouble in its preparation. The present high price of coffee seems to show that the production has not kept pace with the increased consumption of the article, and a substitute therefor seems desirable. From a three years' experience the writer can with confidence recommend to Rural readers the root of the common dandelion as the best substitute for the coffee of commerce. After having tried most of the grains and roots grown in this climate, my family and my friends who have partaken of it at my table prefer it. The preparation of the root is very simple, requires but little time, and no expense, and one-third less sugar. In the spring, before the tops begin to grow, I dig up a bushel or so of roots, and after cutting off the tops I wash the roots carefully so as not to rub off the brown skin on the outside. I then cut it into pieces of about one-fourth of an inch in length and spread them on tin plates, and dry about the stove. When wanted for use, a platefull at a time is roasted in the stove oven as you would roast any coffee, but be careful and do not burn or char it. The root is then ready for the coffeepot without any further preparation. It is better without grinding than with, as your coffee will be clear without any sediment in the bottom of the cup, especially if you rub off the small fibrous roots while washing. In the fall, say October, I dig and prepare enough of the root to last my family till spring. I have for the last three years obtained my whole supply of roots from my garden and yards, containing less than an acre of land. Farmers, gardeners, laborers, dig some of the root and try it. S. MASSEY. Watertown N. Y., 1863.

CAKES, ICE-CREAM, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I send vourecipes for johnny cake, sponge cake, doughnuts and icecream, all are very nica.

JOHNNY Саке.—Half a pound of butter; 3

cups of sugar; 5 eggs; beat together as for cake. I quart of milk; 3 teaspoonfuls cream tartar; 2 handfuls meal; I handful of flour; 11 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little milk.

SPONGE CAKE.—One pound pulverized sugar; eleven eggs; half a pound of flour; juice of one emon, the rind grated. Beat the yolks and whites of eggs separate.

DOUGHNUTS.—One teacup of potato yeast; 1 of milk, put in sponge over night. In the morning put in 1 teacup of eggs; 1 teacup of sugar; l of butter or lard. Let them rise until light, then roll out and cut in cakes, again let rise, and afterward fry in half lard and tallow.

ICE CREAM.—To 4 quarts of milk, one shilling's worth of arrowroot, the whites of 3 eggs to 1 quart, dissolve the root in cold milk. When the milk is scalded put in the root and scald from 5 to 10 minutes—use pulverized sugar—the sugar, eggs, (beaten to a stiff froth) and cream added just before putting in the freezer. Flavor with Louise. vanilla or rose water.

April 24th 1863.

SNOW CREAM.—Beat the whites of 4 eggs to a high froth then add 2 tablespoonfuls of white sugar, a spoonful of sweet wine, a teaspoonful of rose water. Beat all together, then add a pint of thick cream. - C. W. P., Licking Co., Ohio,

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

DEMAND FOR GOLD.—The demand for gold is great, but is not equal to the demand for the celebrated Chemical Saleratus, especially where this Saleratus has been tried and where its worth is fully known. Try it and satisfy your-For sale by mos

The Lublisher to the Lublic.

NEW QUARTER-PLEASE NOTICE!

THE Second Quarter of present Volume of the RUBAL commenced April 4th. Now, therefore, is the time to form new clubs to commence with the Quarter, or add to those formed. Additions to clubs can be made for one year from April, at the same price as one year from Januarycopy, if ordered by any one who has formed a club for present Volume. We have added several thousand to our edition in order to supply new subscribers from April 1st.

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

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

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

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS. -- If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express,) in the letters containing mittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

Padies' Department.

THE SOLDIER'S BABY.

A BABY was alcoping, A mother was weeping, Pale vigil was keeping,
For slumber had fied Had news from the battle, Where death's cannon rattle, O news from the battle! Its father was dead.

The wife still is weeping, The baby is sleeping, Good angels are keeping Watch over its bed. Too young to know sorrow, Or life's woes to borrow, Must learn some to morrow Its father is dead.

[Home Journal.

SPRING

THE cold has gone from the sunny nooks, The frost is no more in the glen; And the pleasant sound of the running brooks Make glad the hearts of men.

The snow-bird leaves for his northern haunt, The swallow has sought the eaves. And the trees that stood so bare and gaunt Now flutter their opening leaves. From crowns of green on the woodland heights,

To the sweets of the sheltered plain,-The earth is thrilled with new delights, That banish the winter-pain. O, dear is the song of the happy bird

That sings at my chamber door But a dearer song my ears have heard, Which they will hear no more.

There's a season for gladness, in the grove, And a time when the birds sing clear; But the heart that loses its early love, Keeps winter all the year.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SPRING ON THE FARM.

we have hardly time even to read the RURAL. We hope none of our city cousins will come along just now, for what should we do with them? The boys have no time for horseback rides on these busy days-couldn't think of the thing; and I've no time to sit down and be entertaining.

There are flowers to be transplanted, seeds to be sown, roses to be trained over frames-how I love the roses. I love them all, but most, the dark, rich, velvetty maroon, and the "Queen of the Prairie." But I feel no particular affection for the bugs and worms that of late years seem to think roses only grow for them to feed upon. I teach them better, however, by cutting off every leaf on which a bug or worm shows itself. I've tried many other ways, recommended in the papers, to rid the bushes of these pests, but with little or no benefit. Some would object to this method as taking too much time-but not so much as you think, for I find if I commence in time, they seldom get higher than a few of the lower branches.

But I'm digressing, for I commenced telling how busy we are and must be, on these sunshiny spring days. There are a hundred things to do. First of all, there must be something nice and wholesome for the boys when they come to dinner-for marvellous appetites they have now-a-days. Besides, it's house-cleaning time, and I know all the "farmers' girls" will agree with me in saying house-cleaning is just one thing I don't extravagantly enjoy. Everything to be turned "topsy-turvy," scoured and rinsed, and white-washed. I sometimes sit right down in the midst of it all and wish I was a soldier, way down in "Dixie," out of sight of paint and whitewash. But we must remember life has its dark and sunny side, wherever we may be; so if we don't make "great mountains of little mole-hills," but just step around with a cheerful face, and use a little calculation, why, we'll have done with all this work long before neighbors, and beside have plenty of time these long afternoons to practice that new music and read the RURAL.

If we have our cares and duties, work is easy in the spring-time, when all nature teems with life and activity; and though we have to step quick on these busy mornings, it's only keeping time to the music of the many merry songsters, whose glad notes come in through open door and window. As I look on the beauty of such a morning - drink in its melody - breathe in its purity - instinctively I thank God that I was "born in the country."
Perth, Fulton Co., N. Y., May, 1863. K. TITCOMB.

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

I HAVE been reading the last RURAL and thinking of soldiers' letters. What can we do for the absent friend or brother? We can love him, and our hearts will ache for his presence; we can pray for him, and GoD will heed our prayers; we can write to him, and brave, true words from home and friends will lighten his lonely life. When hills, and vales, and rushing streams, lie between us and the friends that we were wont to guard or comfort, then we feel our utter helplessness. When there is no time unsaddened by the thought, that at that very hour the loved one may be lying with glazing eyes, and white lips that strive in vain to utter the pitying Savior's name in the death-agony alone; then we cast our burden at our Father's feet, and He will comfort those that mourn,

Though we cannot ward away the death blow. or staunch the life-stream from the gaping wound, yet we can cheer with loving, tender words, the weary, fainting heart. There is no better tonic than a cheerful spirit—that you give to a soldier every time you give him a good home letter. Let us give our soldiers such. If guished.—Gail Hamilton.

we are weary and worried, shall we write them of it? They suffer, too, — having trials that are very heavy, they bear them alone, and let us, with unselfish hand, crush down our sorrow that it sadden not two hearts. Our soldiers bear a heavy cross of weariness and pain; let us send to them the utterances of cheerful hearts, pleasant memories and hopeful words, that shall be to them as crowns of light. Anna Parker.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.

JOHN RANDOLPH never ceased, till his dying day, to remember, with unutterable affection, the pious care of his mother, in teaching him to kneel at her side, and, with his little hands pressed together, and raised upward to repeat, in slow and measured accent, the pattern prayer.

"My mother," said Mr. Benton, not long before he died, "asked me not to drink liquor, and I never did. She desired me at another time to avoid gaming, and I never knew a card. She hoped I would never use tobacco, and it never passed my lips."

Not long ago, the Rev. Dr. Mills, in one of his powerful appeals to mothers to consecrate their children to the ministry of the Gospel, said:--"A youth, after great deliberation, and with the knowledge that his mother desired him to be a clergyman, decided at last to become a lawyer; and, soon after, his mother inquired of him, in a tone of deep and tender interest, 'My son, what have you decided to do?' 'To study law, mother.' She only replied, 'I had hoped otherwise; and her convulsive sobbing told the depth of her disappointment. 'Do you think,' said he, 'I could go into the law over my mother's tears?' He considered the case, and has long been an able and efficient clergyman.

All that Leigh Richmond was, he attributed to the simplicity and propriety with which his mother endeavored to win his attention, and store his memory with religious truths, when yet

Oh! if Christian mothers would but wake up to the use of their powers and their influences, Ir's a busy time with us now; so much to do a Samuel might rise out of every family, and Leigh Richmonds be numbered by thousands.-Hall's Journal of Health.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I HAVE seen scores and scores of women leave school, leave their piano, and drawing and fancy work, and all manner of pretty and pleasant things, and marry and bury themselves. You hear of them about six times in ten years, and there is a baby each time. They crawl out of the further end of the ten years sallow, and wrinkled, and lank-teeth gone, hair gone, roses gone, plumpness gone; freshness, and vivacity, and sparkle, everything that is dewy, and springing, and spontaneous, gone, gone, gone forever. This our Tract Society books put very prettily. She wraps herself in the robes of infantile simplicity and buries her womanly nature in the tomb of childhood, patiently awaits the sure coming resurrection in the form of a noble, high-minded, world-stirring son, or a virtuous, lovely daughter. The nursery is the mother's chrysalis. Let her abide for a little season and she shall emerge triumphantly, with ethereal wings and happy flight.

But the nursery has no business to be the mother's chrysalis. God never intended her to wind herself up into a cocoon. If He had, He would have made her a caterpillar. She has no right to bury her womanly nature in the tomb o childhood. It will surely be required at her hands. It was given her to sun itself in the broad, bright day, to root itself fast and firm in the earth, to spread itself wide to the sky, that her children in their infancy and youth and maturity, that her husband in his strength and his weakness, that her kinsfolk and neighbors and the poor of the land, the halt and the blind, and all Christ's little ones, may sit under its shadow with great delight. No woman has a right to sacrifice her own soul to problematical, highminded, world stirring sons, and virtuous, lovely daughters.—Selected.

SAVE THE MOTHERS

MINISTRATIVE of evil, is the principle that a woman can benefit her children by sacrificing herself. It teaches that pale, thin faces and feeble steps are excellent things in young mothers,- provided they are gained by maternal duties. We infer that it is meet, right, and the bounden duty of such to give up society, reading, riding, music, and become indifferent to dress, cultivation, recreation, to everything, in short, except taking care of children. It is all just as wrong as it can be. It is wrong morally; it is wrong socially; wrong in principle, wrong in practice. It is a blunder as well as a crime, for it works woe. It is a wrong means to accomplish the end, after all, but demolishes it. On the contrary, the duty and dignity of a mother require that she should never subordinate herself to her children. When she does so she does it to their manifest injury and her own. Of course, if illness or accident demands unusual care, she does well to grow thin and pale, in bestowing unusual care. But when a mother in the ordinary routine of life grows thin and pale, gives up riding, reading, and the amusements and occupations of life, there is a wrong somewhere and her children shall reap the fruits of it. The father and the mother are the head of the family, the most comely and the most honorable part. They cannot benefit their children by descending from their Heaven-appointed places, and becoming perpetual and exclusive feet and hands. This is the great fault of American mothers. They swamp themselves in a slough of self-sacrifice. They are smothered in their own sweetness. They dash into domesticity with an impetus and abandonment that annihi late themselves. They sink into their families like a light in a poisonous well, and are extin-

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WOUNDED HEARTS.

BY ELLEN C. L. KIMBEL.

WE sing of the hearts whose tides of life Flow out on the battle-field. Whose pulses throb to the passion-strife And "die, but will never yield;" We speak of the calm, heroic souls That march to the best of drums, Or where the thunder of battle rolls, Under the enemy's guns.

We weep for the sundered thread of life. And mourn o'er the bloody brow, Oh! is this all of the fearful strife Are not thousands suff'ring now ?-Now, tho' the homes that have lost no love Deem that the battle is o'er, And count not the hearts that One above Sees wounded to heal no more

Ah, yes, there are homes in the Northern land And under the Southern sun, That lie in the shadow, beneath the ban Watching till the day is done, These hearts are pierced by the shining blade And shattered by leaden hail, And give no sign of the death-wound made, Save the mourner's hopeless wail.

Held in thy keeping, Father, GoD, Are the wounded hearts to-day Under the chastening of sorrow's rod The quivering pulses lay. Oh, grant, that within Thy land, at last, The palm-branch be green and fair, That all on these altars of suffering cast, May the purified garments wear Charlotte Center, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE BATTLE OF HOHENLINDEN.

HOHENLINDEN is the name of a small collection of wood-cutter's huts, situated amidst a forest, vast and gloomy, abounding in wild ravines and tangled undergrowth. Two roads, of considerable width, have been cut through this wild, and here and there crossing each other, and winding in every direction, are the paths of the hardy wood-cutters. Near this forest, on one side, flows the river Inn, on the other, the dark waters of the Iser.

It was the year 1800. Austria was in a dilemma. Embarrassed by loans and treaties with Great Britain, she was compelled to declare war with France. Seventy thousand men were assembled on the banks of the Iser, to co-operate with England for a French invasion the coming spring, it being then the fall of the year. NAPO-LEON saw this immense army, like some ominous cloud, pushing its shoulder against the far-off horizon. Being engaged in political affairs at home, he sent Gen. MOREAU, at the head of a splendid army, nearly equal in number to the enemy, with instructions to drive back the Austrians at all hazards. The French experienced great fatigue on that march; as the mud lay deep, and the chill November winds swept the plains from the snow-capped mountains.

It was the night of the third of December. cold, dark, and stormy. Gen. Moreau, with his 60,000 men, entered the forest of Hohenlinden by its numerous paths, expecting to surprise the enemy on the other side. At the same time the Austrians, led by the Archduke John, brother of the Emperor Francis, entered the other side with the same expectations. But they were both surprised. The armies, widely extended, met in that dismal wild midway. It was a meeting announced by the roll of drums, bugle blasts, and peal after peal of the heavy artillery. The scene which followed baffles description. Æolus seemed to have loosened the chains of his subjects; with wild, unearthly shricks, the winds rushed through the dark tree-tops, driving before them sharp, sleety flakes of snow, blinding the eyes of the soldiery, and making night hideous. There were sharp, quick flashes of fire, followed by the rattling of musketry along the ranks of both armies. There were big, red flashes piercing deep into the darkness, followed by the roar of artillery. The battle commenced in earnest, and with the battle-death. As far as man can be a demon, was that demoniac quality then brought into action.

The darkness was so intense, and the snow so blinding, that many a gun was fired at some imaginary foe, and sometimes, in a close struggle, when steel clanged to steel, many a soldier received his death-blow from the hand of his comrade. This dreadful combat was kept up till daybreak, and then did it cease? On the contrary, at sight of the blood-stained snow, covered with the dead and dying, the soldiery fought more furious than before. At length the Austrian center was pierced by the continued efforts of the French; the wings were broken with less difficulty. With a loss of 25,000 men, one hundred pieces of artillery, and an immense number of baggage wagons, the Austrians fled in confusion down the valley of the Danube. Moreau followed with the utmost vigor, continually harrassing the retreating ranks with storms of shot and shell, until he had arrived within thirty miles of Vienna, when the Emperor sent a flag of truce imploring peace. "It is for that alone that we are fighting," replied MOREAU; and without the concurrence of England, Austria was compelled to sign the terms, called the Treaty of Luneville. Sir WALTER SCOTT says: -"The moderation of the First Consul indicated at once his desire for peace upon the Continent, and considerable respect for the strength and courage of Austria. "Peace is all I desire," said Napoleon. "I am not fighting for ambition or conquest!"

The battle-field of Hohenlinden presented a scene after the struggle which cannot be de scribed in language horrible enough to compare with the reality. In every direction the corpses

of soldiers, stained with their own blood, covered the trodden snow. Many of the wounded men were groaning in extreme agony. Some settled down on the snow, and died insensible; some died talking of home or something stirring up as dear recollections; others, springing up with a wild, maniac cry, fell back, looking death in the face with a ghastly grin. To see a poor, lonely fellow dying of wounds, without a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend, near to comfort him, would bring tears to the eyes of many; but to see hundreds at once in that wretched condition, freezes those tears, and awakens a feeling of HARRISON ROSS. intense horror. Orleans Co., N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TALES OF THE TYPES.

My dear reader, did you ever stand by a case of type in some newspaper office and watch the little, tell-tale pieces of metal that "click, click," under the compositor's hand? Very curious little messengers are they, and how many different tales they tell. One day it is a pleasant one, full of the sunshine and song of life, and their faces seem to wear a smile, and sometimes even a broad laugh; another day the tale is a sad one. and the smile has given place to a tear.

One day they spell "Married," and we see a vision of bridal wreaths, sunshine, and happy a pleasant tale, and a pleasant vision.

Another day they show forth the more solemn word "Died," and there seems to be a tear on every letter. "Died!" Who died? Perhaps some one that you and I knew—perhaps some one that you and I loved. "Died"-and we seem to see the tearful throng, and hear the solemn service over the dead, and the dull echo of dust. It seems as though there ought to be some shady corner in the newspaper, with a willow or an urn in it, where the tears on the faces of the the columns of business. "Died!" Very brief, but very suggestive, and we know that some one wandered out into the Beyond, only ceased their wandering here upon earth to commence it in the Evergreen Fields

" Where are wandering ever the Blest!"

And of late the types have grown terribly frequent in the repetition of a tale sadder even than the one just mentioned—"Killed!" Only a few quick moves of the printer's hand, with the nervous "click, click," and the tale is soon told. "Killed!" And some poor heart buries its dead hope down in the avenues of its "Greenwood;" for you know every heart has its "Greenwood," where it buries its dead hopes out of sight. "Killed!" "Killed in battle," and the poor heart sets up a little monument of love and memory over the buried hope, and often goes down the avenues and weaves over it the laurel wreath of affection, and waters with its tears the willow ever mournfully sighing its dirge there.

And another tale there is, one of wearisome longings and watchings, of sad and sorrowful disappointments. "Missing." We do not heed it much, for our home-chains are complete, there are no loved ones missing from our hearthstones, and we have become very indifferent to these oft repeated tales; and yet for some hearts the term "Missing" contains an immeasurable amount of sorrow. In vain will they watch for the coming of that loved one that went out from them in all the strength and beauty of youth; in vain will they listen for the sound of that voice whose last music for them was the sad cadence-"good-bye." The anxious eyes that so often gaze down the old road will not be gladdened by the sight of that dear form; and the harmony of the home-music will ever be broken, for that voice will always be Penfield, N. Y., 1863.

THE COST OF A CAREER.

You will find me soporific and lugubrious, my dear L., but I have just been sick, am now having a headache, and-it rains. I am alone in my hotel bed-room, and feel my isolation all the more from the joyous holiday noises which come borne on the wind outside. Moreover, I am morally and physically tired of "la vie de carpet-bag," which I have been leading for eight months past Nobody can give seven concerts a week, month in and month out, without his intelligence (be the same more or less) finally taking it in high dudgeon. Certain naturalists pretend that insects reflect in their conformation the characteristics of the surrounding vegetable life. If this phenomenon extends to pianists, I ought by this time to have the manners of a locomotive and the soul of a trunk. I have certainly passed five-sixths of my life's last three hundred days on the railroad. The most pitiable of isolations is experienced by the curious beast shut up in a cage and exposed to the gaze of a crowd. It is mine. Never to be anything but a kind of abstraction; to be an artist, and not a person; having no right to divert any of the sympathy accorded to the pianist into the channel of the man; forever imprisoned within the merciless limits of the "paid for;" unable to conquer those intimate affections which are independent of the prestige conferred by celebrity (deserved or not;) to belong to all, yet to be nobody's. Such, my dear friend, is the other side of that brilliant (?) career to which I am condemed.-

THINKING AND WRITING.—We doubt whether a man ever brings his faculties to bear with their whole force upon a subject until he has written upon it for the instruction or gratification of

CREDULITY has as many ears as rumor has tongues-and of similar length.

Sabbath Musings.

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

THERE are three lessons I would write-Three words as with a burning pen, In tracings of eternal light, Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now, And gladness hides her face in scorn, Put thou the shadow from thy brow-No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven-The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth— Know this-God rules the hosts of heaven. Th' inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one, But man, as man, thy brother call, And scatter like the circling sun, Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul-Hope, Faith, and Love-and thou shalt find Strength when life's surges rudest roll, Light when thou else wert blind.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DOING GOOD.

Ir there were but one human being on earth, and not a breathing thing to whom we could gatherings, and almost fancy we hear the solemn impart joy or aid, there would be some excuse what God hath joined together let not man put for saying we could do no good. But now, as asunder," and then the merry music. It is really surely as there is one who needs to be benefited, or one whose heart can be lightened by human sympathy, so surely do we possess this power. There are a thousand ways in which we can exert a good influence; for no one is solitary; even the severest monk necessarily has some communion with his fellows. There have been some who affect to be misanthropists, and, seeking their dwelling amid rocks and caves, studithe clods on the coffin as dust is committed unto ously avoid communion with man. But they usually tire of their resolves, and return to society, glad to endure its evils for the sake of the good. Light though our influence may be, types would not be mingled with the dust from yet usually it is much greater than we suppose. Every little word or act, every glance or gesture, nay, the slightest tone has a bearing; some one observes, some one is affected by it. Some one will mark the slightest expression flitting over the countenance, kindling it with joy or quenching its light. And when the tell-tale eye reveals what the lips will not say, that there is grief in the heart, who would not hush or soothe the spirit? When the dark and turbulent passions are raging, when the eye flashes fire and the lips pour fourth fierce and angry words, is there none who will hush the storm?

Again, man is so constituted that society is essential both to his existence and happiness. That God has made him thus, and implanted in him this yearning for sympathy and communion with man, is a strong proof that He intended we should be social, and society cannot exist unless its members seek not only the good of themselves but of others. And should we not be willing to lighten another's burden, even though our own hearts were thereby made heavy? Yet such is not the reward of Him who offers the assisting hand and sympathizing heart, and it needs but the trial to lead all to exclaim,

"A brother to relive, how exquisite the bliss." Sheridan, N. Y., 1863. MAGGIR M. KETCHUM.

STEWARDSHIP.

GOD is the author of all the good things that men enjoy, and the Divine Master will hold all responsible for a just improvement of all the goods He has entrusted us with. Every man is only a steward. No man can say that aught he has is his own, absolutely. We are really not the proprietors, but stewards. The "goods" committed to us are blessings temporal and spiritual. Time is a talent; money is a talent, and influence is a talent; education and grace are talents. In

respect to all these we are stewards.

Paul says, "Moreover it is required of stewards that a man be found faithful." It has been the to amend the life or refuse its influences, that they have lost many a precious opportunity to do good to others. It was but a few days ago that we were in the sick room of a young man in the last stages of consumption, and who has since passed away into eternal scenes. He seemed very happy in a Savior's pardoning love. "O, if I had strength, I should be glad to go out and see all my young acquaintances, and tell them to seek religion, and meet me in heaven," he said. We were glad to hear the pale young man say so much. But it conveyed to us, distinctly, the fact that he had lost many just such opportunities as he now desired strength to improve. O, why will not the young know their day, remember they are stewards, and improve the golden season that can never return.

A CHEERFUL SPIRIT.—Cheerfulness fills the soul with harmony; it composes music for churches and hearts: it makes glorification of God: it produces thankfulness and serves the end of charity; and, when the oil of gladness runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to a cloud, and making joy round about. Therefore, since it is innocent, and may be so pious and full of holy advantage, whatsoever can innocently minister to this holy joy does set forward the work of religion and charity. And, indeed, charity itself, which is the vertical top of all religion, is nothing else but a union of joys concentrated in the heart, and reflected from all the angles of our life and intercourse. It is a rejoicing in God, a gladness in our neighbor's good, a pleasure in doing good, a rejoicing with him; and without love we cannot have any joy at all.

HE can hardly be prepared to enter the world of spirits who trembles at the thought of encountering a solitary ghost.



MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
TRIALS OF THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

It is said that when JUPITER offered the prize of immortality to him who was most useful to mankind, the court of OLYMPUS was crowded with competitors. The warrior boasted of his patriotism, but JUPITER thundered. The rich man boasted of his wealth; JUPITER showed him the widow's mite. The painter boasted of his power to give life to inanimate canvas, but JUPITER breathed aloud in derision. The musician claimed the only human science which had been transported to heaven; Jupiter hesitated -when, seeing a venerable man looking with intense interest upon the group of competitors, but presenting no claim, "Who art thou?" said the benignant monarch. "Only a spectator," said the gray-headed sage; "all these were once my pupils." "Crown him! crown him! crown the faithful teacher, and make room for him at my right hand."

Truly, if any one deserves the "Laurel Wreath" it is the true teacher. The vastness of his work includes not only the present age but all future generations. Its importance, as it includes the welfare of the human race, pre-supposes it a work which has its Trials as well as its Rewards. Every great work has its trials. The vast machinery which moves off so quietly. so uniformly, so grandly, is not a product of Nature. It caused many hard days' work and patient endeavor to prepare the iron, to remove obstructions and level the road, to bring together the complicated parts of machinery, and so arrange them that they may work harmoniously. So with the grand system of Education, which is so steadily moving onward in glorious majesty. We realise but very little how many hours of patient labor, of trial, and care, have been necessary to bring this great work to its present state of efficiency.

One cause of severe trial to the teacher, is the lack of sympathy in patrons of the school. How frequently is it the case that the teacher is regarded as a person of indolence and pride, as one who wishes to get along without work, yet desirous of obtaining the all-important dollar. The time spent by the teacher in the schoolroom, is supposed to be merely a pleasant pastime, with none of the arduous labor connected with domestic duties. Those of us who have taught in the country, where an education is unappreciated, can understand this. These patrons generally send their children to school in the winter, because they have nothing else for them to do, and the younger ones in the summer, to get them out of the way. This lack of sympathy does not cease here; as a legitimate result, the patron is indifferent as to appliances really needed for the benefit and best interest of the child. For instance, a sufficient amount of books are not supplied, and those which are supplied are often unsuitable. Regularity of attendance is another matter uncared for; while the personal habits and general appearance of the scholars are often neglected. Not only this, but the school-house and surroundings are often evidently fitted up with the least possible regard to comfort, convenience, or beauty. These results of indifference are such as frequently dishearten the most energetic and faithful of teachers.

When the work of teaching is fairly commenced, the instructor is tried in a new direction. His skill is now exercised, and ofttimes most severely, too, in the way of governing. His subjects for government are, first, himself, and then his pupils; for if one does not govern himself, he will surely fail to govern others. The teacher, knowing this, resolves that however great the task, still he will strive that in no case he may lose self-control. But he finds that vexations which annoy in the school-room, are such as he least thought of and is least prepared for; so, on reviewing the day's labor, he often finds that in words and actions he failed to exhibit the proper spirit, and consequently sinks in selfrespect, as well as in the respect of his pupils.

The true teacher understands that cross and unkind words, angry looks, are not the proper means of government. So, too, he understands that upright positions, exact movements and general correct outward behavior, may exist, while as yet there may be lacking a perfect system of discipline. A favorite author says:-"I consider a school judiciously governed where order prevails; where the strictest sense of propriety is manifested by the pupils toward the teacher, and toward each other; where they are all busily employed in the appropriate duties of the school-room, and where they seem to be under the influence of the teacher as a leader, not as a driver." The best disciplinarians are they who govern without seeming to govern. To attain this standard of discipline, is the great aim of the earnest teacher, and forms one of the severe trials of his vocation.

Again, there is the trial of patience. There is no profession of human action in which this virtue is so constantly exercised as in teaching. Yes, "patience must have her perfect work" in the school-room. The scholars may be tardy to recitations, may be listless or dull, some almost unmanageable, yet the teachers must have patience. The school-house may be an almost uninhabitable tenement, the yard around it open to the public highway; still, from morning till night, through sunshine and shade, Patience must be his constant motto. Again, the teacher is the subject of remark for every one in the neighborhood. His best actions are often misrepresented, his purest motives misunderstood. Thus toils day after day, buffeting the strong current of ignorance, malice and waywardness. often disheartened, yet supported by the sure promises of the Great Teacher. "He that is faithful in a few things, shall be made ruler over many things, and he that winneth souls is wise."

STUDY THE CHARACTER OF YOUR PUPILS.

The successful disciplinarian needs to be a thorough student in human nature. An ability to read the peculiarities of his pupils, will show him that, as they are widely different in their character, temperament, and degree of cultivation, so must his methods of dealing with those pupils be as different, and specially adapted to the circumstances of each particular case. The pupil who is dull of comprehension, diffident, and for that reason often falls short in the performance of duty, needs not so much to be driven nor urged, as to be encouraged, allured, and to be borne with in patience; while the brilliant, though hot-tempered, and insolent youth, who flies into a passion at the least exciting cause, and breaks over all rules and sense of propriety, will require to be met with the utmost decision, coolness, and unimpassioned reasoning. The boy of low, vulgar tastes and tendencies, and the shameless girl, must be kindly and plainly shown their great mistake in their estimation of what is worthy and what is not; and must be led in the better way by judicious counsels and lofty motives. The malicious and unprincipled must be disarmed by the teacher's own magnanimity and integrity, and the pupil who has become prejudiced, needlessly perhaps, against his teacher, must be disabused by kindness, especially in little things. Those roguish boys and girls -goodnatured, but thoughtless; brim full of fun, but meaning no harm - must not be harshly dealt with, but gently checked, and must be shown, that while there is a time and a place for all things proper, trifling with the precious time of school, with the rights of other pupils, and with the authority of the teacher, is a little too serious to be indulged in for mere sport.

Then there is another class of pupils whose management requires great tact and prudence. We mean those children who are neglected and abused at home, and whose countenances so often wear the marks of sadness and of sorrow. They need the teacher's utmost forbearance and especial compassion. To them the world seems very hard. Teacher, if you can make the hours spent in the school-room the sunny portion of each day to them; if you will allow them to see a friendly smile on your countenance, though they seldom or never see one on the faces of those who have the care of them at home, you will have the proud satisfaction of making glad their sorrowful hearts, and, furthermore, you will have their hearty co-operation in all good measures for the success of your school.-Massachu

INTELLIGENT CURIOSITY.

EDUCATION alone enables men to apprehend and relish what is new in a thousand directions. Very few persons can receive impressions on subjects upon which they are wholly ignorant, and on which their observation is unpracticed. This is conspicuous in such scenes as the late exhibition. Not one in a hundred of all those crowds took in a single idea from any object to which the mind had no previous clue. All the strangeness, novelty, and beauty were passed by-were not visible, did not reach the brain. did not even catch the sense of the vacant, bewildered gazer. The artisan studied machinery, the soldier looked at the guns, the rustic at the plows and harrows. But they could not even see the pictures or the statuary which were ranged before them. The women, as a rule, noticed dress and fabrics to the utter exclusion of other things, not from vanity or frivolity, but because these were the only matters their training qualified them to think about. A veil hung between them and all the art, genius, and wealth crowded round them. It was all too strange for the mind to say of anything, "This is new to me" - which is in fact comparing it with what is old. There was no ground for a comparison. A man sent his cook to spend the day there; the sole thing that remained on her mind was a kitchen grate, in which she observed some novelties of constructhe woman who emigrated to America with her husband, and, returning after some years to her native village, was asked what she had seen. "I can't say," she replied, "as I see'd anything pertick'lar;" and if she had followed Humboldt over the world, she would have said the same. But who can cast a stone at his neighbor on this point of intelligent curiosity? The desire for what is new, and the power of apprehending it, run in grooves. Nobody is inquisitive on all points deserving of inquiry; only the largest mind, most thoroughly cultivated, embraces most. - Saturday Review.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE .- It is the duty of teachers, as well as parents and school committees, to see that the circumstances under which children study are such as shall leave a happy impression upon their minds; for whatever is brought under the frequent observation of the young must have its influence upon their susceptible natures for good or evil. Shabby schoolhouses induce slovenly habits. Ill-constructed benches may not only distort the body, but by reflex influence, the mind as well. Conditions like these seldom fail to disgust the learner with his school, and neutralize the best efforts of his teachers. On the other hand, neat, comfortable places for study may help to awaken the associations enchaining the mind and the heart to learn ing and virtuous instruction with link of gold brightening forever.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.—From the annual reports of the departments of the public schools of New York city, it appears that more than 70,000 persons receive instruction in the free schools. The annual estimates for their support are \$488,901. The number attending the corporate schools, including the House of Refuge, Orphan Asylum, &c., is 4,235.

Scientific, Aseful. &c.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

THE division of time into periods of seven days each was in use among the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews, and is borrowed by the latter from the Mosaic account of creation. If, according to some modern philosophers, that account is of uncertain origin, a mere oriental myth, then every successive week as it comes is an unexplained phenomenon. Both Christians and Mohammedans adopted this division from the Hebrews; the Greeks and Romans received it with the introduction of Christianity after the reign of Theodosius. The names of the successive days were those of the seven heavenly bodies with which the old Egyptian astronomers were most familiar; the sun, the moon, and five planets, which, however, they did not name as we do in the order of their nearness to the sun, but successively as Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. This institution of the week though originating in the Old Testament and propagated in the New, spread much further and faster than the truths on which it was built; the Roman names of the planets and of the days over which they presided, were those of their own divinities, and the Teutonic nations from which we descend, while they rotained the sun and the moon, substituted, for the other five days, the corresponding names of their own mythology. Hence, our English week is an early Jewish institution with Pagan names; the sun's day, the moon's day, Tuisec's day, Woden's day, Thor's day, Friga's day, Seater's day. It is remarkable that the week is recognized by the Brahminic astronomers, the days being named from the same planets and in the same order as that of the Egyptians, but beginning with Friday, or the day of Venus. The Egyptian week began on Saturday. The people of China and Thibet have a week of five days, named from what they consider the five elements, iron, wood, water, feathers and earth.

ABOUT COTTON.

Ir is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of France last year was 5,200, as compared with 11,000 bales in 1861, and 12,600 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of the rest of the continent was reduced last year to 8,300 bales, as compared with 18,600 in 1860. An average total is thus arrived at of 36,400 bales per week last year, in Europe, as compared with 75,000 bales per week in 1861, and 78,700 bales per week in 1860. The total receipts of cotton in New York during the month of January last was 21,493 bales. Letters from British Consuls, Bunce and Molyneux, in South Carolina and Georgia, make the Southern crop of cotton last year to be about 700,000 bales of 500 pounds each. They state that there are now 4,500,000 bales in the secession States. The last arrivals from California bring the intelligence that the cultivation of cotton of a superior quality has been entirely successful in several counties in the State, and in Southern Utah 95,000 pounds have been baled and prepared for market. In the Tulare Valley, great preparations are making by the farmers to cultivate the Peruvian kind The Legislature of California seems to think highly of the prospect, and has authorized the expenditure of \$12,000 to promote the cultivation.

THE COLORS OF FLAMES.

In burning pure hydrogen gas upon a loop of fine platina wire, a white light is produced. In such a flame various substances emit different colors. Phosphoric acid gives a beautiful blue color; boracic acid an intense green; chromic acid a rose color, and molybdic acid a yellowtion. The majority of all great crowds are like green flame. Nitric and nitrous acids give a blue. Of the alkalies, potash gives a rose-violet flame color, and soda an orange-yellow flame color, which in very large quantities appears pure blue; lithia affords a carmine red color, and baryta a blue-green flame. Strontia gives a beautiful rose color; this substance is chiefly used for this purpose in fire-works. The nitrate of copper gives a green flame; the chloride of copper, an azure blue. Every substance produces its own peculiar color or shade of color in flame: hence a knowledge of the colors of flames is essential to the chemist, and now forms a peculiar branch of chemical investigation.

WHAT ONE SHELL CAN DO.

THE steamer Mercedita, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Port Royal, requires repairs to her engine and hull, caused by damages from collision with the ram Palmetto State, off the harbor of Charleston. About thirty feet of her side will have to be taken out. Seven planks and two timbers were stove in by the ram's prow, making a hole five feet vertically and three feet horizontally. A shell of one hundred pounds weight passed through the ship, cutting one man in two, and by going through the steam chimney, three men were scalded to death, three others badly scalded and a number slightly. It passed out the port side, destroying six planks and two timbers, making a clear hole three feet by two and a half feet, and shattering the planks eight or nine feet further. The shell exploded as it passed out. It is the opinion of the steamer's officers that, had there been a swell at the time. she must have gone to the bottom like a stone. -American Union.

Good nature, like the bee, collects its honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

THE TWINKLING OF THE STARS.

According to M. Arago, astronomers and others fail to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the twinkling of the stars, on account of their failure to give an exact definition of the term "scintillation." He affirms then, that, in so far as the naked eye observers of the heavens are concerned, scintillation, or twinkling, consists in very rapid fluctuations in the brightness of the stars. These variations are always accompanied by variations of color and secondary effects, which are the immediate consequences of every increase or diminution of brightness; such as considerable alternation in the apparent magnitude of the stars, and in the length of the diverging rays, which appear to issue in different directions from their centers. It has been remarked from a very early age that the phenomena of twinkling is ac companied by a change of color. It is asserted that the name of Barakeach, given by the Arabians to the star Sirius, signifies the star of a thousand colors. M. Arago also asserts that the

WAS THE MOON EVER A COMET,-According to M. Arago, the Arcadians thought themselves of older date than the moon. They maintained that their ancestors had inhabited this planet before it had any satellites. Struck with this singular opinion, some philosophers have imagined that the moon was formerly a comet, which, in performing its elliptical course round the sun, came into the neighborhood of the earth, and was drawn in to revolve around it. Such a change of orbit is possible, but evidently it could not have taken place if the comet's perehilion distance had been great. The comet must, therefore, have passed very near the sun, and have experienced an intense heat, capable of dissipating every trace of humidity. The almost entire absence of an atmosphere round the moon, the scorched appearance of its vast mountains and deep valleys, and the few plains that are seen, have been cited as proofs that this luminary was once a comet.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MEMORY .- Mr. Carruthers, in the course of a lecture on Scottish history, delivered in the Queen street Hall, Edinburgh, recently, mentioned an instance of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful memory: - "I have heard Campbell relate how strongly Scott was impressed with his (Campbell's) poem of 'Lochiel's Warnings.' I read it to him in manuscript," he said; "he then asked to read it over himself, which he did slowly and distinctly, after which he handed to me the manuscript, saying, 'Take care of your copyright, for I have got your poem by heart,' and with only these two readings he repeated the poem with scarcely a mistake. Certainly an extraordinary instance of memory, for the piece contains eighty-eight lines. The subject, however, was one which could not fail powerfully to arrest Scott's attention, and the versification and diction are such as are easily caught up and remembered."

Reading for the Young.

THE SLEEPINGATROUT.

I REMEMBER last summer a beautiful trout,
In a brook that ran under a stone;
He was leaping, and flashing and darting about,
And I thought the poor fellow would like to get out
Of the brook, for he lived there alone.

There he ate and he slept and pretended to play,
Without any sister or brother;
I am sure he was weary of having his way,
And nobody loved him but me, for they say
He don't know his father and mother.

Now the water is cold, there is ice on the brink,
And the mosses are crusted with snow;
There are no little robins to come there to drink,
And the beautiful trout must be sleeping, I think,
In his snug little bedroom below.

By and by, when the blue-bird sings sweet overhead,
And the violet opens her cup;
And the sunshine looks in, where he lies in his bed,
In a night-gown all dotted with yellow and red,—
Do you think he will ever wake up?

CHARLES RIVERS AND HIS THOUGHTS.

NUMBER SIX.
BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

Tom Defor was prompt to gather a boquet of roses, and call on his class-mate, to learn more of this lovely flower.

"You were going to tell me how the rose got its color, CHARLEY?"

"Yes, I was going to tell you of some of the fancies about it. It is not long since I read that the red rose is said to have been indebted for its color to the blood which flowed from the thornwounded feet of Venus, when running through the wood, in despair for the loss of Adonis. The white rose is said to have sprung from the tears which the goddess shed on that occasion."

"Is that all?"

"No, for another writer says it was dyed with nectar, by the gods, when it was formed; another, that they were dyed with the blood of CUPID—

——"''Tis said as Cupid danced among The gods, he down the nectar flung; Which on the white rose being shed, Made it forever after, red.'"

"Well, I like the first fancy best—there is more romance in it."

"Yes, Tom, and it is generally accepted that the rose is indebted to Venus for its beautiful blushes."

"That is sensible; but is there nothing more of interest about it?"

"O, yes, indeed! There has been a great deal written. I remember reading a fable once, in which something was said of the birth of the rose. It was said that Flora, having found the corpse of a favorite Nymph, whose beauty of person was only surpassed by the purity of her

heart and the chastity of her mind, resolved to raise a plant from the precious remains of this daughter of the Dryads, for which purpose she begged the assistance of Venus and the Graces, as well as all the deities that preside over gardens, to assist in the transformation of the Nymph into a flower, that was to be by them proclaimed queen of all the vegetable beauties. The ceremony was attended by the Zephyrs, who cleared the atmosphere in order that Apollo might bless the new-created progeny by his beams."

"But, CHARLEY, who was APOLLO?"

"Keep still, Tom; I will tell you all I know about APOLLO some other time. Hear about the roses now."

"Yes, yes; but I wanted a promise, you know."

"Well, about this new plant. BACCHUS—I will tell you about BACCHUS, too, sometime—it is said, supplied rivers of nectar to nourish it, and Vertunnus poured his choicest perfumes over the plant. When the metamorphosis was complete, POMONA strewed her fruit over the young branches, which were crowned by Flora with a diadem, that had been purposely prepared by the Celestials, to distinguish the queen of flowers."

"Well, it is a fact, that I did not suppose so common a flower was ever thought or written of in this manner. It is worthy of it, it is true; but then there are few, I reckon, who think of this common, though beautiful flower, as having a history. Why, how much more interest I shall take in it hereafter."

"And yet, Tom, you despise books, I suppose? I have told you nothing but what you could have obtained yourself by reading books in your father's library. And let me tell you, too, that it is an excellent practice to take any particular object-any flower or vegetable, and gather from books all you can concerning it. Do not be contented with one book; but look in all that you can find in which you will be likely to find anything said of it. And if you want to fix it in your mind, write out all you learn concerning it. If you can, write what you remember of what you have read concerning the object; but if you want to be exact on any particular point, copy such a paragraph. I do so, and I find that I do not only remember better, but get a clever idea of the meaning and relation of what I have been reading to the object about which I have been researching."

"Have you told me all that you have learned about roses, Charley?"

"O, no—not one-half of the beautiful legends that are recorded of this flower. The first rose ever seen was said to have been given by the God of Love to Hospocrates, the God of Silence, to engage him not to divulge the amours of his mother, Venus; and hence the ancients

custom to place a rose above their heads in their banqueting rooms, in order to banish restraint; for then nothing would be repeated elsewhere." "What a deal of poetry and romance may be attached to the merest flower! Has this custom

made it a symbol of silence; and it was their

anything to do with the saying sub rosa?"
"Yes, this is said to be the origin of it. When anything was to be kept a secret, it was said sub rosa—under the rose."

"Are not roses sometimes used as having a language?—to signify a desire or feeling?"

"Yes; you know the moss rose is an emblem of love. It says to the fair one, 'Thou art one of a thousand!' And, then, in the East it has a language like this:—The presenting a rose-bud with thorns and leaves, is understood to express both fear and hope; and; when returned, reversed, it signifies that one must neither entertain fear nor hope. If the thorns be taken off before it is returned, it expresses that one has everything to hope. But if the leaves be stripped off, the receiver understands he has everything to fear."

"That language is very expressive, and easily understood."

"Yes. And a wet rose has been used to express grief and love—rather a touching emblem, Tou!"

"Yes, sir; and an exquisite one, too, I think. I wonder that I have been so stupid as to remain contented with the beauty and fragrance of roses, alone, so long."

"Books are not to be despised after all, are they?"
"No, indeed!—not if they yield one who reads
them all you seem to have learned from them."

"Well, Tom, books are of but little use unless one observes and thinks. It is the thinking about what one sees and what one reads, and using books only for the sake of learning more about what one sees and hears, that makes them valuable and interesting."

HELP YOUR MOTHER.

WE have seen from two to six great hearty boys sitting by the kitchen stove, toasting their feet, and cracking nuts or jokes, while their mother, a slender woman, has gone to the woodpile for wood, to the well for water, or to the meat-house to cut frozen steak for dinner. This is not as it should be. There is much work about a house too hard for women. Heavy lifting, hard extra steps, which should be done by those more able. Boys, don't let your mother do it all. especially if she is a feeble woman. Dull, prosy house-work is irksome enough, at best. It is a long work, too, it being impossible to tell when it is quite done, and then on the morrow the whole is to be gone over with again. There is more of it than one is apt to think. We wish some busy, all-day houseworker, the arrangement of whose house is about as inconvenient as it can be-a no common state of things - would count her steps for one day, and let us have the result in miles; let it be noted how many times from the stove to the wood-pile, to the pump, up and down the stairs, and especially how many times from the stove

Bural New-Yorker.

ELM-WYENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 16, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

In our last issue we chronicled an advance of the army under Gen. Hooker. After crossing the Rappahannock several days fighting entired and our forces were finally compelled to re-cross the river and take up their old position.

The N. Y. Times correspondent states that af ter three days' skirmishing on both sides, the rebels on Saturday afternoon and evening attacked our right flank, Jackson, with his whole corps of 40,000 men, throwing himself impetuously on Gen. Howard's 11th corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and re-enforcements being promptly sent by General Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked. Howard's corps consisted of Schurz's, Steinwehr's and Devens' divisions. The correspondent states that Carl Schurz's division disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks and rushed, panic-stricken towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up.

Hooker was immediately in the saddle, and turning to the commander of his own old corps, Gen. Berry, shouted, "General, throw your men into the breach; receive the enemy on your bayonets. Don't fire a shot. They can't see you." They rushed gloriously at double quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel. The enemy were checked and returned to the breastworks just abandoned by Howard's corps. Batteries were immediately massed on the crest of the hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far in the night. Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces, drawing up his brigade of cavalry with drawn sabers to protect the guns. He had them double shotted with canister and swept the enemy's position murderously. In this charge the rebels took from Schurz's division 12 pieces of cannon. The German's fied past Hooker's headquarters in a panic, many members of the staff, with pistols and sabres vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. What made this retreat most disastrous was the fact that Sickles had by a branch road pierced the enemy's center, penetrated for a mile, cut them in twain, and secured the key to victory, when the turning of Howard's position obliged him to retreat, bringing off 400 rebel prisoners. The artillery combat continued till

midnight fiercely. On Sunday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the rebels could be plainly seen on the plank road about a mile and a half from Hooker's headquarters at Chancellor House. Our line of battle was immediately formed and in half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon battalion after battalion became engaged, the enemy advancing Stoneman, with Gen. Buford's command. Sevhis infantry in overwhelming numbers and seeming determined to crush ours. Sickles and Slocum's brave men, however, held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter upon them. French's division was sent in on our right flank and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line, and at 8 o'clock in the morning French sent his compliments to Hooker, stating that he had charged the rebels and was driving them before him. Five whole rebel divisions were thrown upon Sickles, but he and his gallant soldiers held the traitors in check, taking during the day an aggregate of over 2,000 prisoners. The fight was a desperate hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Officers say that the dead and wounded rebels covered the ground in heaps. The rebels literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of rebel colors. The 7th New Jersey, Col. Francis, alone captured four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

The engagement lasted from 5:30 to 8:45 A. M. when, being out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour at the point of the bayonet, when upon being re-supplied they fell back in good order to Chancellor House, where the contest was again maintained with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to our selves. The vicinity of Chancellor House was soon the theater of the fight and Hooker maintained his headquarters there till 10 o'clock, when it was burned by a rebel shell. In the meantime Hooker had established a new line. Our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at 11:30 musketry firing ceased. The engagement lasted six hours, and was the most terrific of the war.

gives the following account of the re-crossing of Hooker's army:

division first, Humphrey's next, Griffin's last, Switzer's brigade being the extreme rear guard. The return had been conducted noiselessly and was unknown to the enemy, or if they did know it, deemed it prudent not to follow, or else they were executing a similar retrogade movement. Every military precaution was taken to secure our retreat. A continual line of battle was kept up by retiring infantry. Rifle pits were established, abattis laid, trees felled, and Waterman's R. I. Battery brought up the rear. No enemy was seen until reaching U. S. Ford, where a few rebel cavalry showed themselves about a mile distant, but were scattered by a few shells. We reached the ford, one by one, the regiments on the pontoons; the engineer corps took up the pontoons, and our army had reached the Rappahannock. Forage, baggage and ammunition had preceded us, and before dark the army occupied the tents and ground they had occupied just nine days previous.

The N. Y. Times correspondent who accompanied Stoneman's raid, gives reliable particulars thereof. It appears his whole force crossed the 29th of April, at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Averill moved to Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the rebel regiments, after skirmishing, retired towards Gordonsville; only two of our men were wounded. Gen. Buford crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, Thursday, causing 1,600 rebel infantry to hurriedly vacate Racoon Ford, where Gen. Gregg soon afterwards crossed, and some minor captures were made. Friday our forces got close on the heels of the rebel force at Orange Springs, who to escape abandoned their wagons, provisions, &c. A rebel Lieutenant of Jackson's staff was captured:

On Saturday Louisa Court House was occupied without opposition by Col, Kilpatrick, and a few rebel soldiers captured. The track and railroad toward Gordonsville was destroyed for ten miles. Two trains of cars were burnt and the telegraph destroyed. During the night a detachment of the 1st Maine cavalry on picket duty were attacked by the rebels and two killed. The enemy disappeared on the advance of the brigade. Sunday afternoon a command moved to Thompson's four corners. One party destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottsville. Another 400, who were under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, and destroyed five locks on the canal. burned three canal boats, five bridges, and a large quantity of commissary stores. An attempt to destroy the aqueduct was unsucressful. Several hundred horses were taken. A party under Capt. Drummond, of the 5th cavalry, between Columbia and Richmond, destroyed the locks and levels, and set fire to the bridge across the James river. Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg railroad, at Ashland, and destroyed the depot buildings, stock, a train of cars, provisions, and the telegraph. He sent a force to burn the railroad bridge over the South Anna, but it was too strongly guarded and the party fell back.

On Monday Gen. Gregg returned to Thompson Four Corners, but a portion of the command under Col. Kilpatrick, moved eastward to the Central railroad, destroyed the bridges on that road over the South Anna, captured and destroyed a train of cars, culverts, and railroad track for miles, and then passed down the Peninsula. Another portion of Gen. Gregg's command, under Col. Davis, of the 12th Illinois, crossed the road near Richmond, destroying railroad, telegraph, and bridge over Brook river, and railroad trains. Another detachment burned all the turnpike bridges over the South Anna to prevent the enemy from making a flank movement to catch Stoneman in a trap.

On the 4th, Hampton and D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked sixty of the 5th cavalry on picket duty near Shannon Hill. Their charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were repulsed; but rallying, they captured 17 of our men. Our force captured 13 of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced and the enemy fled.

On the night of the 4th Gen. Gregg moved to ear Yancevville, followed next day by Ger enteen army wagons were here captured. On the 6th a retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Raccoon ford, the whole party arrived at Kelly's ford on the morning of the 8th. Our whole loss is two killed, and not over 80 wounded and taken prisoners.

At 9 o'clock on the 4th inst., Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond River at Suffolk to make a reconnoissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg Turnpike, and when two miles out encountered the enemy's rifle pits, which were thoroughly manned. The 89th New York and 13th New Hampshire regiment made sepa rate and successful charges upon the rebel works and carried them. After a heavy resistance the enemy retreated and fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field During this time the drawbridge and battery and our army gunboat, Smith Briggs, Capt. Lee were playing upon the enemy, doing good execu tion among the sharp-shooters secreted in the woods. In the afternoon our troops came upon a rebel masked battery situated two miles and a half north of Suffolk at four o'clock. Davis' Massachusetts battery and the gunboat Smith Briggs commenced shelling it out. After thirty minutes the rebels returned fire, which was kept up on both sides until sunset, when the enemy'

prisoners was an aid of General Winde, who was captured with his escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond. The cavalry have marched nearly 200 miles since the 3d of May. They were inside the fortifications of Richmond on the 4th, burned all the stores at Aylett's Station on the Mettapona on the 5th, and destroyed all the ferries over the Panunkey and Metta-pona, a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war. Rufus King, Brig.-Gen.

Department of the South.

A REPORT came to Newbern on the 5th that the North Carolina banks had refused to pay their essments to the Confederate Government, in which determination they are sustained by Governor Vance, who reiterates the threat to recall the rebel troops from this State.

Many of the reputed rebel sympathizers lately ordered outside of the lines, have been permitted to remain upon giving satisfactory assurance of

The establishment of a court at Newbern, similar to that instituted last October at New Orleans, is very generally desired by the citizens and business men. Several important cases, involving large amounts of property, are awaiting adjudication by some legal tribunal.

On the 5th, Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the 3d New York cavalry, made a reconnoissance with a battallion of his regiment, from Newport to Pettie's Mills, where Capt. Booth's rebel companies were stationed. Col. Lewis taking the enemy by surprise, ordered a charge, which resulted in the capture of the rebel camp, 35 horses, 14 prisoners and accompanying equipments, without any loss on our side. Twenty of the enemy were killed.

The Commanding General of this Department having been officially apprized that Gen. Wild is coming hither to raise an African brigade, informs the Secretary of War that he will not only give Gen. Wild all the assistance in his power, but will enter into the work cheerfully, believing that the black troops will fight.

A Newbern letter of the 29th states that the portion of North Carolina lying north of Albermarle Sound, east of the Chowan River, is now embraced in the Department of General Dix, and under the immediate supervision of General Peck.

General Foster has established the following Districts in his Department:

1. Of the Neuse, General Naglee, headquarters at Beaufort.

2. Of the Albermarle, General Nessells, headquarters at Plymouth.

3. Of the Palmlico, General Prince, headquarters at Washington.

The several companies of the First North Carolina regiment are being concentrated, and will be commanded by Col. McChesney, late Captain of the 9th New Jersey.

The 44th and 27th Massachusetts regiments have arrived at Newbern from Washington.

General Palmer made a successful reconnoissance toward Kingston, and returned, after driving the rebels from their position behind earthworks, within eight miles of that place. The chief participators in the affair were the 45th Massachusetts and 54th Pennsylvania.

Skirmishing to a great extent had been going on in the vicinity of Newbern and Washington. The enemy have been repulsed at every point, and considerable numbers of rebel prisoners have been sent to Newbern.

Movements in the West and South-West.

KENTUCKY.-Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset on the 2d inst., with five thousand men, attacked the rebels at Monticello, Ky., and after a severe fight, drove them from the town.

TENNESSEE.-A dispatch to the Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, from citizens of Brookville, dated 22d of April, states that the Unionists captured Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. twelve miles from Columbus, Miss. Twenty miles of the Central Mississippi road, from Ducktown to Winona, has been destroyed by Unionists from Corinth. Great excite

the raid of the Unionists. A detachment of Gen. Gordon Granger's cavalry, under Col. Campbell, of the 2d Michigan, dashed among Gen. Van Dorn's rebel pickets, near Thompson's Station, on the 1st inst. The enemy were vigilant, owing to the late surprise, and were prepared to run. Fourteen rebels were killed, thirty wounded, and eleven prisoners taken, including one officer, all of the 4th Mississippi. No Federals hurt.

The following order is important to ladies proposing to visit this Department, and Gen. Rosecrans desires it thoroughly ventilated in the Northern papers:

HEADQUARTERS CUMBERLAND, OFFICE PROVOST }
MARSHAL, Murfreesboro, May 1, 1863.

This being the season for active military ope-This being the season for active military operations, the presence of ladies, however desirable under certain circumstances, is not so now. The General commanding directs that no passes be granted to ladies to pass from Louisville to Nashville, Murfreesboro, or within the lines of this Department, until further orders. Those residing in the North are warned to avoid the trouble and expense of traveling to Louisville, as they will not be admitted within the lines of this Department except in the most urgent cases. this Department except in the most urgent cases, and then under passes issued from the Department at Headquarters.

M. WILKES, Mayor and Provost Marshal.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army: GRAND GULF, May 3, via Memphis, May 7, 1863.

blues. The vicinity of Chancellor House was on the theater of the fight and Hooker mainained his headquarters there till 10 o'clock, when twas burned by a rebel shell. In the meantime Hooker had established a new line. Our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at 11:30 muswictery firing ceased. The engagement lasted six ours, and was the most terrific of the war.

To Major-Gen. Halleck:—Oclonel Kilpatrick was just arrived at Gloucester Point opposite this fort. They burned the bridges over the two forks of the Bayoun The N. Y. Heraid's Falmouth correspondent gives the following account of the re-crossing of Hooker's army:

To Major-Gen. Halleck:—Oclonel Kilpatrick was silenced.

To Major-Gen. Halleck:—We landed at Boulingsburg on April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson, met the enemy 11,000 strong four miles south of Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibson at 2 A. M. on the last inst, and engaged him all day, entirely on Port Gibs To Major-General Halleck: - We landed at

try is the most broken and difficult to operate in l ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy are thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully,
U. S. Grant, Major-General.

quarters of the army on the 9th inst:

The following dispatch was received at head

GRAND GULF, May 6, via Cairo, May 8.

To Major-General Halleck:—I learn that Col. Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard of first about ten days ago, in Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and destroyed the railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station. He then moved southward toward Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, gave one hour's notice, during which Gen. Lovering arrived. He left at once and moved toward Hazelhurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad. At this point he tore up the track, thence he pushed to Bahala, ten miles further south, on the same road, and thence eastward, on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wierk Adams' cavalry. From this point he moved back on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad to Brooklyn, ten miles south of Bahala, " GRAND GULF, May 6, via Cairo, May 8. railroad to Brooklyn, ten miles south of Bahala, and when last heard from he was three miles from Summit, and supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the

State, destroying railroads and bridges, burning locomotives and railroad stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch:

FLAG SHIP BENTON, BELOW GRAND GULF, Mississippi, April 24, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have the honor to To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have the honor to inform you that by an arrangement with Gen. Grant, I attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf this morning, which were very formidable. After a fight of five hours and thirty minutes, we silenced the lower batteries, but failed to silence the upper one, which was strongly built and had guns of heavy caliber, and the vessels were unmanageable in the swift current.

I fired but feebly toward the last, and the vessels all laid by and enfladed it, while I went up a short distance to communicate with Gen. Grant, who concluded to land the troops and march over a point two miles below Grand Gulf. I sent the Lafayette back to engage the upper battery, which she did, and drove the persons out of it, as it did not respond after a few fires.

At 6 P. M. we attacked the batteries again, and under cover of the fires, all the transports

At 6 F. M. We attacked the patternes again, and under cover of the fires, all the transports passed by in good condition. The Benton, Tuscumbia and Pittsburg were much cut up, having 24 killed and 56 wounded, but they are all ready

for service.

We land the army in the morning on the other side, and march on Vicksburg.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Acting Rear-Admiral, Mississippi Squadron.

The War Department on the 8th received the

foilowing;

FLAG SHIP BENTON, GRAND GULF, Mississippi, May 3, 1863. Mississippi, May 3, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning, with the Lafayette. Carondolet, Mound City and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the purpose of attacking them again, if they had not been abandoned. The enemy left before we got up; blowing up their ammunition, spiking their guns, and burning or taking away the lighter ones. The armament consisted of 13 guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commander of the batteries, was killed, also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says killed, also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says many were wounded; no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action began, except those belonging there. We had a hard fight for the forts, and it is with great pleasure I report the Navy holds the door of Vicksburg.

Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. If the enemy had succeeded in finishing the fortifications on fleet could have taken

ing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them. I have been all over the works, and find them as follows:

them as follows:

One fort on a point of rocks 75 feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two 7-inch rifles, one 8-inch, and one Parrot gun on wheels, which was carried off. On the left of this work is a triangular work, calculated to mount one heavy gun. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way, and double rifle pits extending one-fourth of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely 100-pounder, one sinch, and two 30-pounders. The latter were lying burst or broken on the ground.

lying burst or broken on the ground.

The gunboats had so covered up everything with earth, that it was impossible at first to see with earth, that it was impossible at first to see what was there, with the exception of the guns that were dismounted or broken. Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, and we found a large quantity of ammunition. These are by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, that I have seen yet, and I am happy to say we hold them. I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since making the above examination, new forts have been passed nearly finished. They have no light guns, but were complete of the kind as regards the position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

DAVID D. PORTER,

leces in them. DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral, Mississippi Squadron.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE President has issued the following Proc-

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes, which was approved on the 3d day of March last; and,

Whereas, It is recited in the same act, that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the suppority thereof, and

now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government and to preserve the public tranquillity; and,

Whereas, For these purposes the military force is indispensable, and to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and,

Whereas, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintainance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; and,

of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose; and,
Whereas, It is claimed, and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages prescribed in said act who have heretofore declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised their right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States or of any of the States thereof, are not absolutely prevented by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens; and that, on the conpurpose to become citizens; and that, on the contrary, such persons under treaties or the laws of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose, and to forego the privilege of citizenship and residence within the United States, under the obligations imposed by the States, under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Con-

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehension concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment and give it full force and effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States. of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion at or after the expiration of a period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation. Nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has as aforesaid declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the rights of suffrage or any other political franchise within the United States under the laws of any of the several States. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.
By the President, Abraham Lincoln.
Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State.

The following dispatch from the Secretary of War has been received by Gov. Curtin:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.
To the Governor of Pennsylvania:—The President and the General-in-Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operations of General Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former positition on the Rappahannock, hav-ing re-crossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of Hooker's forces were engaged. Gen. Stoneman's opera-tions have been a brilliant success. Part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond and the enemy's communications have need in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

E. M. STANTON.

The Post Rays: -- "We learn by special advices from Washington that General Halleck is about to take the field in person; not, it is understood, of relieving General Hooker from his command, but that he may be in the very presence of transpiring events, and the better able to influence their general direction."

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commission Merchants—Cornell & Soft. Chacinnati Ag'l Warehouse & Seed Store A Schwill. The Farmer's Bee-Hive—Jasper Hasen. Early Potatoes—J Rapalje.

Special Notices. Flax and Hemp Culture—D D T Moore. Demand for Gold—D B De Land & Co. Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- Governor Seymour has vetoed the Broadway Railread bill.

- Several persons in Boston are taxed over a million of dollars - Whiskey is selling in Little Rock, Arkansas, at \$2.50

a drink. - Cassius M. Clay sailed on Thursday week as Minister

to Russia. - General Burnside has taken in hand the Knights of the Golden Circle.

- The slave barks Ardennes and Emily, at New York,

have been condemned. - There is a movement on foot in England to prohibit

the sale of beer on Sunday.

- The Great Eastern was to sail from Liverpool for New York on Saturday week.

held in New York on June 9th.

- A Quarentine has been established at New Orleans, as regards vessels from Havana.

- Commodore Hitchcock captured two blockade runners off Mobile on the 17th ult.

- The St. James Episcopal Church, in Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week.

- Gen. Rosecrans is forming a fatigue corps of freedmen who have come into his lines.

- There are 843 vessels in the English Navy, with a tonnage of 725,573, and 14,050 guns.

-A sister of Gen. Hooker, Mrs. Thompson, died anddenly in Cincinnati, a few days since.

- Pope Pius is dving. The question of his successor is being already vigorously discussed.

- Gen. Fremont has suggested the employment of freed negroes in building the Pacific Railroad

- The Sanitary report of our Western armies shows an improved and highly favorable condition. - The solid men of Boston-70 individuals, firms and

orporations—are taxed over \$300,000,000. - Parson Brownlow, in a letter to a Chicago Loyal

League, says:--- "Loyalty leads to the field." - Ralph Waldo Emerson is to be the orator for the next

ment at Waterville College, Maine. - Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is building a house in

- The ship Princess Royal, from Liverpool for Halifax, was lost in the ice on the 1st inst.; crew saved.

- The Provost-Marshal General, Col. Fry, already employs 80 clerks in perfecting the details of a draft.

Hartford, Conn., and preparing to settle there.

- A Paris confectioner recently died of nervous par-

alysis of the heart, induced by excessive smoking. - A woman in Leavenworth, Kansas, was fined \$5 not

ong since for wearing a long train dress in the street. - There are now three hundred and seventy-seven soldiers in the several military hospitals of Cincinnati.

- The Era of the 23d ultimo announces the arrival of Gen. Ulmann and his brigade at New Orleans on the 20th.

- An invalid corps, for garrison duty, is to be formed

to be composed of partially disabled wounded officers and

Special Notices.

NIGHT COUGHS.

PERSONS who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives them of rest night after night by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking "Brown's Bronchial Troches," find immediate relief.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. Bronchial Troches. Brown's Troches. Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. OBTAIN only "Brown's

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

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

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE,

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

Hemp and Flax in the West,

From the pen of a Western gentleman who is well posted. and capable of imparting the information he possesses or the subject. [See Contents below.]

The Manual is published in handsome style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents—for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails. Liberal at to Agents and the Trade. D. D. T. MOORE. Address

Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.

A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE. Rochester: D. D. T. MOORE.—The enterprising publisher of the Rural New-Yorker has done the tarming public an important service by the issue of this timely pamphlet, which gives, in condensed form, full and explicit directions for flax-growing, harvesting, and preparation for market, from the best informed and most reliable sources. To this is added an Essay on Hemp and Flax in the West, prepared by the Kural's Western Aid, which makes the Manual a desideratum to Western as well as Eastern agriculturists. Our farmers have had their attention frequently called this season to the importance of flax-growing, and will probably sow twice or three times the usual amount of seed. But many, and perhaps most of them, are ignorant of the best methods of culture, the improved methods of preparing the flor, etc. They will find just the information they need in Mr. Moore's seasonable little Manual.

**From the Ven Verk Triburg. From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.

From the New York Tribune.

From the New York Tribune.

FLAX AND HEMP.—A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture, embracing full directions for preparing the ground, sowing, harvesting, dressing, and manufacturing, with the process of making flax cotton, and also an easay upon hemp culture, has been published by D. D. T. Moore, editor of the Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, in pamphlet form at 25 cents, and is well worthy the attention of all who are embarking in flax culture.

From the New York Argus. A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE.—The work on flax culture, announced some weeks ago in our columns as soon to be issued by Mr. Moors, of the Rural New-Yorker, at Rochester, has made its appearance as "Number I, of Moors's Rural Manuals."

The work furnishes much valuable information, and will meet with a

From the Syracuse Daily Journal. From the Syracuse Davy Journal.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture, embracing full directions for preparing the ground, sowing, harvesting, &c., has been published in neat pamphlet form, at the office of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, and is on sale at the Bookstores generally.—Drice 25 cents. It is a work pretty exhaustive on the subject. The production of flax is a matter of increasing importance, and our agricultural friends should consult the new Manual.

From the Rochester Democrat and American From the Rochester Democrat and American.

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE.—We understand that the Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture, recently issued by Mr. Moore, of the Rwal New-Yorker, and noticed by us a few days ago, is selling very rapidly. Indeed, the publisher has found it very difficult to fill orders. Though first published within two weeks, a third edition has already been printed, and the popularity of the work indicates that others will speedily follow. Those who wish to know all about Flax and Hemp Culture, 1, to aid in killing "King Cotton" and suspending traitors should remit the cost of the Manual—26 cents—to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Manual of Flax Culture.—We have received from the publisher, D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., Rural Manual, No. 1, being a collection of valuable information on the culture and manufacture of Flax and Hemp; with illustrations. The wants of a large number of persons who are experimenting with these crops for the first time will be filled with this book. It can be had by addressing the publisher, inclosing 25 cents.

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser. From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

MANUAL OF FLAX AND. HEMP CULTURE.—We are pleased to learn that this valuable little work is selling rapidly and widely. The publisher is daily receiving orders from various parts of the Loyal States and the Canadas. Three editions have been published within as many weeks, and the demand is such that a fourth is now in press. Those desirous of obtaining reliable information on the culture of Flax and Hemp, and the preparation of their staples for market, should send 25 cents to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y., for his Manual on the subject.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, May 12, 1863. }

FLOUR is without change.

GRAIN-The only alteration in price observable is in Oats the advance being equal to 3 cents per bushel.

MEATS.—Pork of all descriptions is falling off, the decline ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 \$ harrel. Beef is still mov-

DAIRY, &c .- Choice butter is again scarce and last week's rates are fully maintained. Firkin butter is in less demand and lower. The range in cheese is greater than heretofore -the minimum figures representing fresh made. New i beginning to come in, and the old stock is nearly all in

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

The state of the s				
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 11@12c Honey, box 12@14c Candles, box 12%@13c			
Flour, win wheat,\$7,00@8,25	Honey, how 12/014e			
Flour, spring do 6,50(0)7,00	Candles box 1236013c			
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,50	Candles extra 14014c			
Mesl Indian 1.75@1′75	Candles, extra 14@14c			
Wheat, Genesee 1,25@1,55 Best white Canada 1,50@1,55	Apples, bushel, 25@30c			
Rest white Canada 1.50@1.55	IDO. dmied 3Q H\ A ⊘ 5c			
Mo=m old 75(a)75a	Peaches, do 14@15c Cherries, do 14@16c Plums, do 9@10c Potatoes, do 45@50c			
Gorn, new	Cherries do 14/2/160			
Rve 60 the 40 bush 75c@80	Plums do . 1 200			
Oats, by weight 70@71c	Potatoes do 450500			
Barley 1,20@1,35	Hides and Skins.			
	Slaughter 7 @ 7%c			
Reans 1,50(@2,50	Calf			
Beans 1,50@2,50	Sheep Pelts 1,25@5,00			
Pork, old mess 13,00@13,50	Lamb Pelts 25@2.00			
Pork, new mess. 15,00@15,00	Seeds.			
Pork, clear16,00@16,50	Clover, medium. 4,75@5,25			
Dressed hogs, cwt 7,00@ 7,00	1 1/0. large 6.00@cea			
Reaf curt 5.10(4) 5.00	Timothy 2,00@2,50			
Spring lambs each 1.500 2.00				
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00 Mutton, carcass 6 @70	Wood, hard 5,00@6,00			
Hams, smoked 10@10%c				
Shoulders 61/2@7 c	UOSI, SCIANTON 6.7507 78			
Ohickens 10 @12c	Uoal, Pittston 6.75677 so			
Turkeys 10 @120	Coal. Shamokin 6.75@7.50			
Geese 40 (a)500	Uoal, Unar 7 @ 8c			
· Dairy, &c.	1 Salt, bbl 1.75@2.00			
Butter, roll 16 (2)180	Straw. tun Known on			
Butter , firkin 13 (a) 140	Hay, tun10,00@22.00			
UDBARA 10 (a)140	Wool 49 1b 60(@70c			
	Hay, tun 10,00@22,00 Wool, \$4 ib 60@70c Whitefish, \$6 bbl 4,75@5,25			
	I Codfish, quintal, 6.50(2)7.00			
Tallow, tried 10@106	Trout, half bbl 4,50@5,00			

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—FLOUR — Market rules dull and nay be quoted 5c lower, with a moderate business doing

for export and home consumption. The decline in gold has an unfavorable effect on the market. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at at \$5.95,00,00 for one-perfine State; \$4.496.6 for superfine State; \$4.496.6 for common to medium extra Western; \$6.05,00,00 for common to medium extra Yestern; \$6.05,00,00 for trade brands do,—the market olding heavy. And may be quoted forcing heavy. And firm; askes at \$4.26,24.25 for Jersey; \$4.604,-65 for Brandywine, and \$4,60 for caloric.

Grain—Wheat market very dull, and may be quoted nominally a shade lower; buvers and seliers are 2025 apart; sales prime winter amber Western at \$1,602,10 dainat and delivered. Barley continues dull and nominal at \$1,50 quite and delivered. Barley continues dull and nominal at \$1,50 quite and delivered. Barley continues dull and nominal at \$1,50 for Canais. Corn market may be quoted at 102c lower; sales at 85,088.c. for prime sound shipping mixed Western; 820 83c for unsound Western; 83c for fair yellow Western; 82c for Long Island. Oats are heavy and declining, with sales at \$1,000,10 for common to prime Jersey, and \$2,084c for Canadian, Western and State.

Provisions—Fork market dull, heavier and lower; sales at \$1,000,10 for common to prime Jersey, and \$2,084c for Canadian, Western and State.

Provisions—Fork market dull, heavier and lower; sales at \$1,000,10 for enems; \$14,000 for country prime; \$6,000 for country meas; \$11,000,11 for new prime mess, and \$11,001,276 for prime. Beef is dull; sales at \$1,000,11 for consulters, and \$4,000 for country meas; \$11,000,11 for repacked mess; \$12,000 for country meas; \$11,000,11 for for country prime; \$6,000 for country meas; \$11,000,11 for for shoulders, and 64,000 for for No. 1 to choice. Butter selling at 14,0

ALBANY, May 11.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened steady but quiet, and the sales being confined to the supply of the wants of the city trade and the river

10 guppi) or one	
wns.	
Common to good State	\$6 00@6 25
Fancy and extra State	6 40(@6 40
Common to good Western	6 50@7 60
Extra Ohio	
Choice Akron	9 75@0 00
Extra Canadian	8 25 08 50
Fancy Genesee	7 00/27 25
Extra Genesee and city brands	8 70 28 50
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indian	n fra 8 to 69 to
Corn Meal is in active and the market	tia firme action of #1
S(@1,871/4 72) 100 fbs.	name and dull, sale

GRAIN—For Wheat, our market is heavy and dull; sale, white Genesee on p. t. Rye quiet and steady. Corn lowe with only a moderate inquiry; sales round yellow at 800 88 and Western mixed at 85c delivered and in car lots. Barley is entirely neglected. Oats ealser and the market is unsettled; State may be nominally quoted at 76@77c.

is entirely neglected. Oatsealser and the market is unsettled; State may be nominally quoted at 76@77c.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Thouse—The market for the week has ruled moderately active, but without any decided change in quotations; sales at \$5.00@6.25 for swire were at outle extras; \$5.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$5.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$5.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$5.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$5.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$6.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$6.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$6.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$6.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extras; \$6.70 for extrared Ohio, and \$5.76@7.00 for double extrasion of the present state of the market, except at lower prices.

Grain—The wheat market for the week has ruled dull, with only moderate demand; closing very quiet. Corn. the market for the week has ruled fairly active chiefly for freights and partly speculative; sales at 59.60 for or mixed, and \$2.5 for yellow; 55c for white, and 62c for old Weatern mixed. Oats in moderately fair demand; sales at 56.60 cases.

Brain—Scarce and firm, at \$2.85@30.00.

Brain—Scarce and firm, at \$2.85@30.00.

Prass—Dull and inactive; quoted at 35@90c for good to choice Canada.

SEEDS—In only moderate demand for timothy with sales at \$2.00. Clover firm at \$5.600. Flax seed dull at \$2.25@3.37.

Provisions—The market rules dull, and the sales for the week were chiefly confined to retail lots. Quoted at \$12.50. (2012.78 for light, and \$18.30@13.78 for heavy mess pork. 9½ (2010c for fair to prime lard. 8½ (2010c for pain hum; 9½ (2010c) for fair to prime lard. 8½ (2010c) for for fair to prime lard. 8½ (2010c) for

\$4,75@5,00.

TORONTO, May 6.—On the market this week there were but limited supplies. Fall wheat in light supply and selling at 83@395 \$\pi\$ bushel for moderate to good qualities. Soring wheat soil readily at 80@395 for moderate to prime. Rye nominal at lo \$\Pi\$ ib. Barley sold freely at 90@395 \$\Pi\$ bushel. Peas draw from \$2@566 \$\Pi\$ bushel. Data in request at \$2@42c. Tares in limited supply, selling at 80c@31,12 \$\Pi\$ bushel. Portstoes in large, supply, selling at 80c@31,12 \$\Pi\$ bushel. Portstoes in large, supply, and are offered by the dealers at 80c@365 retail. and 80@356 \$\Pi\$ bushel. Wholesale. Apples plenty at \$1001.50 \$\Pi\$ barrel. Fresh butter in light supply, selling at 16@20c \$\Pi\$ b. retail. Eggs draw 8 \$\Pi\$ 30.50 \$\Pi\$ dozen. Poultry—none offering. Hay sells readily at \$25 \$\Pi\$ tun. Straw at \$\Pi\$ per tun. Hides \$4.69 \$\Pi\$ cwlt. Calf-skins \$\Pi\$ \Pi\$ b. Sheepskins sell at \$1.60@20.00 each. Flour very dull; superfine \$\$,90; no transactions in other grades.—

Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The market has been very dull during the week from the fact of manufacturers having supplied their immediate wants at the recent public sales. The supply of domestic is light, however, and holders are indifferent sellers, unless at prices above the views of buyers, sales of 50,000 bb. native fleece in lots at 70@70c. Foreign is in limited request, sales of 25 bales Cape at about 40 cents, and small lots of carpet and blanket wools on private terms.

Dayon's recool as and reconstructions	
American full-blood Merino	80@85
Do half and three-quarter do	78@82
Do Native and quarter do	72@78
Extra pulled	82(0)85
No. 1 do	69(2)68
Supernue do. No. 1, do. California fine, unwashed. Do common do Peruvian washed. Chilian Merino unwashed. Do Mestiza do Valparaiso do South American Merino unwashed.	89@85
California nue, unwanted	200040
no common do	30(@40
Peruvian washed	40(0)00
Chilian Merino unwashed	40(@43
Do Mestiza do	35@37
Valparaiso do	27@28
South American Merino unwashed	36@38
	28@34
Do do common washed	25(0)30
Do do Entre Rios washed	30(032
Do do do do unwashed	21(0)23
Do do Cordova washed	487050
Cape Good Hope unwashed	10000
Cape Good Hope unwanted	48(2)60
East India washed	40(0)00
African unwashed	20(0/38
Do washed	45@55
Mexican unwashed	32@35
Texas Smyrna unwashed	@
Smyrna unwashed	30@37
Do washed	45@55
Syrian unwashed	28/032
	_
BOSTON. May 6. — The following are the	e quotation
of wool, for the week:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Of Wood and Marine And	00/200
Saxony and Merino, fine	83@906
no do init-piood	80,4085
Do do half and three-fourti	1880(@)95
Common	75@85
Pulled, extra	85@90
Do superfine	75@85 •
Do No. 1	00(@000
Western mixed	65@75

Western mixed.
Smyrna washed.
Do unwashed.
Syrian
Cape.....
Crimea.....

ALBANY, May 6.—We continue to notice a quiet mar-ket for both pulled and fleece, with no sales of moment. The stock here of both kinds is very small and the nominal quotations are 60@80c for fleece and pulled.—Journal.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

ENEW YORK, May 5.—For Beeres, Bich 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 Alerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are

the current prices for the week at all the	market	8 8
s follows:		
	_	
First quality P cwt \$11	,00(@12,	<i>0</i> 0
Ordinary quality10	,00@11.	00
First quality	.00(@10.	00
Inferior quality	0000 9	ŎÕ.
COWS AND CALVES.	,	
TO THE ZEED CALLED.	novalen.	m
First quality\$4	,000,000,	20
Ordinary quality 4 Common quality 3	<i>1</i> ,00(a)40,	ŭΩ
Common quality	,00(@30,	υQ
Inferior quality 2	2,03@26,	00
VEAL CALVES.		
First quality P ib	6%@7 5%@6	G
Ondingry	5%(0)f	ō
Common	5 053	۷ň
Common Inferior	414(05)	
	2,1(3,0	٠
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Extras	LQ,000@12	2,00
Prime quality	8,0Ka9,	50
Ordinary	7.00@7.	50
Common	6,25(0)7,	ÕÕ.
Inferior	6,00@6,	25.
	-,,,,,	
Swine.		
Corn-fed	.5%(0)65	έG
Corn-fed	.5 @5	ác
Still Hops	4%(0)5	6
	•	

ALBANY, May 11.—BERVES — Our market opened with a fair inquiry, and as it became apparent that the fresh receipts would be light, the demand improved, and holders raised their views until an average advance of 35c 22 100 ibs was established, at which the market continued firm to the

RECEIPTS - The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last wee	k. last year.
Beeves	2,700	4,300	4,515
Sheep	700	1,300	2,318 1,274
Hogs			
Ave, week	1y. 10	tal since	Total same late last year
receipts last Beeves34	year. oar	ioary 1. (70,536
Sheep4,40		18,005	70,631
Hogs 35	2	5,520	8,693

PRICES—The market closed ollowing quotations:	comparatively	strong at th
Premium (per 100 fbs) Extra	This week. \$6,75@7,00 \$60@6.40	Last week. \$6,50@6,75 5,20@6,00
First quality Second quality Third quality	4,60(@5,20 3,60(@4,10 2,80(@3,25	4,30@4,85 \$,30@3,80 2,50@2,90

SHEEP—The receipts are extremely light, but the demand is lighter. The market is duil and prices nominally lower, but we have no sales to report.

Hogs—Receipts at East Albany about 6,000 for the week, the greatest bulk of which were shipped through. A few sales were made here at 4%@4%6 21 lb. for light, and 4%@5c for heavy corn-fed.—Journal.

CAMBRIDGE, May 6. — Whole number of Cattle at market 40; about 3.0 Beeves, and 54 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old.

Working Oxen, Mich Cows, and One, wo and thee year old.

MARKET BEEF — Prices, Extra \$2,00@3,50; first quality \$8,00@3,50; second do. \$6,76@7,00; third do. \$5,60@5,00.

WORKING OXEN — \$Pair — \$100@175.

COWS AND CALVES — \$30, \$30@48;

STORES — Yearlings, none; two years old, \$00@00, three years old, \$33@25.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—2500 at market; prices in lots, \$3,50@4,00 sech; extra, \$6,00@4,00.

SPRING LAMBS—\$4,00@6,00.

HIDES—\$@34c \$7 ib. Tallow—\$@8%c \$7 ib.

Patts—\$3,50@4,00 sech.

CALF SKINS—12c. \$7 ib.

Veal Calves—\$2,50@6,00.

Died.

AT the residence of T. C. PETERS, in Darien, May 3d, 1863, Mrs. REBECCA PETERS, widow of the late JOSEPH PETERS, Jr., in the 74th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTIOES (following reading matter, leaded,) 60 cents a line.

LARLY POTATOES.—I have now in store Early June
Potatoes \$2,5 per barrel.
Early Six Week Potatoes \$2,50 per barrel.
"Manley" \$2,50 do.
English Fluke \$2,25 do.
At the Genesee Seed Store, 17 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE FARMER'S BEE-HIVE has secured 33% pounds of surplus honey from one swarm the first vear; and 95 pounds from one swarm the second year, both from white clover in boxes. To any person who will send to our address twenty-five cents United States currency; we will send a descriptive Circular, and the right to make and use ONN HIVE for experiment. And to ministers of the gospel a full right to use in their own apisary, on the same terms. Address

April 23, 1863.

Albany, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1845. CINCINNATI

Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store. CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard, Herd, or Red-top Grass, Hungarian, Millett, Hemp Seed, Flax Seed, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers. F. A. SCHWILL, Nos. 64 & 66 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

CORNELL & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS, No. 70 South Street, NEXT DOOR TO NEW CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES.—Pres't Citizens' Bank, Baltimore; Wm. Chesnut & Co., Balt., R. Bamber & Co., New York; T. F. Brown, Ganandalgus, N. Y.; J. A. Redfield, Agt. N. C. R. W. Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Norton & Elmer, Rushford, N. Y.; Hurd & Bro., Aurora, Ohic; A. Frost & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Cannon, Bedford, Ohic; George & Wilson, Cadiz, Ohic; Williams & Co., Detroit, Mich.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED - 500 bushels new crop Hungarian Seed, for sale by F. A. SCHWILL, Seed Warehouse, No. 64 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

© 75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every cound of the state of the

DGO A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$60 a month, which was a self-out of the self-o

6.000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SIX NEW to functions—Two very recent, and of great value to families; all pay great profits to agents. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

PRANK MILLERS PREPARED HARNESS OIL

BLACKING, for Oiling Harness, Carriage Tons, &c., and
Leather Freetvative and Water Proof Oil Blacking, by
FRANK MILLER & CO., Warsaw, N. Y.,
FRANK MILLER & CO., No. 5 Ceder street, N. Y., and
FRANK MILLER & SON, Toronto, C. W.

695-2t.

CHICORY SEED.—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. 694-3t MOELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

CHICORY SEED.—I have a supply of Chicory Seed, and can supply those who wish to test this root as substitute for coffee. Sent by mail, postage paid, at 10 cts. an ounce, or \$1,25 per pound.

JAMES VICK. Rochester, N. Y. HILLSDALE, MICH., J. B. WHEATON,

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER. Buys, Sells, and Exchanges on Commission.

Has 30,000 acres of excellent Farming Lands, and 100 Farms in Michigan and other Western States, for sale cheap. Terms Easy. [12 694] Homes FOR ALL, at ELLWOOD -A flourishing New England settlement on the Company flourishing New England settlement on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 55 miles from Philadelphia. Soil, a fine loam, excellent for Wheat, Corn, Grass and fine Fruits, Farms of 10 to 20 acres, \$10 to \$15 Pacre. The "Ellwood Farmer," containing full particulars, sent free. Address NORTH & ROWLAND, Ellwood P. O., Atlantic Co., N. J.

NORTH & ROWLAND, Ellwood P. O., Atlantic Co., N. J.

TO NURSERYMEN AND MARKET
GARDENERS.—For sale, or to let, the premises now occupied by Mr. GEORGE LESSIE, as the Toronto Nurseries, 2 miles from Toronto, C. W., comprising about 22 acres To Nurserymen or Market Gardeners this property possesses peculiar advantages.

Also, 10½ acres of land situate on rising ground within the same distance of Toronto, commanding a fine view of the city, Lake Ontario, and the opposite shore, suitable for a gentleman's residence or Market Garden.

Also, to let, from 100 to 200 acres of farming land about 3 miles from the city, well adapted for a Dairy Farm, with houses and out-buildings thereon. This property possesses an excellent water privilege, on which serected a saw mill, with one run of stones for crushing and gristing. The privilege cannot be surpassed in the Province for a Brewery or Distillery, possessing the purest of apring water. There are also within the mill 2 hollers, 22 feet in longth, which could be applied to kiln drying of malt. The farm land and water privilege will be let separately or together.

For particulars, address, pre-paid, 694-4t C. C. SMALL, Esq. Toronto, Canada West.

20,000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY Plants. 39,000 TRIOMPHE DE GAND and WARD'S FAVORITE. 25,000 other good sorts at low rates. Address E. WILLIAMS Mont Clair, P. O., Essex Co., N. J.

Collections of Kitchen Garden Seeds By Mall.—Collection No. 1 contains 20 varieties for \$1.00.

These collections are made up of the most desirable varieties in cultivation, and are put up in quantities sufficient for an ordinary Garden, and will be forwarded, post-paid, to any address, upon receipt of the price. For further information, please send for a Catalogue.

893-3t McEl.WAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

DASHAW TROTTING STALLION FOR ASHAW TROTTING STALLIUM FOR MINING STALLIUM FOR STALLIUM IN THE SALE Owing to protracted physical disability I am induced to offer the very fine and entirely thorough-bred Bashaw Stallion LIGHT/NIN/G for sale, on favorable conditions. Lightning is now seven years old, of medium size, bright chestnut color, and was got by Black Bashaw, the sire of Lantern, and brother of the celebrated Andrew Jackson; his dam, by Monmouth Eclipse, out of a Tuckahoe mare. Lightning is offered to the consideration of breeders, as the representative horse of his race, and eminently adapted to continue a class of trotters as much distinguished for elegance of form as superior swiftness on the road and turf. For particulars, address H. SPERING, Belmont Hotel, 181 Fullon Street, New York, or Morrisville, Pa., where the horse can be seen.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE. — A farm of about 535 acres of land located on the Lansing Plank Road, sixteen miles from Jackson, in the center of an old farming county; 250 acres well improved. Good buildings, consisting of a store 25 by 80 feet, two stories high; four good farm houses and barns; saw mill, waterpower,) good orchard, with apples, cherries, &c. This is one of the best grain or dairy farms in the State, well watered by the Grand River, and a mill stream, running at right angles with the river. For a person having the means, no more desirable location can be found in the State of Michigan.

For terms apply to KELLUM, WILLCOX & BOYNTON No. 1, over Butler's Bank, opnosite the Post-Office, Detroit, Michigan, or to NATHAN CHAMP, Onondaga, Ingham Co., Michigan.

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

of Standard and Dwar Fear Fives, Downing.
Trees.
2,000 2 year old Delaware Grape Vines; 2,000 do Concord;
10,000 1 year old Delaware and other varieties.
Also, a good assortment of Trees generally. All of which
will be sold cheap.
E. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Waterloo, N. Y., April 6th, 1863.



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

THE UNIVERSAL

received the DIPLOMA and SILVER MEDAL, and the other did not We have replied to some but cannot to all separately. We therefore call the attention of the public to the following certificate, which we think should satisfy which which Wringer should have the preference, one wife Cog Wheels or without:

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A BATTLE SCENE.

AND ME DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

[THE following description of a battle, written by B. F. - TAYLOR, has rarely been excelled in the best efforts of the masters of the poet's art.]

THEN the rattling roll of the musketeer And the muffled drums and the rallying cheers, And the rifles burn with a keen desire, Like the crackling whips of the hemlock fire, And the sighing shot and the shricking shell, And the splintered fire of the shattered hell, And the great white breaths of the cannon smoke, As the growling guns by the batteries spoke In syllables dropp'd from the thunder of God-The throb of the cloud where the drummer-boy trod !-And the ragged gapes in the walls of blue Where the iron surge rolled heavily through. That the Colonel builds with a breath again, As he cleaves the din with "close up, men !"

And the groan torn out from the blacken'd lips, And the the prayer doled slow with the crimson drips And the beamy look in the dying eye, As under the cloud the stars go by ! But his soul marched on, the Captain said, For the soldier in blue can never be dead!

And the troopers sit in their saddles all, As the statutes carved in an ancient hall, And they watch the whirl from their breathless ranks And their spurs are close to the horses' flanks. And the fingers work, of the sabre hand-Oh, to bid them live, and to make them grand ! And the bugle sounds to the charge at last, And away they plunge, and the front is passed. And the jackets blue grow red as they ride, And the scabbards, too, that clank by their side; And the dead soldiers deaden the strokes iron-shod As they gallop right on o'er the plashy red sod; Right into the cloud all spectral and dim, Right up to the guns black throated and grim Right down on the hedges bordered with steel Right through the dense columns, then "right abou

Hurrah I a new swath through the harvest again Hurrah for the flag! To the battle, amen!

wheal D

The Story-Teller

THE GARNET RING

During the first year of my practice as an attorney, clients and causes were so few with me that I found it an agreeable change from the dullness of an almost unfurnished and unfrequented back office, to visit the court rooms, where I not only became familiar with the usages. arts and means of success employed by skillful lawyers, but where I could see human nature in its perplexities and struggles, its feebleness and power, exciting in me an interest and sympathy that the drama has never equaled.

One freezing morning during the first week of December, my office having been wholly innocent, for the season, of all artificial warmth, was too cold and cheerless to be endured any longer. It was enough to quench the light of hope and fire of courage in the most hot-headed and enthusiastic young man, so I determined to leave it for awhile. I took down from its hook my old overcoat, the ever-ready and unflinching friend of two or three winters, which, regardless of dignity as an outsider, had never shrunk from the duties of a frock-coat, dressing gown, sick-gown and bed-clothes. But, alas! on this fireless, cold morning, when it would have been so grateful to my poor heart and poorer purse to have found it transformed into one of the thickest beavers, furlined and fur-trimmed, invincible to the fiercest north-wester, it looked to me, spite of my old attachment for it, and my gratitude for its services, quite used up, brown and rusty, thin and threadbare; its collar sadly soiled, its button-holes sadly rent, its buttons lonesome-no two standing together.

And worse—the once friendly garment was, to my gloomy and suspicious eyes, a traitor. Would it not tell to every one who should see it the secrets I much wished to hide?-those which might bring my final ruin? Would it not tell that I was poor and unsuccessful, that I had no business and no immediate prospects of any? —that I had no acquirements and abilities which the world needed; not enough even to enable me to take care of myself? The once good friend seemed anything but a friend now, and it must not go with me this morning. But then if it stayed at home, its absence would tell my tale the same as its presence. I was in despair. What could I do? What was there for me but poverty, neglect and mortification?

I hurried away to the police court-room, where turbulent and uncontrollable distress makes us forget the suffering that can be hidden; where the hopeless and frantie agony of crime makes us feel fortunate in our innocence, however else

As I entered, a girl was put on trial for larceny -a common case, as that stated; yet I saw something, in my first glance at her, that made me forget lack of clients, cheerless office and tell-tale overcoat. She was about eighteen, fair and freshlooking, with soft, light hair brushed neatly over her ears, large blue eyes, the lids very much swollen by crying, and small remarkable features. She was clad in a dark blue merino dress. and plain white collar. I cannot clearly explain what it was in her that interested me. The inner life has an expression outward that is more easily recognized than described, and it was probably

I felt that there was undoubtedly something wrong in the case; that decent-looking young person, so neat and proper in dress, without any tawdriness or ornament, did not belong in a pris oner's dock-ought not to be there.

I watched her and the trial. The clerk read the indictment. The girl stood up and heard herself-Selina White-charged with stealing a shawl and dress, the property of one Mary Wilson. The tears rolling in streams down her cheeks, and her voice scarcely audible from emo-

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more than that he had found the clothes alleged to have been stolen, in a carpet-bag marked with the prisoner's name, and claimed by her. The prisoner ceased weeping when the witness was prisoner ceased weeping when the whites was called, and kept her eyes fixed steadily upon him. She was told by the Judge, whose sympathy she had evidently enlisted, that it was proper for her to ask any questions bearing on the case; and now I perceived that she had no one to de-

fend her, or give her special advice and aid.

She availed herself of the privilege with which
the Judge had made her acquainted, and endeavored to draw from the officer the admission that she had shown more surprise when the stolen articles were found in her carpet-bag than any one present; but in this she failed. He was altogether uncommunicative and evasive in his ans-

wers to ner.

One Mary Wilson testified to the loss of certain clothes, which she described; some garments were shown her which she identified. In answer were snown ner which she identified. In answer to questions, she stated that they had been lying in a trunk; that she had not laid eyes on them for three months, or more, till she found them in the prisoner's carpet bag; and that one Mary Murray had suggested her looking there for them

Mary Murray was now called. She was a very bold girl, showy in dress and airy in manners. Her fingers were loaded with cheap rings, the most conspicuous of which was a large garnet. While the stolen garments were being shown, I had observed a young man crowd as far forward as he could get to look at them. My eyes happened to be on him when he first got sight of the witness' rings, and the expression which then covered his face excited my interest scarcely less than that of the prisoner had done. I approached him, and inquired:

"Do you know anything of this case my Mary Murray was now called. She was a very

"Do you know anything of this case, my friend?" "Not much," he answered, coloring deeply.

"Do you know anything?"
"Well—yes—some things," he answered hesi-

tatingly.
"If it is anything that can be brought to bear tall me forthwith." in favor of the prisoner, tell me forthwith," I said, "for she is an innocent-looking girl, and I am very much afraid things will go hard with

"She never stole them things," he said deci-"She never stole mean mange, sively.

"They were found in her possession. That is a strong legal proof, and I am afraid that it will decide the case against her."

"Are you a lawyer?" he asked.:

I amswered that I was.

"Are you her lawyer?" "

"I am going to defend her; if you can tell me anything, I warn you that there is not a moment to lose."

"Well, then, some of the same fuzz and trim-mings that's on the stolen clothes is on this girl on the stand."

"Is that so? Are you sure?

"Sure as can be."
"Well, that's something, or may be."
"Then I know that big ring on her forefinger
as well as I know my hand."

"Do you?"
"I'd swear it."
"Well, we'll give you a chance to. What is vour name ?

"Miles Allen."

"Keep on hand where you are, and we'll take care of this poor girl, if we can."

I sent a line up to the Judge, in which I offered to defend the prisoner. He announced this fact, I took a seat behind her, and the trial went on. The interview with Allen and the note to the Judge had prevented me from hearing much of Mary Murray's testimony; but the prisoner seemed to have lost nothing of it. She questioned her closely as to their personal relations, and from the answers she drew out, it was evident that Selina's pretty face had excited considerable attention in a young man who boarded at Mrs. attention in a young man who boarded at Mrs. Wilson's, and whom Mary Murray chose to consider her beau; that Mary had shown ill-will toward Selina on making this discovery, and made some slanderous remarks concerning her, and had even uttered a few threats for her warn-

ing.

I permitted the prisoner to elicit these facts without interruption, and I must acknowledge she did it with a tact which surprised me, and which I could ascribe only to strong woman wit, quickened and urged on by the extremity of her circumstances. Mary Murray was leaving when I detained her for further examination. "Have you any employment at present?" I in-

auired.

She answered in the affirmative.
"What is it?
"Cap-making."
"Who is your employer?"
This she told.
"Do you work at the

Do you work at the shop, or at your own lodgings?" "Sometimes at the shop, and sometimes at my

lodgings."
"Where have you worked during the last

"At my lodgings?"
"What is the work upon which you have been

"Caps."
"Yes; but what kind of caps?"
"Plush."

"Of what color ?"

"Mostly brown."
"Was that small bit of brown plush now hanging to your shawl-fringe trimmed from the cans?"

caps?"
The witness did not answer; but impatiently catching up the end of the shawl shook off the

If turned to the Judge,
"Will your honor direct that shred to be served? I shall have something to do with it

It was immediately picked up, and handed to Mary Murray was still on the stand. I resumed

my questions to her:
"You board in the same house with Selina
White?"

"Yes."
"Is your room near hers?"
"No; hers is in the attic, and mine is a chamber over a back tea-room."
"Was Selina ever in your room?"

I had learned one or two facts from Selina be I put the last question.

No, she never was; I never had anything to do with her.

o with ner."
"Were you ever in Selina's room?"
"Not while she had it, except the day the police man searched it."
"Did you then handle the clothes found in the carpet-bag?"
"No; the policeman allowed no one to touch

"When did you last see Miss Wilson wear the

dress that has been shown here?"
"I can't tell you exactly; not for some months."
"Has it been in your room among the plush caps, to your knowledge?"
"No, sir."

"No, sir."
Mary Murray was dismissed.
I now called Miles Allen.
At the mention of his name, the little girl at my side started forward as if she had received an electric shock, then sank back and held her hands cheeks, and her voice scarcely audide from emotion, she pleaded "not guilty."

The first witness was the policeman who arrested her. His testimony amounted to nothing the color kept coming and going, and she was excited and anxious.

Miles Allen answered to his name and employment; he was a carpenter; came from New Jersey; had been here about six months.

"Do you know the prisoner?" I asked.

The girl's eyes were full of tears; but there was a look of hope—almost of triumph—on her face, as he bluntly answered:

"Yes, sir; I do."

"Where did you know her?"

"Where we both come from sir in No.

"Where we both came from, sir - in New

"How long have you known her?"
"Ever since she was born. And I know her too well to believe myself, or to let anybody else believe she's a thief.'

believe she's a thief."

"Never mind your opinion of her character now," said the Judge. "Do you know anything about the present case?"

"I know as much as this: that there's the very same fuzz on the clothes they say Selina stole, as was hanging on that gay girl's shawl."

"Do you know the witness, Mary Murray?" I asked.

asked.

"No; I hope not." "Do you know the ring she wore on her finger this morning?"
"Yes, sir!" (with an emphasis) was the

answer.

"What do you know about it?"

"I owned that ring once, myself, and Selina White owns it now; for I gave it to her, and she ain't the girl to give it away."

"How did you recognize it."

"Because I did. I'd know it anywhere as soon at I'd set my awa on't hat if you're a mind to

answer.

as I'd set my eyes on't; but, if you're a mind to, I'll tell you how anybody may know that it don't

belong to the girl that's got it. Inside on't you'll find my name—'Miles Allen'—pretty plain, and a little something else besides, perhaps."

"Have you anything further to tell us with regard to this case?"

"Only that the case side proved plain that the

regard to this case?"
"Only that the gay girl proved plain that she never know'd or loved Selina enough to make her give her the ring, and so I'd like to ask how'd she get it? and then, who's the their after all?"
"These points will be settled at the proper time," said the Judge.

Iness points will be settled at the proper time," said the Judge.

At my request, he ordered Mary Murray to be recalled. She appeared, quite red with anger. I examined her as to where she obtained the garnet ring, and, as I anticipated, received only unsatisfactory and contradictory answers.

The Judge requested her to remove it from her finger. She refused. An officer in attendance soon relieved her of the ornament, which he handed up to the bench. The Judge looked at it carefully, and then read from the inside:

"Miles Allen. To the girl I love best."

There was a titter through the court-room. I glanced at Miles. He was smiling and blushing, but showed no shame or embarrassment. It was plain he thought it no unmanly thing to give a

but showed no shame or embarrassment. It was plain he thought it no unmanly thing to give a ring to the girl he loved the best, and he was not unwilling to have it known that the pretty, modest-looking Selina White was that girl though she was now in the prisoner's dock, on trial as a boarding-house thief.

"Now," said the Judge, turning to the clerk, "I think we will look at those stolen clothes again."

again."
They were produced, and, on being examined, there was found, fastened to some bead trimming which ornamented the dress, a bit of brown plush, the same in s clerk had secured. the same in shade and fabric with that the

clerk had secured.

In the meantime an officer had returned from Mary Murray's lodgings (where he had gone at my suggestion,) with a brown plush cap, which she had lately finished; and, on comparison, it was found that its material was the same with

was found that its material was the same with the shreds before the court.

The testimony was now all in, and I arose to make the defence. I went over the evidence, and showed that there was nothing against the prisoner but the one fact of possession—always a strong one, I admitted, but in this case outweighed by the apparent malice and guilt of the girl Murray, who had not only hated and plotted to ruin her, but had stolen from her herself.

In proof of this I alluded to her jealousy, her threats, and her too great readiness in throwing suspicion upon Selina. I dwelt on the circumstance that a bit of plush, which appeared to be cutting from Mary Murray's work, was found upon the stolen dress, although it had been packed away for a long time previous to being found in the prisoner's possession. It had not been shown that Selina White ever had any plush, or had ever been in Mary Murray's room to obtain it.

"They how" I esked "did this detective sheed

to obtain it.
"Then how," I asked, "did this detective shred "Then how," I asked, "did this detective shred find an opportunity to fasten itself upon a dress in sudden transit from its owner's trunk to a stranger's carpet-bag? Perhaps," I suggested, "Mary Murray might tell us. She had a similar shred attached to her shawl, and is it not possible—nay, probable—that she could tell how and where its fellow became attached to the trimming of the stolen dress? Might it not have been caught in a temporary lodgment in her room, or by contact with her own clothes? How else?

"In view of all the circumstances proved, it was easier to believe that Mary Murray had stolen the clothes, and then put them in Selina White's carpet-bag, in order to ruin her and out of the way, than that Selina had stolen them."

than that Selina had stolen them.

way, than that Selina had stolen them."

I then touched upon the garnet ring, showing that it had undoubtly belonged to the prisoner, and had been taken from her carpet-bag when the stolen goods had been deposited there, and ended with a few words of appeal to the conscience and sympathy of the Judge, intended to produce its effect on the spectators rather than the person addressed.

the person addressed.

The Judge whispered a moment with one of the officers near him, then rose and pronounced Selina White innocent of the charges preferred against her. There was a loud burst of applause; I took Selina's little cold hand in mine, and told her she had better leave with me a conce. We her she had better leave with me at once. We had just reached the door when Miles Allen joined us, shaking hands, and laughing and talking so fast that one could scarcely understand him. I learned this, however:—that he and Selina loved each other too well to be far separated; that Selina had come to get work near Miles, at his suggestion; that, owing to a series of blunders, not so easily explained as frequently met with she had failed to find him on her arrimet with, she had failed to find him on her arrival, but that, certain of meeting him soon, she had spent her time in looking for employment, till she was arrested and lodged in jail.

Miles declared himself to have been surprised Miles declared nimself to have been surprised beyond expression—so much, even, as to have been suspicious of his mental state—when, on going to the court-room to make complaint of some wrong done to himself, he saw the very girl belowed best in the deale of trial he loved best in the dock on trial.

he loved best in the dock on trial.

But the lovers were happy now; and so was I, notwithstanding my old overcoat. I don't know whether or not Miles Allen noticed that I was thinly clad, and that, spite of strong effort of will, I showed great sensitiveness to the cold on reaching the outer air; but this I know, the warm-hearted fellow gave into my hand — (I don't say paid, for of course I never charged him or Selina anything)—he gave me the price of one of the very best oyercoats I ever wore, within a week of the time when I first met him in the police court-room. police court-room.

There may be some who are desirous to know There may be some who are desirous to know whatever more I can tell about the garnet ring. I will, therefore, add that soon after the trial I have described, the morning papers reported Mary Murray to have been convicted of stealing a ring, and fined twenty dollars—falling to pay which, she was sent to jail.

And this, further. No longer ago than last summer, I met Miles Allen on a pleasant Sunday

afternoon, leading a fine boy, who looked the very image of Selina White as when I first saw her. Leaning on Miles' right arm was Selina herself, and, what was curious, on her little left hand, which clung to the strong, muscular arm, was the identical garnet ring that had proved her innocence.

rhaps she was proud of it, and desirous of having it seen and admired; perhaps it was so large it might have torn or misshaped her glove. At any rate, whatever her reason for so doing may have been, she wore it in plain sight, and I knew it as well as Miles Allen swore he did, long

Wit and Kumor.

THE following lines from the Home Journal foreshadow what, in many a happy family, is a speedily coming event:

SHE tied the new cravat Which she so kindly made me; Then smoothed with care my hat And with her arms delayed me; She brushed my "glossy hair," And said "it was so curly !"-While going down the stair She cried, "come home, dear, early!" How happy then was I I fortune could defy While thus I was admired? We parted at the door-Her smile deserved a sonnet! Dear love !- but one thing more, I want-a new spring bonnet !"

OF Course.—A staid Eastern sheet publishes some verses by a lady who has "Mrs." prefixed to her name, the opening lines of which are

Just one more kiss—and one caress; Fold me closely to thy breast; And then I'll let thee go !

The authoress dedicates them to "wouldn't you like to know who?" In our opinion they ought to be dedicated to her husband.

A "PAR LIAMENTARY" juror in a court in Eastern New York interrupted the proceedings, last week, by remarking that he considered the labors imposed upon the jury was unjustly severe, and believing that to adjourn was always in order, he would move that the court do now adjourn.

THOUGHTFUL.-A gentleman advertising for a wife, said:-"It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident curring to her companion."

THE letters that spell debt are the initials of the sentence, "Dun Every Body Twice;" and the letters that spell credit are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regularly Every Day - I'll

THE man who lives for himself alone lives for a mean fellow.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 21 letters.

My 18, 19, 13, 16, 11, 20, 14, 9 is a surface with four equal and parallel sides. My 5, 16, 17, 6 was a most beautiful garden. My 2, 5, 4, 19, 12, 21 was the name of an ancient king. My 10, 11, 1, 6, 15 is a kind of fowl.

My 8, 12, 7, 16 is a soft metal found in many parts of the United States. My 8, 5, 3, 19, 4, 9 is to illuminate. My 10, 7, 4, 16, 17, 6 is a town in Alabama. My 5. 14. 6. 20 is a volcano in Europe. My whole is a sentiment of a celebrated statesman. Mainesburg, Pa., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

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

BEHEAD a river in the United States, and leave an herb. Behead a town in Prussia, and leave a musical instru-

Behead a desert in Asia, and leave a man's name Behead a county in Ohio, and leave a bird. Behead a river in Central America, and leave an ani

Behead a lake in Canada, and leave a covering for the

Behead a county in Alabama, and leave a drink. Behead a town in Farther India, and leave a vowel. A. J. BURT. Mount Vernon, Mich., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLE.

What is it a man loves more than life, Fears more than death or mortal strife, A poor man has, a rich man wants A miser spends, a spendthrift saves, And all men carry to their graves. Rochester, N. Y., 1863. M. H. P. Answer in two weeks.

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

A GENTLEMAN having a silver globe, found that when it was filled with wine that cost \$3 per gallon, it was worth the same as the globe valued at 12% cents per superficial inch. What was the diameter of the globe? Gaines, Mich., 1863. 1. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 694.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:—"Let thy mercy, C Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in thee.' Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-"Where there's a will there's a way.''

But the stars, the soft stars! when they glitter above us, I gaze on their beams with a feeling divine;

Answer to Anagram:

For, as true friends in sorrow more tenderly love us, The darker the heaven, the brighter they shine. Answer to Mathematical question:-250 rods.

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