

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIV NO. 22.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 698.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SORGHUM -- PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I HAVE received the following excellent article from Mr. O. N. BRAINARD, now of this city; formerly of Iowa, where he has been a large cultivator and manufacturer of Sorghum. I commend it to the attention of Western readers

"This plant, which was grown in the United States for the first time in the year 1855, is now becoming a great staple article for export. And yet nine-tenths of those who raised it in 1855 gave it up as worthless, not knowing how to raise or manufacture it. There was more Sorgho raised that year than in the next two years. But a few enterprising men kept it before the public, and have made it a success. In the years 1861-62 there were about 1,000 barrels sold in the Chicago market, with a very slow sale and at a low price. The past fall and winter there have been over 10,000 barrels sold in this market alone, at better prices and quicker sales. The demand has been greater than the supply, and the prospect now is that the next year there will be sent to this market 100,000 barrels which, at \$16 per barrel, will be \$1,600,000. The question arises with the farmers, will this amount overstock the market? Will there be a cash demand? Let us review the sale of sirups during the last four years in the United States:

Foreign, Cuba and Porto Rico 28,293,210 Louisiana,.....21,067,760

	Total	49,360,970	••
1860.	Foreign imported	28,724,205	"
	Foreign imported Louisiana,	18,594,672	"
	Total	47,818,877	"
1861.	Foreign imported.	20,383,556	"
	Foreign imported, Louisiana,	19,808,000	"
	Total	40,191,556	"
1862.	Foreign imported.	25,650,400	44
	Foreign imported, Louisiana,	37,018,000	"
	Total	62,668,400	"

Total foreign in 4 years, 103,051,371; average 25,762,842 Do. Louisiana 4 " 96,488,432; " 24,121,108 "Average per year, 59,883,951 gallons.

"There is a heavy duty put on the imports now, and Louisiana sirups are minus. Will our 100,000 barrels or 4,000,000 gallons supply the demand? I think not.

"The next question is, can it be raised at these prices on a large scale? It is a conceded fact that it costs only five dollars per acre to grow it, and it yields, when well raised, 200 to 300 gallons per acre, which is only 2; cents per gallon. Gathering and manufacturing is very simple with the improved machines, and only costs about 5 cents per gallon. The sirup, after being refined, brings the highest price, or more than foreign sirups. There is no crop raised that pays better, and there has been no season that the crop has failed, when well cultivated. Any good upland, or dry soil, will grow it. Stable manured lands injure the quality of the sirup. The soil should be pulverized very deep, as the roots are very strong and penetrate to the bottom. The ground should not be prepared until just before planting; so that the weeds will not get the start of the canes.

"The easiest way to raise a large crop is to

have pure seed if possible, as it is no more work to raise a full crop than a half one. Put the seed in a bag and soak over night in warm water and the juice down to 21 to 25 Beaume and ship it to bury in a warm soil, or straw pile, until the Chicago and refine it. If the farmer grows cane sprouts start. Drill in rows about four feet apart | that will make 300 gallons of sirup per acre, he east and west, or the heavy west winds may blow it over before it is ripe. Put about two pounds of cultivating, cutting and delivering at the mill. of seed per acre, of medium-sized seed-more of | The amount per acre will, of course, depend upon very plump seed. Do not plant in this way until soil, culture, and the season; but it will be safe warm weather. Seed planted last season from the 15th of April to 15th of May, did not ripen as soon as seed planted from 15th of May until 15th of June. We generally have a cold rain about the first of May that injures the cane, and if the seed is just germinating it will kill it. When the canes get up about two inches high, harrow the ground over crosswise of the rows: the roots are so strong it will not injure the canes, but will kill the weeds. And when the canes are up four to six inches high, harrow lengthwise the rows with a two-horse harrow, taking out the front tooth of the harrow. Then plow or cultivate once and the cane will take

"Another good way to raise it, and plant early, is to plow the soil deep, then take a stirring plow, and throw two furrows together and plant on the ridge 21 feet apart by 31 feet. It can be planted earlier this way than the other, as the cold rains do not affect it—the seed being up high and dry the water settles between the rows. It can be plowed out when the canes are small, as the small canes are not liable to get covered up, being so high. Plant 10 to 15 seeds in the hill; for there is as much saccharine matter in a small main stalk as in a large one; and we can raise three times as much per acre as when planted thin. Do not get humbugged with some new variety of seed with a great name; for I do not believe we will all get rich raising sugar; but we may raising sirup. The canes should not be plowed among late in the season, because the roots that take in the saccharine matter will be cut off, and the cane ruined for sirup. The seed from the cane will pay for raising the crop, if well secured. It weighs about 42 lbs. to the bushel, and makes good feed for hogs or cattle. It yields about 25 bushels per acre.

"Sorghum has had to stand on its own merits. There has no article come into so general use in so short a time that has had so much to contend with. Mention it as a table sirup, and it was sneered at by almost every one, especially the merchant gentry, stating that it would never come into general use, as it had such a peculiar taste. Did they know that it was in its crude state and in its infancy, and that this is an age of improvement? This same Sorgho is now refined and on their tables sounded as Golden | It is the stock from which is to be wrought out and Amber sirups, and admired by every one. It should be marked Western Cane Sirup; but soil in the shape of seed, fertilizers, labor, should such are the prejudices of our people! Take the crude Southern molasses before it is refined, and how much more palatable is that peculiar taste, where the slaves have been over, through, and into it waist deep. Has it a better flavor than the Sorgho made by our Northern brothers? I think the peculiar taste is in the Sorgho fever. Some may want to keep it from being introduced and thus affect their trades and purses, but it is bound to succeed,-to come into general use, and drive all other sirups out of the market. Thousands of dollars are now being expended in sorgho machinery, which calls for a great number of mechaines, and gives them the benefit of the money instead of sending it to other countries for sirup to benefit the few. In fact, the machines are now so simplified through Yankee ingenuity, that every farmer can become an independent sugar planter if he wishes.

"The coming season every farmer should raise some of the Sorgho. It is taking the place of sugar to a large extent, it being a good substitute for brown sugar in cooking. Families formerly using five gallons of sirup per year, now use 40 gallons of the Sorgho. Farmers of the North-west, do your duty, and we will become independent of all foreign powers for sugar or sirup, keep our money at home, and be a more independent people than ever before."

It may interest your readers to know that the firm of O. N. Brainard & Co., have contracted to erect, and put in operation, sirup manufactories at different points on the Illinois Central RR., the farmers at these respective points pledging to cultivate a certain number of acres of cane, and cut, top and deliver the same at these drill in the seed. A corn planter, with a drill mills and receive fifteen cents per gallon of 41 attacked, did good business last year. Set them Baume at 46 Fahrenheit, for the sirup which the always the same, and this arises from the differto drill very shallow; not over one inch deep. cane produces. Five hundred acres of cane ent soils on which it is used. Take it on a light

Roll the soil as soon as planted. Be sure and have been pledged at Pera; 500 at Bulkley; 700 at Onarga; 700 at Kankakee; 500 to 600 at Manteno, and 600 at Clifton. It is proposed to boil gets \$45 per acre for his crop, including the cost to put the average product of the soils in the localities named, with fair culture, at \$30 per acre, or 200 gallons. This will be much better than corn culture has paid in the past.

SORGHUM FOR PAPER.

I am informed by manufacturers who have experimented considerably, that Sorghum Begasse is not so available and useful for manufacture into print paper as straw. It requires more alkali in its preparation, and there is more waste to it. Straw is much more economical and profitable to the manufacturer, even at the same price per tun. But it is found that Sorghum makes much the best coarse, heavy, wrapping paper. It makes a stronger paper; and it is predicted that it will be a good deal used in the future for this purpose. Manufacturers think they will be able to pay only five and six dollars for the dried begasse, baled and delivered at the mill-but a little more than straw, if any. And an equal price would not be paid for it, for manufacture into print paper,

It is a matter that should concern every farmer the economical value of every thing about him; not only the grain which he produces, but the straw upon which it grows; not only sirup and sugar he manufactures, but the refuse of the mill; not only the beef and pork which he fattens, but the hoofs and horns, and hair and hides of the same, - not only the timber he grows, but the saw dust and chips made in preparing it for use or market.

These waste items on almost every farm, are large enough, if looked after, to more than pay the taxes of the same, just as the waste of some manufactories, preserved and used, pays a large proportion of their current expenses. The farm scavenger in the West, has a great and profitable field before him. But every farmer needs to be his own scavenger in order to secure the greatest profit from his acres—of which, more anon.

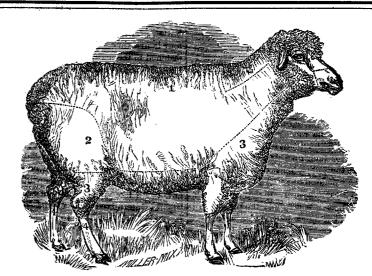
THE FARM IS A MANUFACTORY.

It ought to be so regarded. The soil should be looked upon as bearing the same relation to the agriculturist that any raw material does to the manufacturer of that specific raw material. the marketable product. What is put on the always be regarded, together with the interest on the money invested in the land, as going to make up the cost of the product-of the article manufactured from the soil. And the farmer should know precisely what this cost is,-and it should govern the price at which he sells his product. Now, this is a very simple and selfevident proposition. It has been often repeated; and yet it has got to be told a great many thousand times more before the mass of farmers will appreciate its importance, judging by the ratio of their progress in this matter in the past.

We refer to it now, and so often, because we believe it is as emphatically the basis of success in agriculture as in manufactures. And we intend to repeat it until our readers, who do business hap-hazard and fail, shall understand how to go to work to find the leak that is sinking the ship.

PLASTER AS A MANURE.

Mr. Moore:-A correspondent, Mr. Serviss, in the RURAL of April 18th, thinks that the use of plaster on land is the same in principle as 'robbing Peter to pay Paul." I should judge that the conclusion he arrives at is an erroneous one, and extremely visionary. My experience in the use of plaster is that it pays well - that it is a cheap and excellent manure, (when used in connection with clover and other grass land,) as a farmer need expect to obtain. It is used extensively hereabouts on our sandy and gravelly soils; probably not less than 2,000 tuns will be used in this county this spring, and the result will be a heavy crop of clover, and a fine quality of wheat. The results of using plaster are not



DIVISIONS OF WOOL.

THE accompanying illustration, from Moragree as to their general truth.

It is a matter to be studied by the wool-grower seven and eight qualities in the same fleece, whereas it will be seen that unalloyed breeds show but four qualities. Individuals have occawhose fleeces would divide into only two sorts; but this is very rare.

dients of the soil, to establish an equality.

sandy or gravelly soil, and the effects of plaster are generally very plain and beneficial, but on a calcareous or limy soil the results are not so visible, and the reason of this is very plain; such soils abound more largely in ammonia or volatile matter than those of a lighter nature; hence we use plaster, which has an affinity for these ingre-

And now let us look to our friend SERVISS principle of "robbing PETER to pay PAUL." Say each of these worthies has a farm. PETER has one of a limy and fertile soil, and PAUL has one of a lighter nature. PETER's farm, the limy nature of which partakes largely of plaster, is strongly incorporated with ammonia and other volatile matter that is continually passing off into the air, and at the same time the growth of Peter's plants;—but Paul, who has land of a lighter order wishes to preserve these fertilizing elements in his soil, and at the same time gather and make use of what PETER must waste; so he uses plaster to the proper extent, which has a strong attraction for these volatile fertilizers. Now, I would ask the readers of the RURAL if PETER has been robbed by PAUL? But Mr. SERVISS says, "Let Nature alone and she will, in her own way, apply it to plants, and do it, too, on the principle of equity." No, sir! Nature is a very good mother, but she would just as soon send PETER's surplus ammonia into a field of Canada thistles as she would to send it into Paul's wheat or clover fields, and in which place do you think it would give the best satisfaction? No, Mr. S.; the true sphere of a farmer is to assist Nature in her work all her can. A farmer can raise good crops and fertilize his land with barn-yard manure if he has plenty of it but I apprehend if this is not the case his cheapest manure is plaster and clover. But to be "compelled" to use it, is hard indeed. Mr. S. says he is "compelled to do it," or, in other words, because his neighbors use it. He says, "I am not willing that they shall by the use of it get what Nature intended for me." Unfortunate man!—unfortunate because he is compelled to do what he dislikes; unfortunate because his neighbors are so troublesome; unfortunate because so fearful that others will attract from him his staff of life—his "gas."

The consolation which I would give this unhappy man is that he go into scientific agriculture; that he subscribe for and read the RURAL, (if he does not already,) and mind its precepts; that he study the great principles of Agricultural Science in all their combinations, and, finally, that he investigate the laws which govern the

RELL'S American Shepherd, will show the points withers, and extends along the back to the setin the pure Merino and Saxon where the differ-ting on of the tail. It reaches only a little way ent qualities of wool are to be found. The divi- down at the quarters, but, dipping down at the sions do not always accurately correspond, but | flanks, takes in all the superior part of the chest. LASTEYRIE and Chancellor LIVINGSTON, who and the middle of the side of the neck to the were both familiar with pure Spanish Merinos, angle of the lower jaw. The fina, (fig. 2,) a valuable wool, but not so deeply secrated, or possessing so many ourves as the refina, occupies who is desirous of propagating sheep of the fine-t the belly, and the quarters and thighs down to .. wooled varieties; for grades will often exhibit the stifle joint. No. 3, or third, is found on the head, the throat, the lower part of the neck, and the shoulders, terminating at the elbow; the legs, and reaching from the stifle to a little below the sionally been found in original Saxon flocks hock. No. 4 is procured from the tuft that grows on the forehead and cheeks, from the tail, and from the legs below the hock.

The refina, or picklock wool, begins at the

thereby apply them to practical use, and bring up his land to the maximum of sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, and by such skillful management, according to his own logic, bring disaster, trouble and ruin into his neighbors' fields, and learn those pilferers the disastrous consequences of pilfering others. WM. WEST.

Liberty, Jackson Co., Mich., 1863.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE POTATO ROT.

AFTER so much has been said and written, and so many theories started, (only to be again exploded by stubborn facts,) as to the mysterious potato disease, it has at length become the good fortune of certain pains-taking, patient German botanists, to discover that the true and only cause of the disease is the presence of a parasite plenty is reserved, by the virtue of the soil, for | fungus on the leaf. Dr. DE BARY, KUHN, and others, have learned, by the closest attention to the potato plant, that there are no diseased potatoes where this fungus does not first attack and destroy the leaves; and, also, that this parasite, when located there, is very rapidly developed if the weather is warm and showery; then the fungus not only spreads and matures, but its spores are washed down into the tubers, always infecting those first which lie near the surface of the hill, and in the end, if the warm, wet weather continues, the others are also diseased.

Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, in a letter to the Country Gentleman, fully indorses this fungus theory, as promulgated by the German botanists. He says:-"Beyond all reasonable doubt, it is proved that the potato never rots without the fungus, and that it always rots with it. Planting the fungus on a sound potato, develops the disease. Shielding the potato from the fungus prevents the disease. The rot starts where the fungus begins to grow. Each microscopic cell of the tuber becomes discolored and rotten, when, and only when, the fungus issues its branches into it, or into its immediate neighborhood. Constitution, tuber, propagation, aphides, salt, manures, have nothing to do with the disease, except as they favor or destroy the fungus." Again - "These investigators have not merely looked at the blighted leaves and seen the fungus there, but have watched the fungus, as it rapidly sends out its branches into the still healthy portions of the leaf, which it literally devoursappropriating the juices to its own nourishment, and leaving behind a disorganized and decayed mass, as the track of its desolation. It is easy to see with the naked eye that the fungus travels over the potato leaf before the blight. If the observer carefully regards one of the brown bright spots, when the disease is spreading, he fertilizing ingredients of Nature, that he may will see that its borders are extending over the

still green leaf, in a forest of tiny mold plants which cover the leaf with a greenish down. This is the true potato fungus, the Peronospora infestans, as it is now botanically designated."

To avoid the potato disease, it is advised that a piece of ground be selected for growing sound seed potatoes, and no seed should be planted that have ever been mixed with diseased potatoes. If fungus appears on the leaves, they must be immediately removed, so that the zoospores cannot be washed down to the tubers in the hills. By all means, farmers should plant early, so as to have the potato ripen, if possible, before the warm September rains aid in ripening and developing the fungus. By being careful to plant only the healthiest tubers, and on land where no diseased potatoes have been grown, it is supposed that the potato fungus, like the smut in wheat, may be soon run out. Waterloo, N. Y., May, 1863.

FLAX AND LINEN-HEAD "KING COTTON."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I see by a notice in the N. Y. Tribune, that A. T. STEWART, the princely merchant of New York city, and probably others, have been purchasing and storing away for some time past a large amount of cotton goods. This done, they have closed sales, and await coming events. Well, this they have a perfect right to do. And so, in turn, have the consumers a perfect right to keep aloof from the purchase of cotton goods, at least for the present, which they can do by suffering a little inconvenience for the time being. Therefore, let every family in the land, by practical economy, make the very best of all the old stock of clothing on hand.

The farming community have the facilities for

the production of the raw material, and manufacturing a sufficient amount of the same, by domestic labor, for their own use. But upon the manufacturer the people must depend for bringing goods into general use. And they should bend their every energy to attain that end, which, when accomplished, will supply the place of all cotton fabrics, at a much lower price, according to their real value, than cotton goods can be furnished, at the present high price of cotton. The producer and manufacturer of the linen goods will receive remunerating prices for their labor, capital and enterprise, aside from the satisfaction of belonging to that class of mankind who are willing to make an effort to sustain themselves, their fellow-beings, and their country, in time of trouble. Our forefathers lived and flourished without the privilege of having the most substantial articles of cotton fabrics, and why cannot we do the same? We can, if we are only willing to make the effort and the sacrifice; and it is our duty to do so, particularly in the present distracted state of our country. And it would, in my opinion, be very much to the interest of the farming community to cultivate the production of flax to the full extent of their ability. And it is the duty of all the true and abiding friends of the Union, to favor the production and use of linen fabrics, in preference to cotton, not only for comfort, but on the score of durability. There is no article of wearing apparel that looks better or more appropriate in warm weather, than a good suit of half or full bleached linen. In former times, common linen cloths embraced one item of the country merchant's trade. They were then the staple article used for the sails of all our own and foreign sailing vessels, (whereas for some time past cotton sails have taken their place,) which was quite an item in the city trade. And I see no good reason why it should not be so again.

The truth is, our Western, Northern and Eastern farmers gradually surrendered the production of flax to the producers of cotton by slave power, until we have neither cotton nor linen to lean upon. And unless the farming community take hold in good earnest, and produce enough for themselves and community, they must not be shocked if they should occasionally see some in capital invested, (in common times, I mean,) bors streaking it through the streets with less clothing than the law requires, in pursuit of something to cover their nakedness.

Let the friends of the Union rally to the standard, and make linen triumph over Southern secession and King Cotton. And if that portion of the English and French people who are howling and whining about their distress, in consequence of a want of a sufficient amount of cotton to run their cotton mills, would turn their attention to the production and manufacture of linen goods, it would be much to their interest, and very much to their credit.

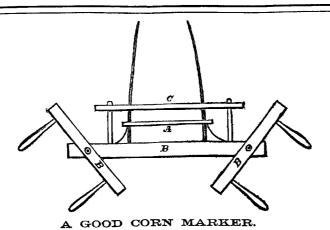
Wayne, N. Y., Feb., 1863. JOHN B. MITCHELL

THE above article would have appeared weeks ago, had it not been mislaid.

MORE ABOUT CLOVER RAISING,

FRIEND EDITOR:-Some remarks in No. 694 of the RURAL, over the signature of "FARMER AXRELVE," on clover raising, have induced me to offer a few words on the same subject. And what I offer is for the benefit of the same class he seeks to edify, viz., the "inexperienced farmers." I have little fear of his leading the experienced astray. I will note the objections of FARMER A. to the "medium" or small clover. 1st, "It grows too quick for timothy." 2d, "It is not so hardy, and runs out quick." 3d, "After the first year it will not produce sufficient growth any way to warrant sowing for mowing." Now, the answer to the first objection is, I think, about a sufficient one for them all. And I wish to say in offering it that I speak in reference only to lands adapted to the cultivation of the clover crop, and not to wet or natural meadow lands.

Medium, or small clover, can and should be raised mainly for the profit of the first crop. For mowing, timothy should be mixed with it, of sheep without doing what a cheese-maker is year. Now, for some of my experience. With Commandment.



DESCRIPTION.—A, thills, cross-bar and braces. B, B, B, main and adjusting beam. C, handle or lifting-bar. The beams should be 3 by 4 or 4 by 4 oak scantling; the markers the same, secured to the main beam by a half or three-quarters inch bolt, with a large head and nut and washer. The thills of iron wood or hickory poles. Cross bar bolted on. The handles set slanting backward —as also the marking teeth.

Mr. I. H. LUTTENTON, of East Carlton, Or- | any he has ever seen. We fear our notice of this leans county, has favored us with a description article will be rather late for its introduction this of a very useful article for marking the rows for season, but from the engagements of our enplanting corn, which combines all that can be desired for cheapness, simplicity and effective operation, it being so contrived as to mark equally well on uneven ground, through dead furrows or sudden sinks and rises, and that, too, with four markers. Any man that can make a button to a barn door can get it up in three or four hours' time. Mr. L. says a strap should be fastened to the main beam and around the swing beam, to keep them from becoming perpendicualways mark, and work as close to the fence as 'to nicely adjust the cultivator.

spring crops I alternate with corn one year some

sown crop, as spring wheat, oats, &c., the second,

and clover and timothy the third and fourth. I

rarely get less than one and one-half tuns of hay

per acre for the first crop, followed, if the season

prove favorable, by a good crop of seed in the

fall, and a like yield of hay the second year, of

timothy intermixed with clover, say one-fourth

to one-half clover. I am now amply paid the

expense of seeding and for the use of the land,

and the soil is ready for the plow and hoe again,

course, to keep the "corn ground well manured."

June, when the clover is nearly full grown, and

then I pasture lightly the next season, and sum-

mer fallow again, for I practice summer fallowing.

I think the "medium" is preferable to the large

clover. 1st, It makes a finer and better quality

of hay, as FARMER A. is more than half compel-

led to confess. 2d, It is so early as to give ample

time for a second crop for seed; and, 3d, for the

same reason it is always ready to succeed the

close of the foddering season at once, thus sup-

plying an important desideratum at that season

of the year. I have tried both kinds, and speak

from experience. I am not afraid to assert that

the farmers in my County (Ontario,) use the

South Bristol, N. Y. Uncle Johnny Scythe Snath.

SHEEP AND COWS.—COMPARATIVE PROFIT.

FRIEND MOORE: - Seeing a communication in

your paper of April 4th, in regard to the respect-

ive profit of sheep and cows, in which our friend,

T. C. P., makes the profit of cows double that of

sheep—and in this week's number another from

D. F. B., in which the respective profits are

nearly equal,- now, as I have had some experi-

ence in these matters, I beg leave to say a few

In the first place I think our friends have

made their estimates on sheep too low; not on

the profit of a sheep, but on the number that can

be kept on the feed required to keep a cow. I

shall assume that one cow is equal to ten sheep

and expense of keeping; and, as my friend says, "now for the figures." Allowing five pounds of

wool per head, and 40 cents per pound, (which

is about the average price,) and one lamb for

two sheep, that are worth \$1.50 per head, we

have the product of 10 sheep and 5 lambs, \$27.50.

We will take his figures on the cow, for by my

own experience I find them nearly correct - 550

gallons of milk. Allowing 3 gallons to make a

pound of butter, we have 183 lbs., which, at 121

cents per pound, (which is as much as we can

make it average in Ohio,) we have \$22.90; de-

duct \$5 for trouble, and we have \$17.90. Differ-

ence in favor of sheep, \$9.60. If made into

cheese one gallon of milk will make a pound of

curd; 3 lbs. of curd will make 2 lbs. of curd

cheese - which gives us 366 lbs. at 8 cents per

pound, amounting to \$27.28. Deduct \$5 for

trouble and we have \$22 28 profit. Difference in

favor of sheep, \$5.22; and then, too, the difference

between the cheese and butter, and the wool

market. The latter is always a cash article, and

but little trouble to get to market, while the

former obliges a man to always be a peddling;

and beside the dealing with irresponsible men

there is a vexation of spirit about it I never

could endure. Perhaps some our friends who

have the advantage of a good market for milk,

at a good price, can realize more than this from

their cows. Difference in situation makes a vast

I have given you an estimate based upon

actual experience of what can be done in com-

mon times, where I live, with sheep and cows.

But if we take them as they are now, when,

instead of 40 cents, we are likely to get nearer

80 cents per pound for wool, and a lamb is worth

from \$2 to \$3 as soon as it can stand, my friend,

T. C. P., will find the profit on the other side of

the house; besides, a man can keep any amount

difference in this matter.

medium almost exclusively.

words on the subject.

Now for one or two of the many reasons why

graver, we could not procure the cut in time. We hold that corn should be planted at even and exact distances. If three and a half feet is the proper gauge, then, when short of that, which is unavoidable in planting by the eye, the

range of the cultivator is interfered with and the crop injured by being crowded. When exceeding that distance there is a loss of land, and necessarily a defect in the action of the cultivator. Corn should always be marked both ways. lar in turning around. He says this marker will as it saves a deal of labor in hoeing by the ability

GROWING BEANS AMONG CORN.

FRIEND MOORE-if I may use that term in addressing you—I have read the RURAL so long that I claim acquaintance with the Editor. Some time since you invited short articles from practical farmers, on such matters as interested farmers as a class, and I propose (though I am not a correspondent or a contributor,) to say a few words on the subject of raising beans. My method is to plant among corn, making the rows four feet as before. Always remembering, as a matter of apart, and hills same distance; then plant the beans between the corn hills. I raise the pea For pasturing I seed liberally with clover, with beans, and plant as early as possible and avoid winter wheat or rye. I do not "turn in" till | late spring frosts, as they require the whole sea son to mature. Hoe with the corn, which makes but a little more work than the corn alone, when it is cultivated but one way. Hoe twice. Pull before frost in the fall and stack around knotty poles, making a foundation at the bottom of the stack that will keep the beans clear from the ground and admit a free circulation of air. Put up in that way they may be pulled at any time after the beans are formed in the pod, no matter how green, and they will certainly cure without being damaged in the least. In stacking put the roots next the pole, and at the top set the roots up and bind.

I consider the pea bean the most productive, and it is objectionable only on account of its lateness. On very rich land it will run too much too vines, but on light loam without manure it is the best. The marrowfat is better for rich land. But it is not the best to plant beans on very rich land, whether among corn or otherwise. 1 raised, last year, on five acres, among corn, thirty-five bushels, which I sold for two dollars per bushel, making fourteen dollars per acre from the beans alone, without materially diminishing the corn

In these war times it is the duty of the producer to raise the greatest amount of food possible for the support of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, and if these simple suggestions shall induce some farmer to try the experiment of raising two crops in one field, and thereby increase the amount of food produced, he and the country will be benefited.

The bean straw is valuable for fodder. Cattle or sheep will eat it with avidity and leave the best hay to get it. My straw this year very nearly paid me for the extra labor of cultivation -hay being worth fifteen dollars per tun.

Parishville Center, N. Y., 1863.

ABOUT HOP CULTURE, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - As the RURAL has been a source of much useful knowledge to me, and as I am desirous of compensating therefor, if you will allow me to trespass upon your columns I will answer some of the inquiries in a late number on the application of "Compost to Hops, &c."

The first thing to be done after the poles are set is to plow each way between the rows, turning the furrows from the hills. Then with a hoe pull the earth partially away, so as to secure a large, flat hill, (but not so as to bare the roots,) then carefully pull out all but four vines, two of which should be tied to each pole with a piece of varn. (woolen ravelings are best.) After the yard has been treated in this manner apply the compost. Put the ashes and plaster in a suitable place; make a hole in the center, put the lime in and pour in water until slaked. Shovel over the mass until thoroughly mixed, then apply a large handful to each hill around the vines, but not much against them. They then require no further care than keeping the vines tied to the poles and cultivating between the rows occasionally until time to hill them, when the furrows should be again turned toward the hills, and the earth hoed back around the hill. They then require cultivating through once or twice, to keep down the grass and weeds until picking time.

As to the size of the kiln, a drying room sixteen feet square will do for a yard of two or three acres; but the best size for a small hop kiln is about 24 by 36 feet, with 14 feet of one end partitioned off for a drying room, with two stoves and a large drum, the pipe five or six feet from the so as to supply where the clover fails the second always obliged to do—that is, break the fourth dry cloth. There should be a thermometer in the kiln, and the heat kept from 150 to 180 deg.

With such an arrangement and proper care the hops can be evenly and thoroughly dried.

A good press can be made by having a large beam in one bent of the trame of the kiln, through which should be a hole with a thread cut to fit a wooden screw. On the floor below this beam a box of proper size should be made, so arranged as to be filled with hops from the store room above. After the follower is put on and the bale pressed down the box must be taken down to give opportunity for sewing. After this is done and the bale completed the box can again be set up for refilling. OTSEGO. Middlefield, N. Y., May, 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

C. S. McC., Newfane.—We are not acquainted with the bean you describe as the red bean, unless you mean the Red Eye, which is an early variety used in gardens. It is prolific and cooks well, but will not sell well in market as staple article, on account of color. [Your inquiry was mislaid for some time.]

COAL TAR LEACHINGS.—I would like to know the value of the water that leaches from gas tar.—L., Fullon, N. Y. § We should not expect any virtue from the leachings of

coal tar; but on the contrary consider it a deleterious substance for vegetation—except as a nauseating material for PHONOGRAPHY. -Mr. A. C. WILSON, of Allegan, Mich.,

whose inquiry was given in a late RURAL, can obtain the desired information by applying to Mr. Andrew J. Gra-HAM, 284 Canal street, New York, who is author of several works, long-hand and reporting style of phonography, of the standard now most approved.—O. W. TRUE, Phil-

KNITTING MACHINE.-Let me say to M. D., Racine, Wis. that by applying to BRADSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents of Aikin's Knitting Machine, 120 Lake street, Chicago, III., he or she can learn full particulars, or receive a "circular with full particulars."—O. W. TRUE, Phillips, Me. - See the advertisement of G. W. BURT, of Newton, Iowa, in this paper, relative to same machine

SAWDUST AS A MANURE - Is sawdust of any benefit to shape, or to pile up and allow to heat?—A. B., Fulton, N. Y.

Sawdust of non-resinous wood is a slow but sure ma nure for heavy soils, as in their decomposition they form humus, which has a strong attraction for oxygen, forming carbonic acid gas, one of the important foods for plants by circulation and by absorption. Sawdust in time forms the substance that causes the productiveness of virgin

SHEEP TICKS, AGAIN. - Seeing in the RURAL an inquiry from "Young Wool Grower" for a ready-made decoction to destroy sheep ticks, I send you my method. I have the sheep well taken care of and kept in good order, giving them a little sulphur with their salt—say a double handfu of sulphur to 10 or 12 quarts of salt. I have a flock of Merino sheep of about 350, and about 150 lambs, making 500 old and young, and I very much doubt whether any one could find five hundred ticks on the whole lot .-- A. WRIGHT, Elbridge, N. Y.

CISTERN AND FILTER.—Will you, at your convenience give me a plan how to construct a rain-water cistern with filter attached ?—J. J. RICHMOND, South Macon, Ill.

A rain-water cistern may be constructed so high above the surface as to allow a proper filter to receive the water by a siphon or other process-or an ordinary cistern placed in the earth below the surface, may have a diaphram, or partition constructed across it, cutting off a portion to be filled by the filtering material, and causing the water to enter at the bottom and filter upward. There is a trouble in keeping the division water-tight, and cleaning and renewing the filter.

ABOUT DRYING HOPS. - A "Young Hop-Grower vishes to know how many square feet of drying room he should have for three acres of hops, how near the pipe should be to the drying floor, if the hops can be dried evenly, and the best kind of press. As I have three acres of hops, I will contribute my experience. My dry house is 28 by 30 feet. I use one half for drying, the other for storing. The drying floor is 15 by 20 feet. I use two stoves and pipe running around and connecting in the chimney in the center of one side; pipes about six feet below the drying floor. I find no trouble in drying them all at once, (or about 150 bushels in 8 hours.) I find the Independent Press best, as follows: Two bed-pieces or sills 8 by 16 inches, 6 feet long; two posts, 8 by 16 inches, 8 feet long. The posts and sills are joined together and bolted with two bolts. This will form the bottom and sides. The press beam, 16 by 16 inches, is tenanted with two tenants into the posts 51/2 feet from the top of the sills, with one screw through the center of the beam, 4 | Plowing Match, Butter and Cheese, Implements, Flowers feet long, worked from the top or in the second floor The bales from this press are 4½ feet long, 20 inches wide 2 feet thick .-- C. W. HIGBY, Jackson, Mich.

THAT STUMP MACHINE, AGAIN. - Not long since an inquiry appeared in the RURAL for the best method of getting rid of pine stumps. Gave my plan, which was pulling them out and making fence of them. In your issue of May 9th I find an article from S. S. H., of Lorain Co., Ohio, asking for a description of my stump machine. Now to describe minutely everything connected with it would be a herculean task; I will, however, try to give the outlines. 'In the first place, then, I will liken it unto a large pair of steelyards, or a lever, say 30 feet in length, with a large clevis, say 3 feet from the large end, made of 11/2 inch round bar iron. There are six staples running through the lever, made of 1% inch iron, each way from the bolt which holds the clevis; the first two are eight inches from the bolt; the next two ten inches from the two first staples; the next fourteen inches from the two second staples; and now an anchor-chain made of 11/4 inch iron, which is thrown around a stump, with a ring in it to which the clevis is connected by a hook. The next in order is a take-up chain made of 11/4 inch iron, say 20 feet long, and two take-up hooks made with a swiv el in the middle, say four feet long; then we have rods with a hook on one end and a link on the other, made of 1% inch round bar iron, varying in length from 10 to 18 feet-enough of them to reach 20 rods if necessaary-and then a hitching chain, made of 1% inch iron, from 8 to 10 feet long; also a coupling chain of the same size, and then a wheel on the small end of the lever, (the small wheel to a lumber wagon will do.) For additional power we pull over the top of a post 7 or 8 feet long, and for the largest pine stumps, a post 12 or fourteen feet long; and then they must be be awful big stumps if I can't pull them.-W. A. SLUYTER, North Towarda, Pa.

TRADE SALE OF THOROUGHBRED CATTLE .-- The first trade sale of thoroughbred cattle under the auspices of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, was held May 20th. at the Bazaar, corner of Ninth and Sansom streets. The bidding is said to have been quite spirited, and the contributions of cattle very fine. The most of the stock were thoroughbred Alderney cows and calves. A number of Shetland ponies were also disposed of. A splendid bay Morgan stallion was run up to one thousand dollars, and the country nothing is met for miles but the bodies and bought in by the owner at that price.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON-A "HEATED TERM."-The weather is at last seasonable. May bids fair to appropriately close Spring's preparations for Summer—bequeathing a warm air and soil and an abundance of flowers and foliage to the "leafy month of June." The closing days of last week and the opening ones of the present were very warm for the season—a "heated term" as unexpected and willing to city people is it was gratifying to soil cultivators, and invigorating to vegetation. Farmers and gardeners are exceedingly busy and generally correspondingly good natured, though some complain of dry weather and anticipate a drouth. Rain is needed, yet we think it will fall upon both the sanguine and the croakers-or their fields and gardens—ere the drouth shall prove serious. The season is favorable, and crop prospects good. The 'God-made country" looks beautiful again, and its fortunate habitans may well rejoice at their prospects and surroundings.

-Accounts from the West, as to the Weather, Crop Prospects, &c., are generally favorable.

THE SEASON IN MAINE.—The spring is cold, wet and backward, and as far as I am advised grass is winter killed quite badly. Spring work in Franklin county progresses slowly on account of scarcity of laborers, the wet, and coldness of the land. Quite a snow storm, in the northern parts of the county, was a visitant on the 15th inst., lasting, or rather the snow lay on the ground one and two days. As yet the grass is careful not to shoot out too high. There has been but one really warm day and night—the 10th. Cattle are still fed by those who have anything to feed them upon, and sheep will just live. It is a hard time for young lambs-many will be lost where the sheep have been turned away to pasture since the 12th inst. They need to be housed nights, and some days too. The farmers began work on the land upon the hill farms first, because the snow blew off the fields more, but the cold rains have nearly stopped them.—O. W. TRUE, Franklin Co., Maine, May 18, 1863.

SHEEP SHOW AND SHEARING EXHIBITION. -The Thorn Hill (Onondaga Co.) Farmers' Club have completed arrangements for a Sheep Show and Shearing Exhibition, to be held June 4th, proximo. We are assured it will not be an affair of local importance merely, as wool growers in adjoining counties are making arrangements to be present with some of the best bucks in the country. The Secretary of the Club informs us that a similar exhibition last year, on a small scale, and with no previous arrangements, awakened such a general interest that the Club is encouraged to make ample preparations for one of the most thorough tests of the real merits of different sheep ever made in that portion of the State. Conveniences for weighing sheep, as well as fleeces, will be provided, and ample provision made for sheep from a distance. The Exhibition will be on the premises of H. COVENTRY, at Thorn Hill, in the south part of the town of Marcellus. HENRY S. RANDALL of Cortland Co., and GEO. GEDDES and J. M. Ellis of Onondaga Co., will be present and act as judges. An address will be delivered by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, the best authority on sheep husbandry in this country. No doubt the affair will be both pleasant and profitable.

- From a card of admission received from E. Ennis, Esq., President, we infer that the Wool Growers' Association of Palmyra is to have an Exhibition in that village on the 3d of June.

AGRICULTURE OF NEW YORK.—The Mark-Lane Express, in a notice of the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1861, says:--" The volume before us contains not only the report of the State Society, but also sixty other reports of the local County Societies, many of which are deeply interesting to the English reader, not only for the information they afford of the present condition of agriculture, but also as throwing light upon that of rural life in America—at least that portion of the United States to which it specially refers. Many of the reports display great intelligence, proving that science is making its way there upon the farm, as well as in 'Merrie Englande;' and unless the present gigantic war interferes to check its progress, the agriculture of New York State is certainly in a condition of progressive prosperity. Not the least interesting portions of the volume are the agricultural statistics of the State of New York, furnished from the census of 1860 of the United States. It includes returns of the produce of every county, and concludes with a summary, showing the increase or decrease of various products since 1850." The article closes by saying that "the volume throws more light upon the present condition of the agriculture of the old States of the Union than any work extant."

SPRING FAIRS.—The Spring Exhibition of the Brockport Union Ag. Society is to be held at Brockport on Wednesday next, June 10th. Liberal premiums are offered in the various classes, including eep, Horses. and Fruits, etc.

The Spring Fair of the Dryden (Tompkins Co.) Ag. Society will be held in Dryden village, June 30th, for the exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements; also Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, &c. The sheep recently purchased in England by EZRA CORNELL, Esq., will be

SMALL SHEEP VS. LARGE ONES. - ROBERT GROUDE OF Jefferson Co., Ohio, says:-" If it can be ascertained that an acre of grass land will produce a greater number of pounds of mutton in carcasses from 18 to 20 pounds per quarter, than in carcasses from 30 to 40 pounds, then every one must admit that the advantages are on the side of the smaller sheep. The reason of this is obvious. In times of drouth and scarcity a small animal will collect for itself as much food as a larger one; and having a small carcass it may sustain itself; and, if equally well developed, may even improve, while the larger animal is daily losing condition. And when the period arrives at which an abundance of food may be obtained, the smaller animal is in advance of the larger, and will soon be fit for market."

THE KANSAS FARMER .- We are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. I, of "The Kansas Farmer, and Journal of the State Agricultural Society," an octavo monthly, published at Topeka. It announces that each number will contain at least sixteen pages (octavo) of reading matter, composed principally of such portions of the transactions of the State and County Societies and communications on the subject of Agriculture in all its branches, Mechanical and Household Arts and Industry, and Natural History, as may equire early publication. Terms, 50 cents per annum. Address F. G. ADAMS, Sec'y Kansas State Ag'l Society.

TERRIBLE DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA. - Accounts from Sidney, Australia, represent that a fearful drouth has prevailed in Australia. In some localities there had been no rain for fourteen months, and the cattle had died by thousands. One farmer lost 5,000 to 6,000 sheep and lambs; another 15,000; and all who owned stock of any kind suffered in like manner. No one in the country remembers such a season before. Wool could not be brought into Sidney, as all the bullock teams died on the road for want of water and pasturage. In some parts of bleached bones of sheep and bullocks.

Korticultural.

USE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

EVERY summer much sickness is produced by the use of fruit and vegetables in improper condition, and many therefore discard their use almost entirely. This is not only injudicious, but extremely dangerous, for at no season of the year is vegetables and fruit as much needed, and therefore healthful, as in the heat of summer. Nature craves a liberal supply, and he who denies the demand does so at his own peril. If persons are willing to run the risk, they may do so, but we have no patience with men who deny them to their families, especially to children. Children will obtain fruit, and if it is not furnished at home in proper quantities and condition, and at the worst times it will be had in improper quantities and condition, abroad. The only safe way, therefore, is for parents to furnish children the best fruit they can obtain, and a liberal supply, and thus learn them to distinguish between the good and bad. A supply of fruit is almost a sure preventive of billious and other complaints so common in the summer season.

The Southern Rebellion has taught our surgeons the necessity of vegetables to the health of an army, and their entire lack, or a sufficient supply, has cost us thousands of lives. Prof. LOOMIS, in the Patent Office Report, shows the reasons why the use of fruits and vegetables have been considered unhealthful in cities, and we make the following extract, which is not only worthy of perusal but of remembrance:

"Here lies the whole trouble: the vegetables of the city are not the vegetables of the country! The latter are usually gathered and eaten at the time of their perfection, the former before or after: in either of which cases their chemical constitution, as we have seen, is not that of the ripened fruit; the one is digestible, nutritious, and cooling; the other either acrid and irritating, or indigestible and poisonous.

These chemical facts fully explain all the results attendant upon eating fruit and vegetables. When eaten fresh-gathered in the country, they fully answer the character we have assigned them, as being the most healthful and beneficial of Summer food; in the city, after leagues of transportation under a burning sun, and hours of storage in addition, they are well adapted to justify the common suspicion as to their sanitary qualities.

The countryman, as he gathers the full grown and luscious products of his own fields, may know he is receiving for himself and those he provides for, gifts from the goddess of health. The citizen, as he returns from the market, may well reflect whether the goddess of health or traffic presides in that mart.

Though the solution of the whole case is so simple, the remedy appears far less so.

It is difficult to get sufficient supplies of proper vegetable food for a densely populated city; so difficult, in fact, that we shall do a better service by indicating what is our best means of meeting the case as it stands, than of indicating its remedy:

1. It is better to do without vegetables altogether, than to use them in any other than their prime condition.

2. No intelligent provider for a household ought ever to bring into his home, fruits, berries, or vegetables, green, unripe, over-ripe, wilted or decayed.

3. Produce purchased in market, because it is cheap, or under-price, is culpable economy; it is paying half price for what is not only worthless, but worse.

4. Salads, lettuce, kale, cucumbers, peas, and green corn, wilt under any circumstances in a few hours, and should therefore be eaten the same day gathered. Peas should be picked, shelled, and cooked immediately.

5. Berries, melons, tomatoes, and all similar juicy fruits, having but a brief interim between the unripe and decaying condition, are always just objects of suspicion and intelligent examination."

THE GREAT ORCHARDS OF CALIFORNIA.

According to the editor of the California Farmer, the orchards of BRIGGS & HASKELL, at Marysville, are on a broad scale. We extract the following from his account:

It would be impossible for a stranger to form any possible conception of the extent of these orchards, the immense crop daily gathered, or the wonderful producing power of the trees. Strange as it may appear, with all the disastrous effects of the floods, which swept away and destroyed thousands of trees, burying, also, great numbers, and having many buried by drift-wood, of which more than a thousand cords swept over and upon them, and another thousand cords of peach tree fire-wood will be made from the broken and killed trees; yet, with all this destruction, the crops of these orchards will far exceed any former crop. And this too, with another singular fact, that with all the energy and attention possible, and with about seventy men, the fruit often ripens faster than it can be gathered — so much so that more than ten thousand bushels will be lost in these two orchards alone. In connection with these orchards, there is the Orovile Orchard, where about thirty men are gathering and shipping, in like enormous quantities.

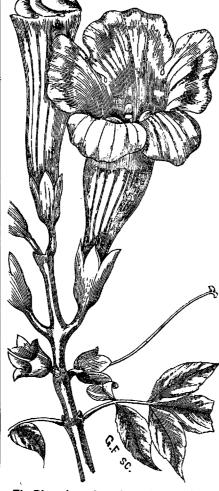
That some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the business of these fruit orchards, there was sent from these orchards, the second week in August, from sixteen to twenty tuns, or from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds a day, of peaches, apricots and plums; of which about two-thirds were shipped to Sacramento and San Francisco.

We spent some time in going through these orchards, and noting the effect of the floods upon

drift-sand was piled up from two to four feet; but | the weather is all that could be desired for setwhere the wash was only sand, no injury resulted | ting the fruit. Those who are anxious for rain to the trees; they were vigorous and healthy. But where the deposit was a soft clay, or mixed deposit, the trees were killed. In the entire orchard, among the peaches, nectarines, pears and apples, where the deposit was sand alone, the trees were loaded with splendid fruit-the nectarines and neaches, enough to load several clipper ships, the trees breaking down with the fruit, and the ground covered with the finest nectarines we ever saw.

TRUMPET FLOWER.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes a description of the TRUMPET FLOWER, or Creeper." The Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower, can hardly be called a creeper, as it is a magnificent plant, and will make a growth almost equal to a grape vine. The term, however, is often incorrectly applied to climbing plants, but should, we think, be confined to those that creep on the ground.



The Bignonia produces large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers, with something of an orange tinge, and of great beauty. Their size and appearance is very well shown in the engraving. They are produced in clusters, but in the cut we could only afford room to show a flowering stem, with a flower and bud of the natural size, and the calvx of a few of the fallen flowers.

In response to the inquiry for a few hardy climbers, we will name the Virginia Creeper, an excellent plant for covering buildings, &c. Its leaves are a dark, rich green, in summer, and become a fine crimson in the autumn. It throws out little roots at the joints, by which it becomes fastened to anything it touches. Although a native of our own land, it is much more popular in Europe than here.

The Honeysuckles are always desirable, and should be planted much more freely.

The Chinese Wistaria is a very rapid growing climber after it once gets a start. Sometimes it refuses to grow for a year or two after being transplanted, but when growth commences in earnest, shoots from ten to twenty feet in length are not uncommon early in June, and a large plant will be loaded with racemes of light blue flowers, ten or twelve inches in length.

The Climbing Roses are of almost every color, some, like the Queen of the Prairies, giving fine large double flowers, grown singly, while others produce their bloom in clusters.

Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe, is an elegant climbing plant, with very handsome broad leaves, and curious flowers, resembling a pipe, hence the name. It produces a fine shade in a short time, and is unsurpassed for covering verandas, &c.

No class of plants are more useful in the hands of the skillful gardener or tasteful amateur than the climbing plants. They quickly transform any unsightly outbuilding or fence into an object of real beauty. No bare board fences or outbuildings should be allowed about the garden or around the house-all should be wreathed and festooned by the drapery which nature has provided so abundantly for the purpose.

THE SEASON AND FRUIT.

For a week or more past we have had unusually warm weather for the season, and as this was preceded by heavy rains, vegetation has progressed with great rapidity. The wish for a little more rain is freely expressed, but nothing is suffering, and will not for some time in well cultivated ground. That which is only half pulverized a few inches in depth needs a shower every day. The best preventive of evil effects of a drouth is deep and thorough cultivation. Half the time spent in cultivating the soil that is devoted to grumbling on account of dry weather, watching the clouds and the changes of the moon, would remedy all cause of anxiety.

The prospect for fruit at the present time is most encouraging. Apples, pears and cherries the trees. In many places in these orchards the never flowered more abundantly, we think, and

should remember this fact. A cold rain-storm now would very materially lessen our fruit crop. Of peaches we shall have only a partial crop. Some orchards, we observe, are almost destitute of bloom, while others give promise of a remunerating crop. The Early Crawfords, which we have usually found one of our most hardy varieties, seems to have suffered most this season.

GRAPES AND WINE.

THE following paragraphs are gleanings in reading a work on "Grapes, Wine and Wine Making," it being the diary of a Californian traveling in the wine districts of Europe:

MULCHING VINES WITH STONE .- In Dijon, France, I saw several vines trained up to the second story windows of a house, and very heavily laden with grapes; a fair estimate would be seventy to eighty pounds to the vine. But what surprised me was that the grape vine was planted so close to the house that the wall must rest on half of its root, while on the other side are laid the heavy stones of the pavement, which must have rested there already, many years. This is positive proof that after a certain age a vine can live and bear a quantity of fruit without being hoed, or the ground loosened around the roots. These vines must be at least fifteen, twenty, or perhaps fifty years old. The leaves and fruit are large and healthy looking.

HOW THEY MAKE RED WINE IN GEVREY, FRANCE.—The grapes are picked from September to the 10th of October. They are placed in baskets, and carried to wooden tubs with leather straps on each side. When these tubs are full, they are carried to a large trough in the central part of the vineyard, into which the grapes are emptied, and crushed by men with their feet. The crushed grapes, juice and all, are then carried in a donkey cart to the village, where they are thrown into a large fermenting vat. This is about four and a half feet high, and holds ten, twenty, and even thirty barrels of wine. When they have remained in this tank from twentyfour to forty-eight hours, the fermentation will send the stems and seeds to the top of the vessel, forming a hard mass. Then, according to the size of the tank, four to ten men, stripped of all their clothes, step into the vessel, and begin to tread down the floating mass, working it also with their hands. This operation is repeated several times, if the wine does not ferment rapidly enough. The reason given for this, in my eyes, rather dirty work, is that the bodily heat of the men aids the wine in its fermentatiou. After this operation, the wine is left to ferment two and a half to three and a half days longer, on ur or five days from the time when the tank was tilled. If the weather is warm, four days and nights are sufficient; if it is cold, it requires five days. In rare cases, the cellar is heated with stoves. The wine, after fermentation, is drawn from the tank by a siphon, encased in a tube made of willow, with a wicker work across the end, which is plunged through the seeds and stems to the bottom of the tank. If the end of the siphon was not covered by the wicker-work, it would soon be choked up by the stems and seeds. The clear juice, flowing from the siphon, is taken in tubs to the cellar, and emptied into barrels already in their places. These barrels are filled but two-thirds full. When the tank has given up its clear juice, the stems, &c., are taken out and put into a press, where the remainder of the juice is pressed out. With this juice the barrels are filled to within two inches of the top. This wine remains quiet for a month, when the barrel is completely filled and

bunged up. In the month of March these barrels are emptied into others, where the wine is cleared with eggs; then it is again drawn off in this first year of its existence. Many in this district draw off their wine as often as three times in the year. In years when the rains are heavy, or when from any cause the grapes are deficient in saccharine matter, sugar made from potatoes, known as "grape sugar," is added, to the amount, often, of thirty pounds to the sixty gallons. This is thrown into the vat where the wine is ferment-

A WINE PRESS AT CHAMBERTIN .- This press, instead of having a screw from the top and pressing the juice out in that way, is made like a large square box, three sides of which are composed of thick wooden bars, about a quarter of an inch apart, so that the wine, but not the seeds and stems, may escape upon the large platform underneath the press, the bottom of which is also a lattice-work of strong bars. This platform is bordered by a scantling an inch and a half thick, to prevent the juice from running over. The box above the platform is furnished with one solid oak slide, which is pushed toward the farther end by a couple of iron screws fastened in the planks on the one end. The other end has a cast-iron wheel, and each of the screws is furnished with one also, which in turn is driven by a still smaller wheel, on an iron bar, which is attached to a fly-wheel, worked by hand. When this is moved, it starts the closefitting solid slide of the box, and this presses the substance against the three open work sides with such force as to extract every particle of juice from the stems and seeds deposited there for that

HOW A VINEYARD IS PLANTED AT CLOS Voucaor.-When a vineyard is planted anew, the work is as follows:-The ground is laid out with ditches five feet apart and one and a half feet deep; the ground is thrown between the ditches, making a ridge, and the ditches are partially filled with good ground manure; the cuttings, eighteen inches loog, are placed half a foot apart, bending toward the ridge, the soil is then drawn over the cutting and trampled down by the feet, leaving two buds out. The ridge is planted with vegetables. The first year these

plantations do not receive any pruning, but are left to grow as bushy as nature will allow. The second year, in the spring, they are pruned to two buds, and more soil is drawn over, covering the plants up to the cut. Manure is also applied to the rows. In the third year, the vines are pruned to two branches, each cut to two buds, and furnished with a stake from four to five feet long. During the fourth, or sometimes during the fifth year, small ditches are made from the vines toward the middle of the rows. The vine is then drawn in this ditch, the root remaining with one branch, in its original place. The other branch is bent to the center of the row, and two buds are left out of ground. The ridges which existed become, by this operation, leveled, and the whole vineyard now stands planted, two and a half feet apart, with vines.

During the summer but one vine is allowed to grow up; all the other sprouts are rubbed off. When the vines begin bearing, which is the fifth and sixth year, each retains but one stem, which is cut above the ground to three buds. This mode of cutting to three buds is repeated every year; that is, year after year the wood which possessed the three buds is left, and the new made wood is cut to three buds. Proceeding thus, in from eight to ten years the vine will be raised to the height of from two to three feet. It becomes therefore necessary to bring these vines nearer to the ground, and by this means renovate and rejuvenate them.

RENEWING THE VINEYARD.—This is done as follows:—As soon as the vintner sees that a vine is growing too high, he will, in the month of February or March, dig a ditch a foot deep and six inches wide toward a vacant place, without any reference to the line. The vine now is uncovered from the dirt on all sides, and drawn into the ditch. The ditch must be just as long as the old stem of the vine, so that when laid horizontally, the old stem will reach the end. The yearling branch at the end of the old stem is then bent up, the ditch filled with manured soil, and the yearling branch cut to three buds. About one-tenth of the vines are annually so laid, consequently every vineyard is renewed once in ten years.

EFFECT OF MANURES ON VINES.—The practice of manuring vines is a necessary evil. It is a well understood fact, that vines produced on soil not manured will be more durable and clear better, and are consequently sooner ready for market.

THE EFFECT OF PRUNING ON THE PRODUCT. -The general conviction in this district is, that the closer the bud to the main stem, the stronger the wine it will produce; that is, the first bud from the old wood will give grapes less in size than the second and third buds, but it will be a better wine. It is also demonstrated that the top bud will produce wood which is much more prolific in bearing than the wood of either of the other buds. It is generally admitted by all vintners and French writers, that the closer the vines are kept to the ground the better the grapes will ripen, and they will contain more saccharine and coloring matter; also, that when vines are pruned for large crops, many buds will be left on the nines that will produce many grapes, but they will be neither as sweet nor as dark colored as the grapes from the moderate bearing vines, besides making making an inferior wine, without the proper boquet. In the district of Burgundy, the practice of three bud pruning is in general use.

Korticultural Aotes.

TREE PLANTING .- "Have you never heard of the student who, on being told that the crow would sometimes live a hundred years, bought a young crow to try the experiment?" Yes, indeed, we have heard of him—the irony is excellent—and of Dr. Johnson's growl "about the frightful interval between the seed and the timber ? Still, we say, plant trees. They who plant at once, instead of wasting their breath in selfish complaints of the shortness of life, find luxuriant foliage waving over them much sooner than they expected. But, whether you live to see the maturity of your trees or not, be benevolent enough to plant for posterity. Transmit to your children the inheritance of rural beauty received from your fathers, greatly augmented. By all means plant, and plant well, and the result will overpay the labor. And let not your labor end with planting. Feed your trees from year to year with generous food and guard them from injury. And in the words (slightly altered) of an old planter: "What joy may you have in seeing the success of your labors while you live, and in leaving behind you, to your heirs or successors, a work that, many years after your death, shall record your love to your country! And then rather, when you consider to what length of time your work is like to last." If you have country homes to embellish, be content with simplicity. Remember that a great establishment is a great care, and that the proprietor is apt to become a slave to it. Let your dwelling place be marked with what planters call "repose." Make them the abode of comfort and refined enjoyment, places which always afford you agreeable occupation, but not oppress you with care.—North American Review

MUSTARD .- The Sacramento (Cal.) Bee says:-" There were shipped from San Francisco, last week, 284 bags of mustard for New York. It is known that the wild mustard, or the mustard that grows wild on hundreds of thousands f acres in Southern California, counting from Santa Clara down, is superior to the English imported mustard. This home mustard is in general use in this State, and for many years it has been gathered by parties and shipped abroad. The supply seems almost endless, and the business of gathering it ought to be, and will yet be, when labor becomes cheaper, a leading one in the commercial interests of the State.

GRAPES.-At a discussion of the grape question by members of the Fruit Grower's Society of Eastern Penn s) lvania, a vote was taken on the best variety with the

Concord,	25 Rebecca,
)elaware,	23 Isaheila,
Clainburgh.	12 Catawha,
lartford Prolific.	5 Carsady,
revelling,	8 Alvey,
Diana,	8 Clinton,

HARTFORD CO. (CONN.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Election, April 4th, 1863, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—D S. Dæwer, Hartford. Roc. Secreta y—Charles T. Websjer. Cor. Sec.—Thomas K. Brace, Hartford. Treasurer—P. D. Stillman. Auditor—S. H. Clark.

Domestic Economy.

RECIPES FOR ICE CREAM.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker: - Noticing an inquiry in your valuable paper as to the way to make ice cream, I give mine. To a quart of rich milk add one teacup of sugar and three eggs, well beaten. Put these over the fire and let them scald, stirring constantly while scalding. Be careful not to let it boil. When scalded, remove to a cool place; when cold put in flavor-ing to suit your taste. Strawberries or Vanilla are good. Put it in a covered pail; have ready (in a cold room,) a tub of snow, ice and salt, mixed together; place your pail in this, and keep it constantly in motion while freezing. As fast as it freezes on the bottom and sides scrape off, so that it may all freeze alike. It will take nearly an hour and a half to freeze it. This is a delicious dish for dessert.—Mrs. H. E. PATCH, Speedsville, N. Y., 1863.

E. E. R., in a late No. of the RURAL asks for some one to tell "all about making ice cream." Since it is scarcely right to be constantly receiving so much good from your excellent paper without some return, I venture to send my way. To one gallon new milk and one quart of cream, and when heated to a boiling point stir in fourteen well-beaten eggs, and sweeten to liking. Strain and set by to cool. When ready to freeze, which should be three hours before serving, flavor to your taste. Have it frequently stirred from the bottom during the first half hour's freezing. It should be in constant motion until frozen through, then it may stand hours without harm. This rule will make ice cream fit for a king. Very good without the cream, but better with.—Laura P. Case, Warsaw, Ill., 1863. SEEING a request in the RURAL from EMILY

E. REICHARD wishing to know all about making ice cream, I will venture to send my recipe, which I know to be good. Sweeten thick, rich cream with powdered white sugar. It should be made very sweet, as the process of freezing extracts a great deal of the saccharine matter. Flavor with anything you like. Where cream cannot be obtained, a custard made in the following manner may be substituted, and some like it much better:-To a quart of milk put the beaten yolks of four eggs; the rind of a lemon, or Vanilla bean; set it on your cooking stove, make it extremely sweet with white sugar; stir it constantly until scalding hot. Care must be taken that it does not boil. Take it from the stove and take out the bean or lemon peel. When perfectly cold put it in an ice cream freezer. If one cannot be procured a milk kettle with a tight cover may be substituted. Set the form into the center of a tub that is large enough to leave a space of five inches from the form to the outside of the tub, fill the space round with alternate layers of finely cracked ice and rock salt, having a layer of ice last, and the whole should be just as high as the form. Care should be taken to keep the salt from the cream. The tub should be covered with a woolen cloth. While the cream is freezing the form should be constantly shaken.—Mrs. R. PIPER, Corunna, Mich., 1863.

To every quart of new milk add two-thirds cup sweet cream and three or four eggs well beaten, and a coffee cup of coffee sugar. Put the whole in a tin pail on the stove, stirring until scalded, then set away to cool. To this, (when cooled,) add one teaspoonful of lemon extract to flavor, and then freeze (in a tin pail with a tight cover as freezer,) with one-third salt and two-thirds ice (chopped fine) or snow. Stir occasionally with an iron spoon, and pack the snow and salt closely about it when it gets loose. Cover the pail with a woolen blanket.-M. A., Durand, Ill.

HOP YEAST .- I send the RURAL readers a recipe for Hop Yeast that will not sour during the warmest weather in summer. One teacup of hops; 1 quart of water; 9 medium sized potatoes. mashed fine: I teacup of sugar: 2 tablespoonfuls of salt; 1 of ginger. Mix well, and when cool add I teacup of good yeast. The bread should be set in sponge over night, with either milk or water, and well beaten. Mix early in the morning, let it rise again, and when very light, mould. Let stand half an hour and bake in deep tins. When ready for the oven, wet the loaves with cold water and bake quick. When done you will have bread equal to any baker's bread you ever saw.-Mrs. Mary E. White, Burr Oak, Mich.

An Inquiry.—" A Farmer's Wife" of Monroe Co., in 1860 gave a recipe for painting kitchen floors. We have made an experiment, and after thoroughly drying, it washes off. We would ask "Farmer's Wife" how many coats are necessary before putting on the oil, and if more than one coat of oil? Also, how long will it be durable? Please reply as soon as possible through the columns of the RURAL .- MRS. L. H. HIGBY, Piffard, N. Y., 1863.

TOOTH POWDER.—Calcined bread or sugar reduced to fine dust is an excellent tooth powder. It cleanses the mouth mechanically and chemically. It is more easily miscible with water when mixed with prepared chalk, hence it is preferable thus to mix it. It may be sented with a few drops of the oil of cinnamon. At the expense of a few cents, as much good tooth powder can thus be prepared by any person, as those preparations of tooth powder which sell at the rate of twenty-five cents for a small box full.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

THROW IT TO THE DOGS.—If every housewife will throw her cheap, worthless kinds of Saleratus and Soda to the dogs, and use only the Chemical Saleratus, there will not be so much yellow, heavy bread and biscuit to be seen, and consequently not so many dyspeptic ailing persons. Get a paper and if it does not suit, your money will be re-

Padies' Department.

MAGGY

On! Maggy Lightheart, fitful child, With peach-down cheeks and teeth like pearls, Your spirit is as light and wild, Your heart as restless as your curls.

Your life with laugh and song runs o'er, And gushes from your lips and eyes, And on your face a light doth pour, Like sunbeams breaking from the skies.

Oh! child of sweet and gladsome years, With bounding feet that fly the earth; Your very joy awakes my fears, I echo portents to your mirth.

Oh! Maggy Lightheart, for I fear The weary life that waits us all; Lest clouds and dangers gather near Where now no boding shadows fall.

Lest on this head-this radiant brow-This ardent heart, this loving gaze, Where all that's wild and glad is now, There come instead the evil days.

MAY

TO-DAY the fruit trees bend beneath the weight Of snowy drifts of blossoms; perfumes rare Mingle with bird-songs in the sunlit air: The robin whistles to her busy mate.

The tiny humming-birds, on gauzy wing, Drink nectar from the wine cup's of the flowers And all the day beguile the happy hours With the sweet plaint of the low chant they sing.

The forest trees, proud in their rich attire Stretch their long arms toward the deep blue sky: White specks of cloud float dreamily on high; The sun glows like a ball of golden fire.

Spring ripens into Summer; and the year Moves its accustomed round with noiseless feet I loiter thoughtfully adown the street, And tell my heart the perfect days are near.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR LIVES.

God in his infinite wisdom has given us life.

and richly supplied us with gifts wherewith we may either, in a measure, make or mar our own happiness, now and forever. He has given us a keen perception of right and wrong, and if we would but listen oftener to the promptings of our better nature, our lives would be more bright and beautiful; for we would avoid many trials and temptations which we blindly rush into through recklessness or ignorance. Of course it is not in the power of mortals to escape all sorrows and pains in this life, no matter how much we may endeavor to. And it is best that it is so; for if otherwise we might forget to seek for admittance to that home where happiness is supreme and eternal. And, ofttimes, suffering causes us to grow stronger in purposes of right. Without any trials and sorrows we should never know how many latent virtues we may possess.

But the greatest and most glorious of all our Father's gifts to us is the mind. It is a treasure of priceless value, a jewel susceptible of wondrous polishing. The mind may be likened to a block of marble, which we might pass and repass in its crude state, never once eliciting from us a word of admiration; for we see only the rough, unpolished stone. Yet in time that same block of marble, by patience, energy and perseverance, is carved into a beautiful statue of exquisite grace. We now see perfect symmetry of form, and lines of beauty in every feature, which cause us to stand entranced and spell-bound, as it were, our hearts swelling with emotions of love for the beautiful and good, and by the association we become better and nobler beings.

Thus it is with the mind. It must be carved and polished with extreme care, and be duly appreciated, otherwise we will derive but little benefit from its possession. Nothing is gained by sitting idly and wishing and waiting. We must labor with a strong determination, and have nitable will if we would add gems to intellect which through life will be a perennial source of pleasure to us.

And, moreover, we can promote our happiness greatly by having some particular life-aim. Life spent without any fixed aim is compared by an old poet to "throwing buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." There is much plain truth contained in the above sentence, and too many human beings spend their lives in that manner. The devotee of fashion, for instance, seldom has any aim beyond the present. She must live in a constant whirl of excitement, or, to use her own expression, she would die of ennui. She must have her box at the opera, and her pew in the most fashionable church; she must give grand receptions and soirces; she is oftener seen caressing a poodle dog than a child. She dotes on the opera because it is fashionable, not that she loves the grand strains that come floating and trembling on the air in exquisite harmony, touching, as with invisible fingers, the chords to our inmost soul, thereby stirring the fount of thought and feeling. In attending church she is like the Pharisee. She gives entertainments not because she wishes to draw around her a few who are her friends in the purest sense of the word; her object is to rival others, and hear herself spoken of in flattering terms. Flattery is to her sweeter than the fragrance of flowers. Little does she think the sycophant is the most treacherous of friends, and who, in the hour of adversity, would be the first to forget her. Thus the fashion devotee lives on and on with no definite aim, and but a vague conception of the future. And we have seen men, too, who float along on the river of life like bubbles, as aimless and unstable, thinking more of the fit of their boots and garments, than fitting themselves for anything useful, and trying harder to cultivate their mustaches than their minds. Others, who might

stroying their lives, energies and intellects in the vile haunts of dissipation.

Time is what we want most, but what we use worst, and for which we must all account when time shall be no more. Longfellow says,-"we can make our lives sublime." There is no true man or woman who can doubt that glorious poet's assertion; for we are all endowed, to a greater or less degree, with faculties whereby we may make ourselves better and nobler beings; thus sowing the seed of happiness which will in time spring up and yield us a bountiful harvest with proper cultivation, and when AZREAL cometh, we can take a retrospective view of a life well spent, and with child-like confidence, commit ourselves to the Death-angel, feeling that we have not lived in vain.

Williamson, N. Y., 1863. ANNIE LENA MAYLAND.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MYSTERIES OF THE FLORAL KINGDOM.

"Wondrous truth, and manifold as wondrous,

God hath written in the stars above; But not less in the bright flowrets under us Stands the revelation of his love."

THERE is something both beautiful and suggestive in the remark of HUGH MILLER that 'Man's world with all its griefs and troubles, is more emphatically a world of flowers than any of the creations that preceded it." For it is not until about the time of his introduction upon the scene that the rocks furnish their first testimony of bud and blossom. Amid the luxuriant vegetation of the earlier geological formations, there is not found a trace of any of those blooming plants which contribute so much toward making the earth pleasant to the sight. The gigantic ferns and mosses, rivaling in stature the most lofty of our own forest kings, waved in weird and melancholy magnificence over hill and valley, furnishing fit refuge for the huge monster that roamed beneath their shadows. But nowhere was this somber glory relieved by those fair forms of bright and varied hues, which seem

"An emanation of the indwelling life. A visible token of the upholding love That are the soul of this wide universe."

To those who are fond of finding "sermons in stones," this fact will appear to be one of peculiar significance. The Good Father bestows His gifts bountifully, but never carelessly. Hisworks are never purposeless; we are quick to comprehend their significance when they appeal to the grosser senses, but slow to apprehend their import when addressed to our higher nature. Born heirs to infinite treasures of nature ral beauty, we care not to enjoy our inheritance. My thoughts have often been turned in this direction, as I have observed the indifference with which most dwellers in the country regard the wonders and beauties of the natural world and more especially the marvels of the floral and vegetable kingdom.

And now, my dear RURAL, I have a proposition to make, hoping that it may meet with the approbation of yourself and reader. It is this,that the subjects of "courtship," "marriage," and "old maids" be dismissed for a season,—they having been so thoroughly ventilated in your columns of late, that I think all your readers must be rooted and grounded in everything pertaining thereto*; and let the space hitherto devoted to those all-important topics be given to floral matters. Surely, among your thousands of intelligent readers there are many who are competent to discourse well and wisely upon this subject; and as your visits are made to all parts of this country, it will be pleasant for those thus interested to compare notes through your columns, as to their experiences in botanical pursuits. What say you? A. L. EATON. Eatonville, N. Y., 1863.

* The discussion of the topics named was ignored some nonths ago, and an appeal made for contributions on more useful subjects, since which there has been some improve ment. Has our correspondent read the RURAL "of late?"

AMBITIOUS CHRISTIAN MOTHERS.

Ambitious Christian mothers constitute a the heart is filled with emulation and the desire of glory, be it for ourselves or our children, peace cannot have a dwelling there. Such have trusted to the staff of this bruised reed, even ipon Egypt, on which if a man lean it will go into his hand, and pierce it; so is Pharaoh, king of Egypt, to all who may trust in him." So are the pleasures of the world to all who trust in them. If Christian parents desire elevated social position for their children, in preference to useful ones, they must be contented with the pleasure the world has to bestow in such cases. When daughters are taught polite accomplishments only for display, it is reasonable to expect them to be vain, and decidedly unhappy when they cannot exhibit them. That they can be contented with merely being useful, and with the homely and unexciting duties of life, is not to be expected; rather, as they express it, "They are perfectly wretched," though surrounded with every blessing.

A young lady can be taught the ornamental branches of education without such attending evils; not only so, she may probably be happier for the knowledge to all eternity. Speaking of music, the excellent John Law says :- "There is nothing so opens heaven, or carries our hearts so near it, as these songs of praise." Drawing refines the taste, imparts a better appreciation of nature, and carries us above the petty passions and gross pursuits of life. A knowledge of the languages qualifies one to become an able critic or a fine writer, and also teaches us God's dealings with men in past ages and in other lands, as well as to study the sacred oracles in the original tongues. It is the duty of parents to educate their children, not that they may take precedence among their fellows, but that they may be better, happier and more useful—an education which

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MY HOME ON THE HILL.

I LOVE it—I love it—wherever I roam No spot shall I find like my early home, For there lived I once in peace secure, When my years were few, and my heart was pure, When I fancied that bliss might dwell below, And sorrows were yet but in embryo. Sweet days, ye are gone, yet in fancy still Do ye oft return to your home on the hill.

I love it-I love it, though childhood has fled, And my early loved in the grave are laid; Though there I have seen my pleasures decay, And hopes so cherished have faded away,-Tho' the dark days came, and I learned to weep, Drank of sorrow's cup, and found it deep; Yet living there once, when I knew no ill Has a halo drawn 'round my home on the hill.

Who was it.-who was it, that dwelt in my bower. And sang me such songs in that morning hour, Threw a fairy veil o'er my future tears, And told but of bliss with my coming years? Sweet Hope? I am wreathing bright flowers for thee, In return for the joy thou hast given to me; They may fade too soon-yea, I fear they will, Like the joy of the song at my home on the hill.

Who is it,-who is it, reviews the past scene, And turns to me oft with a smile Who throws a light veil o'er the ill of the past, And brings but the joys I had hoped might last? Fond Memory! I'm wreathing a garland now, An evergreen wreath to adorn thy brow, Be ever thus kind-throw thy veil o'er the ill. Bring the loves and the joys of my home on the hill. Bainbridge, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. POETS AND NOVELISTS OF THE POOR,

THAT Genius is often indebted to Adversity as the promoter of its best interests, is a fact too well established and too widely received to admit of discussion, for no one would attempt to refute it in an age when the supremacy of personal merit is so universally acknowledged as at present. It is proven by innumerable instance in which some dim, lone star rising from a misty obscurity, with no borrowed luster, has grown brighter and brighter till the world was forced to gaze with admiration on the sublime results or unaided and persevering effort.

Hereditary wealth and influence are not without advantages, as all readily admit. The privileges which they afford for intellectual culture, in the way of refined surroundings, cultivated society, books, travel, &c., are blessings, in being deprived of which the gifted child of poverty most keenly feels his need. But in their train are also mingled the temptations of ease, alluring the seeker of truth or worshiper of glory from his onward course, to revel in the haunts of pleasure, or bask in the warm, enervating sunshine of indolence. Granting that these have no charms for him in comparison with the witching hand of the Future which, jeweled with bright realizations of present hopes, beckons him ever onward, still, having no external obstacles to encounter - no outward foes to baffle, he is deprived of one rich source of strength. The weakest may float with the current of circumstances and, successfully borne along, may reach a desired haven, weak still; but energy and strength of purpose, requisite at the outset, are greatly increased by toiling against the tide and struggling with adverse winds to gain a longedfor port of honor.

Examples of successful contests with evil fortunes, in which the favored champion has trampled beneath his feet all opposing forces, and received the proffered laurels of fascinated millions, may be found in almost every department of life, and nowhere more abundantly than in its literary circle. But in rendering the meed of praise to those who have nobly risen above their humble lot to a merited position among the mighty, it should not be forgotten that, though Fortunes withhold her favors. Nature, having n prediliction for wealth or power, is often more numerous but not a happy class of Christians. If | lavish of her gifts in the lowly home of the cottager than beneath the canopy of royalty. To many a peasant, doomed by fortune to a life of toil and hardship, Nature has given a soul rich in love for the beautiful and true - a living imagination, ever painting glowing pictures or penciling fairy dreams which, woven into song or story, would thrill a world of eager, listening hearts. At times, one thus blest Nature seems to have adopted as her favored child, and his gifts she nourishes by communing with his soul in her own mysterious language, or breathing on him sweet flower-incense, as it were setting him apart as her minister to speak in poetic numbers the truths she constrains him to utter. Thus Genius develops until, despite humble birth, it cannot be forced to grovel in unobserved lowliness, but rising asserts its power and leaves a glowing

name on the records of the great. Among many valuable results we have the "Farmer's Boy," "May Day with the Muses," and other poems that flowed from the natural life-imparting pen of ROBT. BLOOMFIELD. This writer, described by an able critic as one of the most characteristic and faithful of England's poets, was emphatically a "poet of the poor." Poverty proved to him a life-long heritage, from which he was unable to free himself even when favored with the smiles and patronage of the great. But his mind was enriched with priceless gems of thought. When a toiling, trudging farmer boy, his quick observation caught the peculiarities of every rural scene — his vivid fancy robed them with the soft, romantic drapery of poetry, and in after years from the dismal garret of a shoemaker were issued those attractively natural pictures of country life which have since won admiration from many.

RICHARDSON is pre-eminent among those who, by a just portraiture of human nature - correct bring honor to themselves and friends, are de- comports well with the practice of true humility. and life-like delineations of character—have who have been most praised.

taught invaluable lessons of practical wisdom to those who would profit by their teachings. And yet, the son of a joiner, poverty withheld from him those advantages necessary to high intellectual culture, leading him humbly along the lowly vales of life.

GOLDSMITH, BURNS, and others whose illustrious names now adorn the pages of English and American literature, may be justly claimed as brilliant examples of genius which, wholly unaided by worldly power, and emanating from the humblest sphere of life, has placed its possessor among those whom the literary world delight to honor.

Rochester, Mich., 1863.

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

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ. I CHANCED to sit down in a railway car beside

a stranger, the other day. He seemed to be a dreamy, reflective sort of a man. I soon found he was both misanthropic and skeptical. It is difficult, perhaps, for a man to entertain skeptical notions without being misanthropical. For a man who does not believe in a Gon, nor in a Heaven, nor Hell, can scarcely retain a hopeful view of the future progress of the world. If he does not believe there is a directing power, he can entertain no faith in the course the affairs of this earth are to take. My companion remarked that ours is a gloomy prospect, with the present war question before us to be solved. I dissented, asserting my faith in the over-ruling power of the Creator to do all that ought to be done, and in his own good time, and by such agencies as best served his purposes. But my friend did not believe any such nonsense. He had no faith in anything which could not be demonstrated. All this talk about a Creator and a Savior, and a Hereafter, and a Resurrection, was balderdash. It would answer for people who do not think and reason - but it would never comfort him. When a man dies that is the end of him. This life is the only one we have to live. The doctrine that this mortal body is to put on immortality, is all fudge, &c., &c. I asked the gentleman if he knew anything of insects—if he had ever studied their habits, their nature, construction; and witnessed their wonderful transformations. Yes, he had paid some attention to entomology. Is there anything more incredible in the transformation of our gross bodies into spiritual and purified bodies, than we witness almost daily in the insect world? Why may we not become winged angels as well as the gross caterpillar a brilliant butterfly? You talk of reason. Is there any analogical reason why we may not become as wonderfully transformed? There are few men who will be lieve, without a demonstration, that the chrysalid, dormant in the earth, ever becomes the brilliant insect - that the mosquito is the result of two transformations — that the fly that gathers sweets from our tables was but a little while ago the greedy, gluttonous maggot!

But you, sir, know it; and you know that there is law governing these metamorphoses; that the law operates uniformly in relation to classes of creatures - and yet you think me fool enough to swallow your assertion, that you do not believe in a God, nor in a Heaven, nor a Hell. If you had been blind all your life, and had never seen the beauties and wonders which surround you; and deaf, that you could not hear the music which fills the air - the hum of life which penetrates your securest seclusion; and dumb, that you could not open your mouth to articulate a syllable of the language known among men, yet would I not doubt that your own conscious ness of existence; your power to inhale and exhale; to touch and taste; to move and wish, and will, would compel you to acknowledge the existence and presence, everywhere, of a directing and controlling Power. I believe the man willfully lies who lives and asserts his disbelies of the existence of an Author and Controller of all life. My companion was silent.

How lovely nature In splendor shines! How leaps the sunlight O'er smiling vines!

Now buds are bursting From every limb: In field and thicket. Sweet voices hymn

Our happy spirits O'erflow with bliss: Hail! earth and sunlight! What joy is this!

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

THE class of arts which are popularly termed accomplishments," are of considerably less than no value at all, unless the pupil reaches a degree of excellence in them such as to render them worthy of the name. Young ladies who speak French badly, "draw" villainous "designs," or

"Learn to force by unrelenting knocks Reluctant music from a tortured box,"

are not "accomplished" in Music, Painting, or French; and, for any purpose of ornament or polish, might as well have neglected them altogether. Indeed, the lady that can do none of these things has the advantage of her who does them all badly—the latter having simply added by "education" to the number of her natural imperfections. Accordingly, one who has no natural talent for "accomplishments," or wants time or money to become proficient in them, should not hesitate to forego them altogether, in favor of those solid attainments which nobody can afford to dispense with, and of which even a little is far better than no knowledge at all.

PRAISE AND ABUSE.—Public applause is ever jealous of its own verdict, and thus the men who have been most abused have been generally those

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE EARLY LOST.

HAVE you heard the voice of mourning As the winds go by? Have you heard the fitful sighing Heard the faint and wailing crying, Of the night winds in their trying Hurrying shadows to outfly? They have floated o'er the bier Silently with loving fear; O'er her brow the golden hair

They have tossed; Kissed the hands upon her breast, Stirred the rose buds there at rest. When she opened not her eyes, Then they started in surprise, And they shuddering fled away Sighing, murmuring on their way, Of the early lost.

Have you seen how bright the stars Shine in the sky, Heeding not the winds low moaning Hurrying by? On the gem-paved path to Heaven Went an angel up, to-night, To a country where no even Softly steals away the light; And her robe of wond'rous whiteness Scattered glory o'er the way, 'Till it shone with dazzling brightness And the shadows fled away. Now the fitful winds are moaning, Moaning for the dead; And the stars are shining brightly For a vision fled.

Jamestown, N. Y., 1863.

NETTIE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE SPIRIT WORLD.

WE are encompassed with mystery — we live, we die,—our origin, our destiny alike hidden from our view by a veil we cannot penetrate. Whence came the spirit that animates the body, that sparkles in the eye, speaks upon the lips, hears and sees, loves and hates, fears and hopes? And when the body returns to the dust, where does the spirit depart? To what viewless land does it bear away its capacity for suffering and enjoyment when it leaves its former habitation, but a lifeless clod?

So thought and questioned the philosophers of the ancient world, - but in vain they waited an answer from reason! Her eye was too dim to pierce the darkness of the grave and follow in its track the unfettered soul. No messenger from the spirit land returned to tell them of the welfare of the departed. Imagination sometimes depicted scenes in which they were actors, and painted in glowing colors the happiness of the loved and lost, - but it was all a dream, and it faded away as the light cloud melts into the summer sky! The poet's fancy created an Elysium for the bard and the hero, but it was beyond the hope of those in the beaten track of life. To them all was dark and drear, and their brightest anticipation was that death would prove an eternal sleep."

Imagination has, in all ages, given form and coloring to the "spirit world." She points to the Mohammedan a paradise of sensual delights, and excites fears by the prospect of bodily torment. She tells the poor Hindoo of future existence in the body of a loathsome beast or crawling reptile, till he casts himself down under the car of his idol to obtain merit, in hopes of sooner attaining the chief good - utter annihilation. To the Indian warrior she pictures vast forests and hunting grounds, where dwell his fathers, and the departed brave of his tribe, and to which the scalps of his enemies alone will gain him admittance. But the Christian is not left in his anticipations to the guidance of fancy. "The dayspring from on high hath visited him," illuminating the passage of the tomb, and revealing the world beyond it. "Life and immortality are brought to light in the gospel." He looks forward with confident assurance to the possession of delights which ' eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, and of which it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive." He expects to enjoy the society of angels and just men made perfect, to approach the presence of GoD as a child, welcome and beloved. He expects to drink of the river whose streams make glad the city of our God, and never thirst again. He expects to be free from sin, weakness and the power of temptation. He expects, too, that his body will be ransomed from the power of the grave, and being fashioned like CHRIST'S glorious body, will be fitted for the residence of the purified spirits. These glorious hopes are ours if we are "followers of those who through faith and patience inherit the promise."

MAGGIE M. KETCHUM Sheridan, N. Y., 1863.

OLD AGE.

Or no distemper, of no blast he died, But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long-Even wondered at because he dropt no sooner: Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years, Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. Till, like a clock, worn out with eating time, The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

[Nathaniel Lee.

WHAT IS VIRTUE?—A student put this question to the late Dr. Archibald Alexander. His simple and admirable reply was, "Virtue consists in doing our duty, in the several relations that we sustain, in respect to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to God, as known from reason, conscience and revelation."

THE first, the most important trust God has given to any one, is himself. To secure this trust, He has made us so that, in no possible way can we benefit the world so much as by making the most of ourselves.

A GOLDEN RULE.—When you receive a kindness, remember it; when you bestow one, forget it.

The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LEARNING TO SPELL.

It is a current opinion that to become a good speller one must in childhood be thoroughly drilled in the spelling lessons of the spelling book, and, consequently, the spelling book is considered the most important book in the world. From these opinions I take the liberty to dissent, for the following reasons. First, because no person ever became a good speller from an ever so intimate acquaintance with the, or any, spelling book, for one very palpable reason-that not one-fourth of the words in common use are contained in it. Second, because there can be little or no advantage in learning to spell words that we know not how to use, and do not understand when we read them. Third, because that to make the best use of one's time in obtaining an education, the orthography and definition of a word, on the principles of mnemonics, should both be learned at the same time, as one helps very materially to fix the other in the mind. To such as recommend a spelling book with definitions attached. I reply that neither the child nor the adult can get a knowledge of a word sufficient to use it properly, from the definition in a spelling book or dictionary, without, at the same time, seeing or hearing it in a sentence. We have frequent examples in foreigners of the inappropriate use of words in our language from a mere dictionary knowledge of them.

The time and place to learn to spell, as well as to learn the meaning of words, is while reading, and no child should read a sentence without fully understanding the orthography and definition of every word in it. The beginner will, of course, constantly need the oral explanations of the teacher, until he can understand the dictionary. A poor speller is always a bad reader, for the reason that he does not see distinctly every letter in the words he reads, and if he had never attempted to pronounce a word in reading till he knew precisely of what letters it was composed, he would thus have learned to be a good speller, especially if he is blessed with any taste for reading. It is urged that we can learn while young to spell words, and as we advance in years, and have occasion to use them, and learn their definitions, we shall then know how to spell them. This practice not only renders the spelling lessons very tedious and uninteresting, but it is working at a great disadvantage, like beginning at the top of a tree to cut it down. When a good speller hears a word spoken for the first time, he always wants to know how it is spelled, for in our language the orthography cannot be learned from the sound, as the phonographists would, but never can, have it. The poor speller, however, is content with the pronunciation, without the orthography, the latter of which he can conjure up for himself.

This, then, is the great difference between a good and bad speller; the one knows a word from its letters, the other from its sound. Taking the hint from these facts, I never give a child a column of words to read, or pronounce them for him to spell. My reading and spelling lessons are always one and the same, both taught from the same page, and at the same time, and both, in my opinion, are learned and comprehended quicker and better together than one would be alone. It is true that the tyro cannot on first learning the alphabet read off sentences; my first lessons are such as "hat, cat, rat, pin, pen;" if the words are not perfectly familiar, accompanying them with an illustration or explanation; at any rate, using words to which he can attach an idea, which he cannot do to "ba, bla, ble." He should first read letter by letter and pronounce the words, and then, to test the memory, spell them from hearing them pronounced. If he miss, he should be allowed to read it again, for it is useless for him to go on guessing at it. When a few.words are thus mastered, short sennces may be taken, which are t much more interesting, as "the cat has a rat," "I want my hat." As the pupil advances, he should never be hurried nor encouraged to attempt to pronounce a word from its general appearance, but should be made to see the word only by viewing distinctly every letter in it. A habit of reading in this manner, once formed will never be lost, and will assuredly make a good speller. It is a common fault of teachers to hurry the young reader, and if he hesitates, to pronounce the word for him before he has fairly seen it. This lays the foundation for bad reading, and, as a consequence, bad spelling.

In the limits of this article, I cannot do justice to this subject. I can only introduce it, and hope thereby to attract attention to it. The bad policy of putting words in a column for spelling, is with me no recent idea. Some twenty years since I discarded all spelling books in teaching spelling, and I advocated my doctrine for years, without a person to second me, but I have not been left entirely alone. The same theory is now practiced by men of high standing, and I am encouraged by seeing that some of the most talented writers on teaching have come to the same conclusions. And this is not all. I have put my theory to a practical test, and am proud of the result; and were it not for my incog., which for other reasons I preserve, I would challenge a comparison of my pupils in this branch with any taught from columns.

HE who occupies two years in teaching what might as well be taught in one year, does his pupil a great injury. He not only abstracts from the pupil's acquisition, that bears improvement, but all the knowledge which would have been the fruit of it for the remainder of his life. F. Wayland.

mother's face and life.

A WORD ABOUT COMPOSITIONS.

"Correcting compositions is the most irksome and tedious of all the duties that school requires. It could be tolerated, and indeed there would be positive pleasure in it, if the results appeared to justify the labor. But not so. For the very errors that have been a hundred times corrected continue to appear in each composition passed in for examination."

Thus have teachers been heard to speak. And doubtless many teachers have experienced just such trials. To all who have, we desire to recommend the following course, which we have pursued with pleasing success. Let the teacher carefully examine each composition and note the mistakes, and instead of making the changes himself, enclose each error in marks of parenthesis, or mark it in some other way, and pass it tions. Make it his duty to write on a slip of paper all the mistakes he has committed, and the class sufficient time to do the work, call upon them to report. These reports are to be made, not to the teacher privately, but must be a public exercise as much as any recitation.

The advantage of such a course is obvious The scholar will be more likely to remember the errors he has committed, and will not be so likely to make the same again. He will acquire the habit of investigating and criticising, as it will frequently be necessary to study in order rightly to change a poorly constructed sentence, and rightly to apply the rules of punctuation, etc. It will create a praiseworthy competition among the pupils of the school, and will induce caution in the preparation of their written exercises. And finally, actual experience proves that it does in a great measure remedy the evil which occasions many a teacher so much burdensome and profitless labor.-C. W. C., in Massachusetts Teacher.

LESSON IN COMPOSITION.

A WRITER to the New York Observer relates the following of the late Dr. Murray, alias "Kirwan:"

Dr. Murray pursued his collegiate course at Williamstown, during the presidency of the acute and accomplished critic, Rev. Dr. Griffin, In his fourth year he was brought into more immediate contact with that most venerable President, whose duty it was to examine and criticise the written exercises of the graduating class. Dr. Murray, when a young man, and even down to the day of his illness, wrote a free, round and beautiful hand - and his exercise at this time, which was to undergo the scrutiny of his venerated preceptor, had been prepared with uncommon neatness and accuracy. Dr. Griffin was accustomed to use a quill pen, with a very broad

Introduced into his august presence, young Murray, with becoming diffidence, presented his elegantly written piece for the ordeal. The discerning eye of the President passed quickly over the first sentence, and with a benignant look, he turned to his pupil, and said in his own peculiar

"Murray, what do you mean by this first sentence?

Murray answered, blushingly, "I mean so and so, sir."

"Then say so, Murray," and at the same time drew his pen through line after line, striking out about one-third of it.

Having carefully read the next sentence the venerable critic again inquired:

"Murray, what do you mean by this?" He tremblingly replied, "Doctor, I mean so

and so." "Please just say so," striking out again about

one-half the beautifully written page. In this way, with the broad nib, (which made no clean mark,) he proceeded to deface the nice clean paper of the young collegian, so that at the close of the exercise, the erasures nearly equaled all that remained of the carefully written manu

script. This trying scene was not lost upon young Murray. He considered it one of the most important events of his college course. It taught him to think and write concisely; and when he had anything to say, to say it in a simple, direct, and intelligible manner.

Indeed, much that distinguished him as one of our most vigorous and pointed writers, may be attributed to that early lesson, "Say so, Murray."

WEIGH THE MEANING OF YOUR WORDS.

ADJECTIVES are to nouns what pepper, salt, mustard, vinegar, sugar, molasses, butter and other condiments are to the food we eat - very good in moderation and when appropriately applied. But when language is over-seasoned with them, or they are inaptly used, the dish of words is spoiled. Some people have a way of cooking up their speeches and writings with preposterous adjectives, with the idea that a profusion of these attributives lends strength to their arguments while in reality it weakens them. As a people, we are too much given to this sin against taste. Sometimes we kill the flavor of a vigorous substantive with a heap of unsuitable prefixes, as a vulgar cook might destroy the natural savor of a beefsteak with an avalanche of onions.

Thus it is not an uncommon thing to hear such phrases as "elegant weather," "awful funny," "powerful pretty," "monstrous polite," 'lovely pickles," "beautiful medicine." "ridic ulous (meaning outrageous) conduct," "magnificent potatoes," &c., &c. It is a great thing always to drop the right word into the right place. Words are things. Weigh their meaning before you use them.

EDUCATION.—It is a greater work to educate a THE two best books for a child are a good child, in the true and large sense of that phrase than to rule a State.

Scientific, Aseful, &c.

TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE immense forests in North Carolina which cover the sandy ridges between the swamps and water-courses, consist almost wholly of the longleafed pine, the Pinus palustris of the Southern States. From them is gathered one of the great staples of North Carolina - the turpentine. These trees at maturity are seventy or eighty feet high, and their trunks eighteen or twenty feet in diameter near the base. They grow close together, very straight, and without branches two-thirds of their height. Overhead their interlocked crowns form a continuous shady canopy while beneath, the ground is covered with a to the scholar, requiring him to make the correct thick, yellow matting of pine straw-clean, dry level, and unbroken by undergrowth. Theorivilege of tapping the trees is generally farmed out also a corrected copy of the same. After giving by the land-owner, at a stated price per thousand, about from twenty to thirty dollars. Under this privilege the laborer commences his operations. During the winter he chops deep notches into the base of the tree, a few inches from the ground, and slanting inward. Above, to the height of two or three feet, the surface is scarified by chipping off the bark and outer wood. From this surface the resinous sap begins to flow about the middle of March, at first very slowly, but more rapidly during the heat of the summer, and slowly again as winter approaches. The liquid turpentine runs into the notches, or boxes, as they are technically called, each holding from a quart to half a gallon. This, as it gathers, is dipped out with a wooden spoon, barreled, and carried to market, where it commands the highest price. That which oozes out and hardens upon the scarified surface of the tree is scraped down with an iron instrument into a hod, and is sold at an inferior price. Every year the process of scarifying is carried two or three feet higher up the trunk, until it reaches as high as a man can conveniently reach with his long-handled cutter. When this ceases to yield, the same process is commenced on the opposite side of the trunk. An average annual yield is about twenty-five barrels of turpentine from a thousand trees, and it is estimated that one man will dip ten thou-

The trees at length die under these repeated operations. They are then felled and burned for tar. The dead trees are preferred for this purpose, because when life ceases, the resinous matter concentrates in the interior layers of the wood. In building a tar kiln a small circular mound of earth is first raised, declining from the circumference to the center, where a cavity is formed, communicating by a conduit with a shallow ditch surrounding the mound. Upon this foundation the split sticks are stacked to the height of ten or twelve feet. The stack is then covered with earth, as in making charcoal, and the fire applied through the opening in the top. As this continues to burn with a smouldering heat, the wood is charred, and the tar flows into the cavity in the center, and thence by the conduit into vessels sunk to receive it.—Scientific American.

SOUNDING NIAGARA RIVER.

THE gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river below Niagara Falls, writes as follows:--"Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about 10 pounds weight, attached to a No. 11 wire, all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the bridge, a height of 225 feet. It struck the surface fairly, with the point down-must have sunk to some depth, but was not longer out of sight than one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, about 100 feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current, even with a momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron, when striking, must have been equal to 124 feet per econd, and consequently its momentum near 5,000 pounds. Its surface opposed to the current was about fifty superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time hint at the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the bed'of the Niag-

THE COLORS OF NATURE.

HE who exhibited such matchless skill in the organization of material bodies, and such exquisite taste in their formation, has superadded that ethereal beauty which enhances their permanent qualities, and presents them to us in the evervarying character of the spectrum. Without this the foliage of vegetable life might have filled the eye and fostered the fruit which it veils, but the youthful green of its spring would have been blended with the dying yellow of its autumn. If the objects of the material world had been illuminated with a white light, all the particles of which possess the same degree of refrangibility, and were equally acted upon by the bodies on which they fall, all nature would shine with a leaden hue, and all the combinations of external objects, all the features of the human countenance, would have exhibited no other variety than that which they possess in a pencil sketch or a Chinaink drawing. The rainbow itself would have dwindled into a narrow arch of white light, the stars would have shone through a grey sky, and the mantle of a wintry twilight would have replaced the golden vesture of a rising and setting sun.—Sir David Brewster.

In disputes, men take hold of thoughts by the wrong handles.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

THE division of time into periods of seven days each was in use among the ancient Egyptians and kie, the little fellow, you know, who every night Hebrews, and is borrowed by the latter from the Mosiac 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 courses is an unexplained historical 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 by 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 retained 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 considered the five elements, iron, wood, water, feathers and earth. The name of the first day of the last week, Easter Sunday, is supposed to be derived from the feast of the Teutonic Ostera, the goddess of spring, which name the early missionaries retained, while supplanting it by the Christian festival; or it may be derived from the Saxon word oster, which signified rising.

HAVE ANIMALS REASONING POWER?

It is a favorite saying that men are governed by reason, animals by instinct; but I believe that is all wrong. There is no distinction of kind between the two, but only a degree. As we come to higher animals, as man, we find the brain larger in proportion to the size of the body. But this does not prove a different kind of activity of these parts, but only different intensity. Every sensation, to be felt, must produce a reaction. All animals see, hear, taste, and smell as well as we do; therefore, the reaction, must be the same, and the operation, as far as the body is concerned, is the same. Next, our perceptions influence our actions through the operations of the mind; and in the animals the same influence upon their action is to be seen; here, again, is perfect similarity. Although the difference of the intensity of these actions may be great in different animals, yet the principle is the same. The animals gratify their appetites, and so do we, and in the same manner. For instance, everybody has seen dogs playing only for the pleasure of playing, just as men do. And what right have we to assume that the motive which influences them is not the same as that influencing us? Again, animals have memory, just as we have; and they can trace the connection between cause and effect, and this is reason. But I will go further; only mind can communicate with mind; and if animals have no mind, we could have no intercourse with them. Animals can be trained, and this proves the existence of reason; a connection seen between cause and effect. The means of training animals are the same as those employed for training children; certain sounds are used as signals. This supposes a perfect logical process, tracing the sequence of effect from its cause.-

Reading for the Young

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

CHILDREN, do you love each other ? Are you always kind and true? Do you always do to others As you'd have them do to you?

Are you gentle to each other? Are you careful, day by day, Not to give offense by actions, Or by any thing you say?

Little children, love each other Never give another pain; If your brother speaks in anger, Answer not in wrath again.

Be not selfish to each other, Never spoil another's rest: Strive to make each other happy, And you will yourselves be blest.

CHILDREN'S SPECTACLES.

TING-A-LING-A-LING! Ting-a-ling-a-ling! That's the children's bell. Are they all here? None of your great big boys and girls for this class—they know too much—but only the little fellows who have just put on trowsers, with pockets in them, (real pockets, remember,) and have heels to their new boots, heels that make such a noise in the hall that everybody thinks it's father coming. And girls, too, who are learning to hem and to dress their own dolls, and who know which is the thimble finger, and what s-c-h-o-o-l spells.

And now, children, that you are all here, I want to tell you something:

You have all got spectacles on !

Ha! ha!

But you have, though; and, what is stranger the things of heaven upon the canvas of earth.

still, you have not only one pair apiece, but about a dozen pair; and sometimes another. For instance:-This morning, when Willie Win-

"Walks through the town, Up stairs and down stairs, In his night-gown"-

well, when he kissed the children's eyelids this morning, they jumped out of their beds, one after the other, and some of them looked out of the window to see what kind of a day it would be. The sun was crouching away off in a corner of

the sky behind a thick grey cloud, and all the

children, mind, had on their spectacles. "Pshaw!" said one poor little fellow, who wore an ugly, grizzly, green pair, made by Ill-Nature; it's going to storm. I don't see what it had to

be unpleasant to-day for." "Perhaps it's going to snow, Johnny, and make good 'coasting' for us," put in little Bob, who nearly always had on rosy spectacles.

"Oh, snow! who cares for snow? I want to try my new skates. Where's the use of having skates, if there's never to be any ice?" growled Johnny as he began to dress. But he had a shocking time getting on his shoes and stockings, and he said some very ill-natured things, and couldn't see the sorrowful look in his mother's eyes - all on account of his bad spectacles.

Away off in another part of the town, a little girl, named Susie, was peeping through the window-blinds. She had on a bright blue pair belonging to Hope; so she called cheerfully to her mother:

"The sky's very dark, mother, but it's going to clear up. I can just see the sun shinin' in the smoke !"

Bless her dear heart! she always will see something "shinin" as long as she lives.

"Well, even if it doesn't, Sue," said her brother Charley, "we'll get along in-doors. Come, let's see who'll be dressed first." His glasses were made by Cheerfulness, and they brightened up every room he went in all day.

And yet another sunny-haired little fellow whose spectacles would have fairly sparkled in the dark, was looking out into the street, where the sidewalks were all damp with the mist; and as he turned around, he said, half to his nurse and half to himself,

"I wish I was Kis Kingle; I'd put a pair of vubber boots on everybod's Kismas tee and a big. big umbyella, too —"

So all over the town the wee folks were looking at the morning through their spectacles; and when they stopped talking about it, the sun gave two or three winks, and then he pulled his big cloud cap over his eyes, and settled into a long day's nap. In the meantime, the children (and you, too, every one of you) went about the houses and streets and gardens with their spec-

Some one looked at dark things and made them bright. Who? was it you?

Some looked at bright things and made them dark. Who? you?

Some have picked their way through the day, helping this one and that one, doing no harm, speaking no cross word, and smiling on all the ousehold through their clear, loving spectacles. Oh! I do hope that was you.

And others, because they wore dingy, crossgrained ones, have stumbled about in everybody's way; and, instead of sunny sparkles, their eyes have been filled with rain-drops from crying clouds nearly half the time.

Who? No, no, I'm sure it was not you. But even if it were, the end of the day has not come yet. Even if it is bed-time, and you are just about kissing for "good-night," there is time enough for you to change your spectacles for a better kind. You can whisk them off, if you try, in less time than it takes grandmother to put on her glass and gold ones. For, you see, she has to first fumble in her pocket for a morocco case; then she has to open it and get out her glasses. and open them carefully, so as not to break the hinges; then rub them with her handkerchief, and then nut them on squarely and evenly over her nose, taking great care not to tumble her cap or her curls. But you, little ones, why, your spectacle-cases are your own hearts, ready for you at an instant's notice, and full as they can be of every kind of spectacles a little child can need.

But if I were you, I'll tell you what I'd do. I would keep only the good kinds, and I would throw away all the poor ones. Whenever I jumped out of bed in the morning with a pair on that made me see things in a crooked way, I'd take them off as soon as possible, and I wouldn't put them back in my heart again, that I wouldn't, for fear, by some mistake, they might do more mischief another time.

For bad spectacles will make little feathery troubles look like heavy stones.

Bad spectacles make you feel as if all the people in the world were making ugly faces at you. Bad spectacles will turn even kisses into snaps.

Ting-a-ling-a-ling! Ting-a-ling-a-ling! There's that bell again. The class is dismissed. Good-by. I think I've told you the lesson I want

you to study for to-morrow. God bless you, little rosy cheeks, one and all,

and help you to learn your lesson .- Christian Advocate.

WE must tell some men a great deal to teach them a little.

Nothing is so hard of comprehension to a perverse mind as simple rectitude and good

CEREMONY was always the companion of weak

minds; it is a plant that will never grow in a

FASHIONABLE society has generally two faults -first in being hollow-headed, and second in being hollow-hearted.

THE mirage of the desert paints the things of earth in the heavens. There is a more glorious mirage which, to the eye of the Christian, paints

Bural New-Norker.

A CONTRACTOR

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



LEAVES fall, but lo, the young buds peep ! Flowers die, but still their seed shall bloom From death the quick young life will leap, When spring shall come and touch the tomb. The splendid shiver of brave blood Is thrilling through our country now, And she who in old times withstood The tyrant, lifts again her brow. God's presious 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 30, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

On the Rappahannock all seems to be quiet, and nothing is said as to any movement by the troops under Maj.-Gen. Hooker. A correspondent writing to the N. Y. Tribune, says the rebel army is in excellent condition, and a movement is on foot either to cross the river and give us battle near that point, or else cross at Kelly's Ford and the Rappakannock Station, drive in our forces in that direction, and thus compel our army to change its base. It is said that Lee feels able to crush our army in its present condition, and can easily drive it into the defences around Washington, or destroy and capture it. He will probably find himself mistaken. The railroad to Richmond is reported to be in complete running order.

A Carrsville letter of the 16th states that a severe infantry fight took place near Suffolk. On the morning of the 15th a heavy rebel force of infantry was reported as having driven in our pickets at Beaver Dam Church. A section of the 7th Massachusetts battery, the 6th Massachusetts regiment and three companies of the 112th New York, were sent out to oppose the rebels, with the remainder of the 112th New York, 170th New York, and 10th New Jersey, as a second line of battle. After a short skirmish the rebels retired before two companies of the 6th Massachusetts and 10th New Jersey, but again opened soon after. A third assault by our troops was made to draw the rebels forward, but they retreated, and our forces now occupy a strong position in and around Carrsville. Our loss is two killed, twenty-one wounded, and six missing. Our forces are busy removing the rails from the railroad, and the whole track is being taken up.

The cavalry force under Gen. Schenck had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry on the 10th inst. six miles from Winchester. We killed six and captured seven, including a captain and a lieutenant. No casualties on our side.

Department of the South.

GEN. HICKMAN, in command at Morehead City, has recently discovered several underground channels through which the enemy have been receiving large supplies of all kinds, from parties holding safeguards and passes from Gov. Stanley. Several guerrilla bands, including a Virginia cavalry company, have thus obtained all their shoes and clothing. Important arrests are being made by Gen. Hickman, who has seized all the goods belonging to the merchants of Newport, who have carried on a trade amounting to many thousands of dollars. The safeguards are in the hands of many disloyal citizens, reaching from one end of the Department to the other through whom the enemy have received endless supplies.

A Port Royal letter reports the capture of the sloops Secesh and Rontarden, laden with cotton off Charleston on the 16th. A steamer and schooner escaped out about the same time.

Rumor says that Capt. Arnold, of the 47th N. Y., recently captured by the rebels, has been hung by them as a deserter, on being charged that he was in Savannah county at the outbreak of the rebellion, and deserted. It is understood that Gen. Hunter will execute certain prisoners in his possession if the report proves true.

A Newbern letter of the 19th states our dispatch boats which have been running to Norfolk via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, were captured on the 15th by guerrillas, and both vessels have been carried up the Blackwater. Two corn-laden schooners were also captured at the same time. This cuts off all internal communication from the North with Newbern.

The Confederate sloop Angeline, from Charles ton for Nassau with 23 bales of cotton, was captured on the 16th. Also the sloop Emeline, from Charleston for Nassau with 40 bales of cotton, and the Confederate schooner Marie Bishop, from Charleston for Nassau with 17 bales of cotton.

A letter from Nassau, dated May 2, states that since the 11th of Murch the following steamers have made or pretended to make voyages to blockaded ports in the Department of the South:

The Wave Queen, Granite City, Stonewall Jackson, Victory, Flora, Havelock, Emma, Ruby, Johnson, Margaret, Jessie, Minnie, Eagle, Nicholas 1st, Down, Antonia, Giraffe, Thistle, Ger-

and Stonewall Jackson were driven ashore, and the enemy, including the arms which were the Minnie has been long absent and is supposed to have been lost at sea, thus disposing of ten.

The names of these vessels are often changed,

Mississippi.—The Navy Department has rewhich conveys the impression that the number engaged in the trade is really larger than it is. Thus the Stonewall Jackson was the Leopard. the Victory was the Wayne, and before that the Anna Charles. The Thistle was called the Cherokee, &c., while the Havelock is now called the Beauregard. The same letter states that the blockade running is not so active as formerly, prices of frieghts having become greatly enhanced within the last two months.

Department of the Gulf.

AT midnight on the 8th inst., our mortan fleet, assisted by the iron-clad Essex and sloopof war Richmond, commenced the bombardment of the lower batteries at Port Hudson, which was kept up an hour, the enemy not responding. In the night, trials were made to secure the accurate range, and at ten at night another bombardment took place. It continued an hour without response. At 10 A. M. of the 10th the batteries were again bombarded, and continued to 4.30, when the enemy replied, and firing became rapid on both sides. The Essex was struck but not injured. The Richmond, with a full broadside, silenced the enemy's guns. None of the vessels were injured.

All colored regiments in Gen. Banks' Department, except the engineer corps, have been turned over by him to Gen. Ullman, who has the entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the four regiments, there are, in all, already 2,500 recruits in camp. General Ullman will immediately proceed to organize corps de armee of cavalry, infantry and artillery, under white officers.

Gen. Thorpe states that Gen. Ullman's brigade is more than half filled, and the new country just opened by General Banks' campaign will furnish two or three divisions of negroes, in response to Banks' call for a corps de Afrique. There is no doubt the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material they can now, in the extreme Southern States, recruit their ranks. The negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform which is their death warrant if taken by the rebels.

Gen. Banks, in a private letter, expresses the expectation that Louisiana will soon be ready to enter the Union again-this time as a free State.

The Navy Department is advised that the steamer R. R. Cuyler, on the 6th, captured, off Mobile, the steamer Eugenie. She is a new side wheel steamer, very fast, 100 tuns burden, and was fitted out in New York several weeks since. She sailed thence for Havana via Nassau for the purpose, it is supposed, of loading with arms and ammunition.

The supply steamer Union, while on her way to New York, captured the English steamer Linnet with an assorted cargo.

The gunboat Kanawha captured the schooner Dart trying to run into Mobile with an assorted cargo. The same vessel captured the schooner Clara on the 24th ult.

The U. S. Schooner, Richard Seaman, captured the schooner Nymph at Pass Cabello, Texas, on the 22d ult., loaded with coffee shoes, &c.

The gunboat Pembina captured the sloop Eliza Beckwith, from Havana, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile, with an assorted cargo. On the 24th ult. the same vessel captured the schooner Joe Flanders, while trying to run the blockade at Mobile. She had an assorted

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.—The following order has been issued by the War Deparment:

Adj'TS Office, Washington, May 19. Major General J. M. Scofield, is, by the direc-tion of the President assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Major-General S. Curtis, on being released from his command, will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the President,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay County, on the 19th, after a short fight, in which Capt. Lessions and Lieut. Shine of the 25th Missouri regiment were killed. The remainder of the Federal force was taken prisoners. Lieut. Gravenston was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away. The same band plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton County, on Thursday night. and robbed the Court House of \$11,000 belong ing to the State.

ARKANSAS.—Col. Clayton, of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, with his own regiment, and detach ments of three others, made a reconnoisance a few days since from Helena towards Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, a number of grist mills and new cotton plants. After sending his cavalry back he encountered two rebel brigades under Carter, and had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming Carey's Guille river, with a loss of two killed and 11 wounded. The rebel lost 55 killed and a large number wounded.

Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th, in the direction of Vicksburg.

TENNESSEE. - A special to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Murfreesboro 22d, says Gen. Stanley, with a portion of two brigades of cavalry, surprised the camp of the 1st Alabama regi ment and the 8th Confederate cavalry in the vicinity of Middleton. Our forces divided and were sent around to attack the rebels in flank

ceived the following dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral Porter:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP GEN. PRIOE, {
GRAND GULP, Miss., May 13.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have the honor to inform you from Alexandria of the capture of that place and the forts defending the approaches that place and the forts defending the approaches to the city, by the several forces under my command. Twenty-four hours after we arrived, the advance guard of the United States troops came into the city, and Gen. Banks arriving soon after, I turned the place over to his keeping. The water beginning to fall, I deemed it prudent to return with the vessels to the mouth of the Red River.

I dropped down to Fort De Russy, in the Benton, and undertook to destroy those works. I only succeeded, however, in effectually destroying the three casemates defending the channel, ing the three casemates defending the channel, and a small water battery of two guns, about 600 yards below it. I also destroyed, by bursting, one heavy 32-pounder and some gun carriages left in their hurry by the enemy. The main fort, on a hill some 900 yards from the water, I was unable to attend to. It is quite an extensive work, quite new and complete, but built with much labor and pains. It will take two or three vessels to pull it to pieces. I have not the powder to spare to blow it up. The vessels will be ordered to work at it occasionally, and it will be soon destroyed. In this last mentioned fort was soon destroyed. In this last mentioned fort was mounted the 11-inch gun, which I am led to be-lieve, lies in the middle of the river near the fort, the rebels throwing it overboard in their panic at the approach of our gunboat. A raft which closed the entrance, I have blown up and severed in two, and presented it to the poor of the neigh-

I sent Commander Woodward in the Price, with the Switzerland, Pittsburg and Arizona, up Black River to make a reconnoissance, and he destroyed a large amount of stores, valued at \$300,000, consisting of salt, sugar, rum, molasses,

tobacco, and bacon.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral. The following was received at the headquarters of the army on the 21st:

JACKSON, MISS., via MEMPHIS, May 20, 1863. To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:—This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three-hours. Joe Johnston was in command. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

The following official details of the battle on

Black River have been received by the authorities

at Washington: REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20, 6 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton and Johnston, on the Vicksburg road, on the 16th. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over idable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passed longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. Its front was borne by Hovey's division of McClernand's corps, and by Logan and Crocker's of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it until 2 P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades of Crocker's division, by which the conmen, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to retreat by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners on the 17th, advancing to the Big Black. We fought Pemberton there and took 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits protected by a difficult Bayou full of abattis. Lane's brigade of McClernand's corps had charged the rifle pits and took more corps had charged the rifle pits and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had

Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened the line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which General Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting during the day yesterday. Steele won and holds the upper bluffs, and the upper water batteries and gets water from the Mississippi. Sherman's corps lost 500 killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the center, lost little, as did McClernand, who holds the left. The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be captured to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it. 15,000 to 20,000 men in it.
S. A. HURLBURT, Maj.-Gen.

On the 23d the following dispatch was received at Washington:

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20.

The Army of Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and deteated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least 1.500, and loss in artillery, 5 pieces. On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800. On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and captured Jackson with a loss to the enemy of 400, beside immense stores and munitions, and 17 pieces of artillery. On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated with a loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.

On the 17th of May we defeated the same force at the Big Black River Bridge, with a loss to the enemy of 2,600 men and 11 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburg closely. To-day Gen. Steele carried the rifle pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Missispipi above Vicksburg.

John' A. Rawlings, Adj.-Gen.

The following was received in Washington on

CAIRO, May 25, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:—The following dispatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Capt.

A. M. PENNOCK, FIGET UAPL.

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, HAINES' BLUFF, YAZOO RIVER, May 20, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
On the morning of the 15th, I came over to the Yazoo to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant. Leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River. one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force. Still. I disposed of them to the best adforce. Still, I disposed of them to the best ad-

vantage.
On the 18th at noon I heard firing in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up briskly for some time, when, by the olas 1st, Down, Antonia, Giraffe, Thistle, Gertrude, Georgiana, Britannia, Pet, Ella, Anna, Charleston, Dolphin, and others — 26 in all. Of these the following have been captured: — Granite City, St. Johns, Nicholas 1st, Gertrude, Thistle, Down and Dolphin. The Wave Queen Thistle, Down and Dolphin Thistle, Down and Dolphin

Sherman and Steele, informing me of his vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieut. Com. Walker, in the De Kalb, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced vacating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hope of destroying or toking on the commenced. stroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats they came out and left everything in

gunboats they came out and left everything in good order—guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haine's Bluff aud fourteen forts was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg, to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up two or three hours. At midnight they went up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued at intervals during the night, to annoy the garrison. On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haine's Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch, and 74-inch rifled guns, and ammunition enough to last a long seige.

mounted 8 and 10-inch, and 74-inch rines guns, and ammunition enough to last a long seige.

As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I blew up the magazines and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time. rebels intended to stay for some time.

The works and encampments covered many

acres of ground. and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of Haine's Bluff extended about a mile and a half. Such a network of defenses I

mile and a half. Such a network of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazine and other works, I started Lt. Com. Walker up the Yazoo River with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch, and only proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and storehouses.

In the meantime Gen Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points.

vested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points.

In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many

ance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about being rewarded.

It is but a mere question of a few hours, and

then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTER, Act. Rear Admiral.

The following, procured from a high official source, is the very latest from Vicksburg, and is dated Memphis, 10:30, on the 22d. The telegram is from Gen. Hurlburt. He incloses a statement from an ordnance officer, showing the condition of affairs at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The city had not at that time been taken. Great advantage, however, had been gained, the enemy making a firm resistance. Gen. H. adds: 'The impression prevailed that we would take Vicksburg the next day. We then completely commanded the town. Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope. Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed. The position of our troops was some within a mile and others a mile and a half of the Court House. Gen. Grant is reported to be in good spirits and confident of most brilliant results. It is reported there are 15,000 more rebel troops at Vicksburg who will doubtless be taken prisoners in the the event of the capture of that town. The mortar and gunboats were in front of the works."

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE Government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern District of Louisiana, by the appointment of Edward H. Durell, as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Rufus Watels, Attorney, and James Graham, Marshal.

The Andrew Hall fugitive slave case left the fugitive in the custody of the military authorities who have refused to deliver him to the civil authorities issued by a Commissioner under the fugitive slave act, the latter having pointed to that office by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Thus the case remains undecided, the civil and military authorities being in direct conflict.

The Secretary of War has within three or four days declared several times that he has concluded to construe the \$300 clause of the Conscription Act to be permissive and not mandatory upon him, and should ignore it; but the arguments which convinced the Secretary and Senator Wilson of the correctness of this view failed to convince Solicitor Whiting, whose opinion on the question of law is justly valued. Nor is there any evidence that the President, who has heretofore considered the law as binding upon the Secretary, concurs in the latter's view that its enforcement is optional with him. It will thus be seen that the Government has not yet authoritatively decided the question, and it is not improbable, in view of its exceeding importance, that it may yet be referred to the Attorney General, and possibly, either in lieu of such reference or in addition to it, the several members of the Cabinet may be called upon to lay their opinions in writing before the President. It is understood that the views of the Attorney General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obliges the Secretary to fix a sum by the payment of which to properly appointed persons the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the Government, under these circumstances, is, of course, a matter of uncertainty.

The President has approved the findings in the Vallandigham case, and has ordered him sent beyond our lines.

It is authoritatively stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept any foreign loans except on the same terms as are now open to our

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whitcomb's Metallic Spring-Tooth Horse Hay Rake—El-ert White. ert White.

Improved Lever and Railway Horse-Powers, &c-G
Vestinghouse & Co.

Nurserv Property for Sale-J C Coe.

The Sorgo Hand Book--lymyer, Butes & Day.

Morgan Horse Young Highlander-Jas S Whitlock.

Sweet Potato Plants-A M Purdy.

Aiken's Portable Knitting Machine-G W Burt.

Returned Soldiers-E G Storke.

The Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Felds. Coughs, Colds—Brown's Bronchial Troches. Throw it to the Dogs—D B De Land & Co.

The News Condenser.

 Strawberries are selling in Chicago at \$1 a quart. - Medical Inspectors cannot hereafter discharge sol-

- A deserter gives the rebels 30,000 men on the Black-

- The Tycoon of Japan has sent a coat of mail as a gift to the President.

- The State of New York has raised her quota of troops under all the calls.

- It is said that nearly two thousand French soldiers have deserted to the Mexicans.

- The Portland Argus says that it snowed all over the State of Maine on Friday week.

- An ordinance has been passed in Petersburg, Va., prohibiting the taking of Federal money.

- Hon. Gerrit Smith has donated \$1,000 to the National Polish Committee of the United States.

- It is estimated that there will be 6,000 canal boats in operation on the Erie canal this summer.

- The receipts of the American Baptist Missionary Union for the past year were \$193,956 96. - Gen. Banks, in his recent march, captured rebel

orders for the enrollment of negroes into regiments. - Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, our Consul at Montreal,

had a severe apoplectic attack on Wednesday week. - The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston,

by sea and rail, for the first quarter of 1863, was 154,954 cases. - A fine carriage was seen in the streets of Columbus, Mississippi, the other day, drawn by a fine pair of black

oxen. - The colored men of Philadelphia have raised a fund of \$60,000 to aid in the organization of colored regi-

ments. — It is said that Russia has already expended 18,000,000 in her abortive attempts to put down the insurrection in

- Seven thousand troops are, or soon will be, in the field on the North-western frontier, operating against the Indians.

- The New York ferries have carried during the year near fifty million passengers, and not a life has been lost in them.

- Falstaffian Humphrey Marshall has been deprived of his command by Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Preston is put in his place, - Widow Mehitable Potter, of South Adams, Mass.,

completed her 100th year on Tuesday last, and makes her own bed yet. - The St. Catharine's (C. W.) Post says it has the best

authority for denying that additional troops are on their way to Canada. - The Mexican war has already cost France \$24,000.000;

no less than 40,000 men are in Mexico, and others are still to be sent there. — The Toledo Blade of Saturday week says:—"Sixty tuns of catfish were taken from lines in the river near this

city yesterday." - The Descret News of April 29th says that several

tuns of cotton grown in Descret, will be brought to the States by teams. - The Pension office at Washington has recorded the nineteen thousandth application of wives made widows by

the present war. - 26,312 emigrants have arrived at New York since the beginning of the year, being 14,356 more than during the same period in 1862.

- Humphrey Anthony, of South Adams, Mass., in his 95th year, laid a rod of stone wall a short time since. A smart old gentleman.

- Mr. Amos Nichols, of Richmond, Mass., at the great age of 103 years, died on the 9th inst., the oldest person in the Commonwealth.

- A Government Agent went out in a recent European s'camer on business connected with the counterfeiting of U. S. notes in England.

- The sum of 32,066 has been forwarded to the Bishop suffering poor of Ireland. - The Richmond Sentinel says Law's North Carolina

brigade lost 905 men at Chancellorville, or over 36 per cent of its entire number. - Over six million pounds of tobacco were raised in Connecticut last year. It is thought the amount will be

doubled the present year. - The amount of bacon, pork and lard exported from the country during the past year was two hundred and sixty-two million pounds.

- A dispatch received from a relative of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, announces that that gentleman is so ill that he is not expected to recover.

- Massachusetts is about to purchase fire-arms sufcient to arm twenty thousand troops. The State means to be provided for self-defense.

- The first colored regiment of the brigade now forming in Washington, D. C., was mustered into the service of the U.S. on Monday week.

- Col. Kilpatrick has been detached from the army of the Potomac, and ordered to the command of all the mounted men on the peninsula. - A woman in Illinois took a house cleaning fit and

burned up her old straw bed, forgetting the important fact that she had hidden \$720 therein. - The local taxation of England, independent of the

budget made up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amounted last year to \$91,000,000. - The Bank of Commerce, N. Y., with a capital of

about \$9,000,000 and deposits of about \$8,000,000 has over \$13,000,000 invested in U. S. securities. - Tar is now being manufactured in Michigan by a party of Norwegians. Michigan may soon beat North

Carolina in the production of this article. - George Campbell, of Westminster, Vt., of great sheep notoriety, is going to take some of his sheep to the com-

ing International Exhibition at Hamburg. - At a late sale of autographs in Paris, a rag of yellow paper sold for 500 francs. It was a note written and

signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1531. - So much ground has been planted to cotton in Kansas this spring that it will undoubtedly become a staple crop there if the present one proves successful.

Special Notices.

LITERARY JOURNALS In America and Europe praise the

Atlantic Monthly

As the best American magazine ever published. It is thoroughly national in tone, and its literary character is the highest possible. The best American writess contribute regularly.

Terms \$3 a year, postage paid by the Publishers. specimen copy sent gratis on receipt of six sents for postage. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Address 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

WE would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to one readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these Troches, because after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant .- Chicago School Journal.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, } ROCHESTER, May 26, 1863. }

Our market is very inactive and we have but few changes to note. Oats have declined 5 cents per bushel. Butter is down 2 cents per pound. New Cheese is offering somewhat freely and brings 8@10 cents according to quality. Eggs have been a little scarce and have advanced slightly. Hay has fallen off in price materially.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 12@13c
Flour, win. wheat,\$7.00@8,25	Honey, box 12(2)14
Flour, spring do 6,00(a)6,50	Honey, box 12/2014 Candles, box 12/2013
Flour, buckwheat. 2.56@2.50	l Candles, extra 14(2)14
Meal Indian 1.75(4)1.75	I rult and Moote.
Wheat, Genesee. 1,25(a)1,65 Best white Canada 1,50(a)1,55	Apples, bushel 30(a)40c
Best white Canada 1,50@1,55	Do. dried to the 4% a se
Corn. old. 75@80c	Peaches, do 12@13c
Corn. new. 75@80c	Cherries, do 12/01/40
Rye, 60 ths 1 bush 75c(080	Plums, do 8 @ 9c
Oats, by weight 65@65c	Potatoes, do 45@500
Barley 1,20@1,35	Hides and Skins.
Beans 2,50@3,00	Slaughter 7 @ 7%
Mesta.	Calf 11 @ 13c
Pork, old mess 13,00@13,50	Sheep Pelts 1,25@5,00
Pork, new mess. 15,00(2)15,00	Lamb Pelts 25@2.00
Pork, new mess. 10,000 10,00	Lamb Pelts 25@2,00
Pork, clear 16,00@16,50	
Dressed hogs, cwt 7.00@ 7,00	Clover, medium. 4.75@5,25
Beef, cwt 6,00@ 8,00	Do. large 6,00@6,50
Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	Timothy 2,00@2,50
Mutton, carcass. 6 @7c	Sundries.
Hame, amoked 10@10%c	Wood, hard 5,00@6,90
Shoulders 6%@7 c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Chickens 10 @12c	Coal, Scranton . 6,75@7,75
Turkeys 10 @12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@7.50
Geese 40 @50c	Coal, Shamokin. 6,75@7,50
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Butter, roll 14 @16c	Salt, bbl 1,85@2,90
Butter, firkin 13 @14c	Straw, tun 5,00(@7,00
Cheese, new, 8 @10c	Straw, tun 5,00(@7.00 Hay, tun 10,00@18.00
Cheese, old, 12@14c	Wood, 12 16 60@70c
Lard, tried 10%@llc	Wool, 12 lb 60@70c Whitefish 1/2 bbl 4,75@5.25
Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c	Codfish, quintal. 6,50(27.0)
Tallow, tried 10@10c	Tront, half bbl., 4,50(0)5.00
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THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—FLOUR—Market heavy and may be quoted 5@100 lower, with large receipts and a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$5,25@5.50 for superfine State; \$5,33@5.00 for extra State; \$5,35@5.00 for superfine State; \$5,30@6.40 for extra State; \$5,30@5.45 for superfine State; \$5,30@6.40 for extra State; \$5,30@5.45 for superfine Western; \$5,90@5.20 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,50@7.30 for frade brands do,—the market closing heavy. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$6,05.26.20. Canadian four heavy, and may be quoted £6,010 lower; sales at \$5,90@6.25 for common, and \$5,50@5.25 for common, and \$5,50.20 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and \$5,50 at \$4,00@6.25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady and quiet; sales at \$4,22@4.25 for Jersey; \$4,50@4.-59 for Brandy-wine, and \$4,50 for caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted fully 1@2c lower; with a moderate business doing at the decline. Receipts are moderate and shippers holding off for lower prices; sales at \$1,22@1.25 for Milwalker club; \$1,430.147 for amber lowa; \$1,45@1,50 for winter red Western; \$1,50@1,50 for mear find highers, \$1,53 for amber Michigan; \$1,53 for amber State; \$1,67 for fair white Michigan. Rive continues dull and nominal at \$1,16 for Canadia. Corn market may be quoted at 1 clower; sales at \$1,50@1,70. Peys malt dull and nominal at \$1,16 for Canadia. Corn market may be quoted at 1 clower; sales at 75@15%; for prime sound old shipping mixed Western; 70@75%; for new Western; 78c for yellow Western; 70% for common to prime Jersey, and 69@73c for Canadian, Western and States.

teady: sales at \$8,25@8,25 for Pots an

AMBS —Steady; sales at \$5,20(20,20 for 10.65 for Pearls.

HOPS — Market is quiet and dull; with small sales at 18
(224: for ordinary to prime.

BEANS—We quote: Mediums, choice \$3,00(3,3); Merrowfat, choice, \$3,00(3,4); Merrowfat, fair, \$2,75(3,30); Merrowfat, choice, \$3,00(3,4); Merrowfat, fair, \$2,75(3,30); Kidneys, choice, \$3,40(3,7); Lima, choice, \$4,00 a6,00.

SEBDS—Flat APCA, \$3 bushel, \$2,75(3,3); Timothy \$1,75(3,19); Clover, \$15,93(3,2); The market for the week

BUFFALO, May 25.—FLOUR—The market for the weel as ruled dull with only moderate business doing for in s ruled dull with only moderate business doing for in-ior trade and city consumption; sales at \$7,50 for white eat double extra; \$6,50 for red winter extra; 5,50 for rar Wisconsin; \$5,50 for choice extra spring, and \$7,50 for ite fresh ground double extra Canada. Closing dull and to four shillings decline for the lower grades during week.

two to four sminings decline for the lower grades during the week.

GRAIN—The wheat market for the week has ruled only moderately active with a continued downward tendency, the transactions for the week were not more than the transactions for a day under an active market; sales at \$1,15 for No. 2 Mil wankee club; \$1,35 for red winter; \$1.31 for Northwestern club; \$1,09 for No. 2 Chicago blowed; Milwankee club; \$1,09 for No. 2 Chicago blowed; Milwankee club; \$1,80 for mixed single for the week has ruled dull, with sales at 656 for yellow and white; 62@62½c for mixed; closing at 326 for yellow and white; 62@62½c for mixed; closing at 326 for yellow and white; and 56c for mixed, with a downward tendency. Oats—The market, under large receipts, heavy, dull and drooping; sales at \$2.66c. Barley—The market chiefly inactive and nominal, at \$1,15 for choice Western and Canadian. Rye—Stock light and receipts small; firmly held at \$1,00, with limited demand for small lots for distilling purposes.

PEAS—Dull and nominal, at \$0c for Canadian; stock light and a demand in the stock of the stock of the standard of th

PEAS—Dull and nominal, at 90c for Canadian; stock light and demand limited. BEANS — Firm, at \$2,75@3,00 for fair to choice, with only moderate stock.

SEEDS—The market dull, and in only light demand for etail lots, at \$2,00 for timothy; \$5,00 for clover, and \$2,25

ALBANY, May 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened steady, and throughout the morning a moderate business has been done in Flour for the supply of the home trade and the river towns.

THE CLAUGE RING THE LIVEL COMUS.	
Common to good State	5 35@5 M
Fancy and extra State	6 00(0)6 25
Common to good Western	6 00(@6 75
Extra Ohio.	7 00@7 50
Choice Akron	0.00660.00
Extra Canadian	7 76608 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75 7 no
Extra Genesee and city brands	8 00@8 50
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c	7 75@8 50
Com Mani barra at 11 at or 20 100 100 100 and the	

Corn Meal has declined 25c \$100 hs, and is now sellin at \$1,50(a),62 \$2,100 hs. at \$1,50@1.62 \(\) 100 hs.

Grain-In Wheat nothing of moment has transpired;
good red State is freely offered at \$1,48. By a quiet but
steady at \$6\(\) 2. The Corn market opened rather firmer,
but the transactions have been limited; sales prime Western mixed at \$7\(\) 20.

Barley quiet and unchanged. In
Oats nothing doing; State and Western may be nominally
quoted at \$6\(\) 273c.

WI WAR OF

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudoon River, Buil's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brion's Central Buil's Head, Sixth street, For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

s follows:	
BE	EF CATTLE.
First quality	
Ordinary quality	11.5(Va)12.50
Common quality	11.007011.60
Inferior quality	9,00@11,00
Timet amplify	AND CALVES.
First quanty	\$45,00@50,00 40,00@45,00
Ordinary quality	40.00(a)45,00
Common quality	30,00@35,00
interior quality	22,00(@26,00
VE.	AL CALVES.
First quality	
Ordinary	5½@6 c
Common	5 @5%c
Inferior	4.½@5 c
	_
MANA BHEEL	AND LAMES. \$7,50@8,75
Extras	
Prime quality	7,00(@7,50
Ordinary	
Common	
Inferior	4,25@5,50
	SWINE.
Corn-fed	45/24%
Do. Light and Me	dium 4%@4%c
Still Hoge	41/204/2c
ALBANY, May 25.—	BEEVES —The speculators are div
nnointed this week line	n thuin ornania 11

ALBAN 1, May 20.— Herves—The speculators are disappointed this week. Upon their experience and good luck of the lattwo week's they grew over confident, and came to market with very large droves, expecting a slight advance at least on last week's prices. The buyers, however, held back, contident that there was to be a large supply, and when it became known that upwards of 4,000 head had been yarded prices dropped and holders began to press the trade at a decline of 14,000, or an average all around of 150 h, live weight. Even at the concession sales were slow. The average quality continues good. The market closed dull and heavy.

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

			• .		Cor. we	
			Last we	ek.	last ye	ar.
Beeves			3,072		4,215	
Sheep	1.331	l	1,753		3.610	
Hogs			-,,		934	ŀ
Ave. weekl		Tot	al since		otal san	
receipts last		Jani	uary 1.	date	a last ye	ar
Beeves3,43	į "	77	7.840		68.878	
Sheep4,406	i		6.063		82,717	
Hogs 332		4	,223		1,363	1
Prices—The market v lowing quotations:	ras ina	ctive	throug	hout	at the i	ol-
,		Th	is week.	T.s	ast weel	- 1
Premium (per 100 fbs).		.\$6,0	SU(@)7.00	\$	7,00@7,2	25 I
Extra			50(a)6.20		8 88(a)6 f	a l

SHEEF.—There is a better demand this week and prices are 1/201/20 \$\text{P}\$ better. The receipts continue light, and for prime grades the inquiry on New York account is considerably improved.

Hoes—Without change, being in light demand at 4/20/20 tor light and heavy corn-fed. Receipts about 5,000.

CAMBRIDGE, May 20.—Whole number of Cattle at market 324; about 300 Beeves, and 24 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

old.

MARKET BEEF-Prices, Extra \$2.80@10.00; first quality \$8, 78@9.00; second do. \$7,84@8.00; third do. \$6,00@8.00.

WORKING OXEN - \$7 Pair - \$100@175.

COWS AND CALVES - \$39, \$46@60.

STORES - Yearlings, none; two years old, \$00@00, three years old, \$00@00.

BRIGHTON, May 21.— At market 500 Beeves; 85 Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,100 Swine.

PRIORS—Market Beef—Extra, \$10,00; 1st quality, \$9,50; 2d do, \$7,608.50; 3d do, \$5,50,66.00.

WORKING OYEN — \$13,001.2.

MILOH COWS — \$43,0017; common \$20,021.

VEAL CALVES — \$4,006.00.

STORES—Yearlings, none: two years old \$00,000; three years old \$24,025.

Veal Calves \$4.00(26.00. Stores Yearlings, none: two years old \$00(200; three years old \$24(2)25. Hidden \$8(2)45 & h. Calf Skins - 12(3)46 & h. Tallow-Sales at \$8(3)46 & h. Pauts - \$3,00(3),50 each. Pauts - \$3,00(3),50 each. Skins - \$4,00(2),50: extra \$5,00(3),60. Swing - Stores, wholesale, \$6(2)5; retail, \$6(7)4. Spring Pigs 0 (2) 0 c; retail 10(3)2c. Fat Hogs, undressed, none. Still fed, none.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—We have to report a rather hetter feeling in the market. There has been more disposition shown among consumers to purchase domestic fleeces, and 200,000 ibs have been reported sold at 65(280c. We bear of no sales of pulled. Of foreign the sales are 20,000 ibs. Donskoi at 48c; 33,000 ibs. Valparaiso, and 16 bates Mestiza, on rivate terms. There is no fine or medium wools selling. The stock of fine grades is increasing, but holders are firm in their views, and it is thought that there will not be much decline as the season advances.

Saxony Fleece, #1b	
Saxony Fleece, 21 b, 80@82c American full-blood Merino 77@10	
Do half and three-quarter do	
Do Native and quarter do 65:067	
Extra pulled	
Superfine do	
No. 1. do	
No. 1, do	
Do common do	
Peruvian washed 40@50	
Chilian Marino unwashed 97(2)40	
Do Mestiza do 22@35 Valparaiso do 24@25 Sonth American Merino unwashed 84@36	
Valparaiso do24@25	
South American Merino unwashed34@36	
Do do Mestiza do	
Do do common washed 25@30	
Do do Entre Rios washed 30/@32	
Do do do unwashed18@20	
Do do Cordova washed48@50	
Cape Good Hope unwashed35@37	
East India washed45@60	
African unwashed 26@38	
Do washed	
Mexican unwashed30(@33)	
Texas — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	
Smyrna unwasned	
Do washed45@55	
Syrian unwashed	
N. Y. Shipping and Commercial Lis	t.
DOSTON Nov 20 - The following out the quetet:	

wool, for the week:	THE SOME WIND AND SELECTION	e quosanons
Saxony and Merino,	fine	83@90c
Do do	full-blood	80ca)85
Do do	half and three-fourth	R 81(1)25
Common	••••••	75@85
Pulled. extra		85@90
Do superfine		75@85
Do No. l	•••••	01(@)00
Western mixed	*	65@75
Smyrna washed		45@60
Do unwashed		14@28
Syrian		00@00
Cape		36(a)80
Crimea		00@00
Buenos Ayres	***************************************	20@60
Peruvian washed		28@50
Canada		70x@75
California,		30@75

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half fo extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. Special NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded.) 66 cents a line

A IKEN'S PORTABLE KNITTING MACHINE.— A From \$10 to \$15 per week can be earned with it by any woman. Price, all complete, \$50,00 Send stamp for G. W. BURT, Newton, Iowa.

BETURNED SOLDIERS CAN MAKE FROM \$6 TO R \$10 daily, by canvassing for the COMPLETE HISTOR OF THE WAR, issued by the Auburn Publishing Co. Fo "All about it" address E. G. STORKE, Auburn. N. Y.

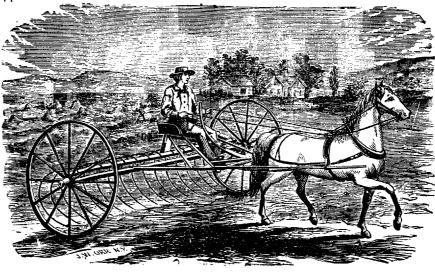
MORGAN HORSE "YOUNG HIGHLANDER,"

Awarded First Prize wherever exhibited—will stand at the premises of the subscriber, 16 miles north of Lockport, and 1% miles west of Somerset Corners. He is 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,0°0 lbs., dark bay, 10 years old, and well broke double or single. I have for sale a span of matched bay mares 6 years old, good drivers, and get up in good style in harness, very prompt and sound. Address JAS, S. WHITLOCK, Somerset Corners, Niag. Co., N. Y.

TOBACCO SEED.—I have a good lot of Connectical Seed Leaf Tobacco, which I will send by mail to those who desire, at 75 cents per ounce. I have also a small lot of the best Cuban seed, sent me by a friend on the Island. Ferhaps it is worthy of trial - 50 cents an ounce.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WHITCOMB'S METALLIC SPRING-TOOTH



HORSE HAY RAKE.

The above cut represents the standard wheel rake of the New England States; is the principal rake, of the kind sold for several years past by the leading Agricultural Implement dealers of New York city, and has met with approval wherever sold in the Western States. For hay-raking, having been thoroughly tested in every variety of field, it is offered in confidence to Farmers and Dealers. It works equally well in rough, uneven, as on smooth ground, As a Gleaner it is unequaled. For Circular and Rakes, and County Rights, yet unsold in the interior and Western New York, and Michigan, and Obio, apply to JOHN PARDEE, Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y. For other Territory apply to

SWEET POTATO PLANTS — Of the Scarlet Nanse-mond variety, very sweet and delicious. Planted last season lath of June, and ripened finely—consequently best variety for New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c. Packed well in moss, at \$2 per thousand: 5,000 for \$3. 698-3t (line) and the property of the property

THE SORGO HAND BOOK! Now ready, and sent free on application to agents, or to the "Clark Sorgo Machine Co.," Cincinnati, Ohio, manu-facturers of

Hedges' & Clark's Celebrated Cane Mills. With great improvements for 1863; or, of Blymyer, Bates & Day, Mansfield, O., manufacturers of the unrivaled Cook Sugar Evaporator.

TURSERY PROPERTY FOR SALE Owing to failing health, the subscriber is compelled to quit the Nursery business, and therefore offers for sale his interest in the Sidney Nursery, and also the farm on which it is located. The Nursery was established in 1837, and has been doing a good and increasing business ever since. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, at the crossing of the Bellefount & Indiana Railroad, by the Dayton & Michigan, which afford first rate facilities for shipping stock to all parts of the country. The stock on hand is well assorted and is worth about \$17,000. On the farm, which contains 136 acres, there is a young and thrifty orchard of 1,400 fruit trees, of the various kinds of fruit; also a small vineyard of the most valuable, hardy Grapes. The soil on the farm is well adapted to both Nursery purposes and grain, being part to invest, and the balance upland. Any person having a taste for the Nursery business, and a few thousand dollars to invest, will here find a chance but rarely met with Either quarter or half interest, as may be desired, will be sold. Address. J. C. COE, Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio.

IMPROVED LEVER & RAILWAY HORSE-POWERS,

THRASHERS AND CLEANERS,

Thrashers and Separators, Clover Hullers, WOOD-SAWING MACHINES, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO., Schenectaday, N. Y.

The above named Machines, with late improvements, are acknowledged by all who have used them, to be unqualed. Particular attention is invited to our New Undershot Thrasher and Cleaner, with

Riddle or Vibrating Separator, Kaddle or Vibrating Separator,
In which are combined all neccessary qualities for a firstclass Machine, and we can confidently recommend it as
such. The arrangement of it for separating the grain from
the straw (a very important part), we consider the most
complete of any Machine of this kind in use, and its cleaning part is unauppassed.

Send for our Circular containing description and Prices
of all the above named Machines.

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Address

G. WESTINGHOUSE & CO.

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

A GOOD, USEFUL AND TIMELY WORK ON FLAX CULTURE, &c., has just been issued, - containing all requisits 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 edge. 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 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 on the subject. [See Contents below.] The Manual is published in handsome style,

form. Price only 25 cents—for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. S. or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the Trade D. D. T. MOORE, Address

Editor Rural New-Yorker May 1, 1863.

What the Press Says.

From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette.

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE. Rochester: D. D. T.

MOORE.—The enterprising publisher of the Rural NewForker has done the farming 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
Rural'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
fiber, etc. They will find just the information they need in
Mr. MOORE'S seasonable little Manual.

From the New York Tribune. From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette

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

From the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser.

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 Loval 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.

\$75 A MONTH GUARANTEED.—Address ISAAC HALE JR., & CO., Newburyport Mass.

INVENTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.—A new book, just published. Send 4 stamps (12 cts.) and procure a specimen copy. Agents wanted everywhere to solicit orders. Address HARRIS BRO'S, Box 302, Boston, Mass

A TEACHER OF PAINTING.—A lady who has had a experience as a Teacher of Painting, and can give satisfactory references, desires a situation in some Seminary, Academy, or Private School. Address TEACHER, Drawer 518 Rochester, N. Y., or to care of Editor Rural New-YORKER, to whom the advertiser refers.

ty at \$75 a month;—I want to hire Agents in every councheap Family Sewing Machines.

Address [695-13t] S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

\$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$60 a month ental Burners, and 13 other new articles. It circular faddress [690-131] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

20,000 Standard Pear Tree, 5 to 8 feet bigh, at \$8 per hundred.
20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$23 79 100.
10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 8 to 5 feet bigh, at \$23 79 100.
20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants; 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspherries, Stayweberries, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. LOCAL and the best Western varieties grown extensive Local and Traveling Agents Wanted.

Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pre-pay postage.

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Address
Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.



THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

FRAUD! Caution!!

"Aminons Improved Clothes Wringer without cog wheels, nanufactured by Gunn, Amidon & Holland, Greenfield, Mass. has received the first and only premium given to any Clothes Wringer by the N. Y. State Agricultural locater." ty."
often receive from "inquiring friends" newspaper
as above, asking how they can be true when

THE UNIVERSAL

received the DIPLOMA and SILVER MEDAL, and the other did not. We have replied to some, but cannot to all separately. We therefore call the attention of the public to the following certificate, which we think should satisfy all as to which Wringer should have the preference, one WITH COG WHEELS OF without

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROCHESTER FAIR, 1862.

ROCHESTER FAIR, 1862.

I hereby certify that JULIUS IVES & CO., of New York, Agents of The UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER were awarded a DIPLOMA and SILVER MEDAL for their very superior Universal Clothes Wringer, and this certificate is given of its great excellence.

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

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Universal Wringer with Cog Wheels

was also pronounced superior to all others in the World's Fair at London, 1862, and has always taken the FIRST PREMIUM in every State and County Fair, when exhibited in fair competition with other machines. At the Fair in London, twenty-four thicknesses of heavy carpet were run through our No. 2 Wringer and wrung thoroughly. Lace Curtains can be "done up" Beautifully. No twisting and tearing in washing, and no mending thereafter. A lady in Brooklyn says she saved more than the
cost of the U. C. W. by doing her own Curtains, instead of
paying for their being done (not as well) elsewhere. The
water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES
easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary
old-fashioned

Back-Breaking, Wrist-Straining, and Clothes-Destroying Process.

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

Universal Clothes Wringer:

Universal Clothes Wringer:

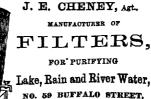
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WHEELER & WILSON IANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premium t the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y. S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

SON NEW YORK TO

BY SARAH BLAKE.

A sorbing wail comes sighing on the hush of evening

Beside those draperies, white and still, a mother kneels in prayer;-

The head is bowed, the heart is hushed,—and the lips are cold and white.

Oh, God,-the wailing anguish of that mother's starless night.

The out-stretched arms ask mutely for the strength the spirit craves, That God will save her noble boy from an unburied

Southern grave.

Ye temper the winds to the tender lambs,—Oh, shield my Gon! Gon! let my eyes look on him once ere my life on

earth is done-Let me fold once more to my aching heart,—let me class

his living hand, Goo guard him in those death-dark hours, that blight ou

sunny land. 'Neath the scorching glare of a Southern sun,-'mid its

sunny hills and slopes, A brave young soldier raised his arm for his country

blighted hopes; Swords flashed in the brightening sunlight, and hearts and

hopes ran high;-For firm white lips gave forth the word, to conquer or to

The smoke and din of battle have passed with the evening

shade, And many a mother's heart is draped with the havec war

has made; 'Neath the calm of a glittering moonlight where far-fame vines are dressed.

A brave young soldier's brow grows white with the deathwound on his breast.

No more need those white lips moan their prayer in the holy hush of night;

A soldier-boy has gone to dwell 'mid never-ending light: We know a chair is vacant -- and a mother's soul i crushed.

For a spirit brave and noble,—and a throbbing heart is hushed: But a holy brow bends o'er her, and a shadowy hand i

And the shaken faith is raised on high, for her love is

placed in Heaven. Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., 1863.

The Story-Teller

BUYING A WEDDING CAKE.

"LETTERS, sir, from de pos' office !"

"Very well, Sambo, put 'em down, and take yourself off.

I had just finished my breakfast, and the tiny silver chochlatiere, with the bachelor service of transparent china, still stood on the damaskdraped round table. It was a bright little room, with its white and gold paper, and high-heaped grate, in the grey light of this chill December morning, when the air was thick with noiseless falling snow-flakes; and this contrast between the bitter atmosphere without, and tropical warmth of my own special nook, gave me an additional consciousness of satisfaction, as I leaned back in my chair and proceeded to examine my correspondence.

Lee Worcester wants to know if I can come there to tea this evening. Of course I can. His wife is a perfect little rose-bud, and one, beside, who don't believe in cashiering all her husband's bachelor friends. And then I rather like that brown-eyed sister-in-law of his. Yes, I'll go, certainly. Hallo - here's a letter from my brother in Glenfield! I unfolded the document eagerly, scarcely able at first to credit the tidings it revealed.

"Well, here is a pretty state of things. Going to be married, claims my congratulations, says that Mary (who the dickens is Mary?) is in great tribulation about the wedding cake; affair to come off on Wednesday, and no cake to be had for love or money! Will I be the best fellow in the world, and send down one from D'Artier's ?"

I glanced at the date of the letter. It had been delayed several days on the road, and there was not a minute to be lost. I rose mechanically, and put on my hat and cloak, giving more heedful gaze at the various directions about icing, weight and decorations which accompanied Tom's close ly written epistle, before I sallied forth boldly to the street on my novel errand.

It was just about one o'clock, the snow had ceased falling, and the sun shone brilliantly. D'Artier's was full, of course: there was at leas a dozen ladies that I knew sitting at the tiny marble tables. I tried to assume an air of easy impudence, as if I had only come in for a pound of chocolate almonds, but it was of no use;] could not disguise the latent sheepishness of my aspect as I sauntered up to the counter.

"How can I serve you, sir?" inquired the trim damsel who presided over the saccharine treas-

I muttered something under my mustache, feeling a hot blush suffuse my countenance. Why would not the inquisitive womenkind attend to their ice-creams?

"Cake, sir?" "Certainly." "For a party, sir? Pound-cake, lemon and almond-"

"No, no," I bawled out; "I want a wedding cake.'

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir;" tittered the atrocious shopwoman. Was it reality; or did I only fancy that the titter was echoed among the bonnets and furs beyond? However that might have been, the mere apprehension was enough to throw me into a cold perspiration.

The next moment, however, the counter was heaped with various temples of glistening white sugar, some wreathed with make-believe roses, some surmounted with candy cupids, others with pure white masses of icing. I surveyed them in a state of honeless bewilderment.

"Perhaps, sir, it would be better if the lady could come with you to select," hazarded my en emy behind the counter.

I could endure this badgering no longer, but pounced upon a gigantic pyramid of sugar lilies, from which peeped up a tiny alabaster cupid.

"I will take this-what is the price?" "Fifteen dollars, sir!"

"I laid down the money, and never experienced so delicious a sensation of relief as at the moment when I thrust the cupid, packed in a round wooden box under my arm, and rushed out of the establishment. How gladly I delivered it to the express agent, who tossed it on one side as if the transmission of wedding cakes was a matter of every day-occurrence.

"How d'ye de, Golde. When is it to come off?"

"When is what to come off?" queried I. considerably puzzled at my friend Atherton's ad-

"Your wedding, to be sure! Ah, you are a sly dog, to keep us all in the dark so long!"

"You can't have been much more in the dark than I am this moment, Atherton. What on earth do you mean?"

But Atherton only wagged his head knowingly, and rushed off in pursuit of a stage; saying something of which I only caught the disconnected fragments, "my wife" and "D'Artier's."

"Hang that wedding cake!" was my internal As I pursued my speculative way a tiny gloved

hand was held out from a passing carriage. "Ah, Mrs. Everleigh, excuse me for not seeing you before!"

"We all know that love is blind," said the lady with a smile. "Now I see why you haven't been to see me in such an age. My niece was at D'Artier's this morning, and saw how particular you were in the selection of a certain article!"

Before I could explain this piece of circumstantial evidence, there was a break in the lock of carriages which had caused the detention of my fair friend, and her equipage rolled away with a wave of the pretty hand, and the archest smiles. I stood looking after her with an odd sort of impression that I should wake up presently to find myself married to somebody, whether or no indeed, I was not altogether certain whether Mrs.

Golde was not waiting for me at home. How brilliantly the firelight and gaslight illuminated that cozy little room at Lee Worcester's, with pink-tinted walls, and crimsoned carpet sprinkled with small white buds. The piano was open, strewn with sheets of music, just as it had been left, its pearl keys glimmering softly in the subdued radiance of one jet of light that glowed through the frosted shade above. The tea-table was all set - I had often dreamed of a home of my own that should be something like Lee Worcester's in its snug evening comfort, and somehow that tea-table always formed part of the phantasm. There was something so bright and cheerful in the snowy damask, and the sparkling glass and glittering china. Old bachelor as I was, the golden blocks of cake and tiny white mussins, breaking into crisp flakes that melted in one's mouth, and amber jellies, quivering like gigantic jewels through their crystal prison walls, produced a wonderfully agreeable effect in my epicurean sight. And I could imagine no prettier vision to crown it all than Mary Worcester in her crimson merino dress, edged round the throat with delicate lace, presiding at the silver tea urn. Except, perhaps

-but that is neither here nor there! I was a little disappointed on entering, not to see Lee's sister-in-law, a trim little beauty, with brown rippling hair and velvety eyes, somewhere between hazel and black, but I did not like to ask any questions, and consequently remained in ignorance, until Mary casually re-

"Nettie is very low spirited this evening, per-

haps she will come down stairs by and by." How I longed to ask what the matter was Perhaps she had received ill news, perhaps she was not well. I would have given my two ears to know, but I didn't dare to inquire.

"So you're going to be married, eh, Tracy, my boy," said Lee as we sat in front of the bright fire. "Well you can't do better. A bachelor at best, is a mere fraction of society."

I started up, annoyed beyond all endurance. "For mercy's sake, dear Lee, do tell me where you picked up that ridiculous report?"

"Ridiculous report! that's pretty cool, upon my honor," exclaimed Worcester.

"Now, Mr. Golde," said Mary, laughing, "don't deny the soft impeachment. I am sure you would enjoy a quiet home of your own better

than that noisy hotel. There is no charm against a sad heart like domestic bliss." There was a radiant softness in her own tender eyes as she spoke, that penetrated me with the sudden conviction that I had been exceedingly

foolish to remain single all these years. "Do confess," she added gaily.

"But I have nothing on earth to confess."

"Nonsense," said Mary holding up a pretty warning finger. "What were you buying this very morning at D'Artier's ?"

I turned scarlet; here was that everlasting wedding cake again!

Fortunately my inquisition was terminated for a moment by the satrance of Lee's sister-in-law, looking lovelier than I had ever seen her before a little pale, perhaps, however, and her sickly eye-lashes heavy with what I could almost have fancied the traces of recent tears, were it not that she seemed in extravagant gay spirits. The soft flushes of color came and went like pink shadows across her cheeks, and her coral lips were dimpled with the brightest of smiles, yet all the time I could not divest myself of the old impression that she was ready to melt into an April shower of tears at any moment.

She lightly tendered me her congratulations upon the approaching "happy event," holding out a small snowy hand, loaded with sparkling rings, as she did so.

You speak in riddles, Miss Nettie." "Don't pretend that you have not the key to them," she said, a little tremulously.

"I cannot comprehend what you mean," answered I, sturdily.

She said no more, but sat quietly down, and shaded her eyes with her hand, as though the fire dazzled them. Mrs. Worcester, however, still pursued the obnoxious topic.

"Then how do you explain the wedding cake at D'Artier's?"

"Is that the only testimony upon which I am tried and convicted of a willful intention of matrimony?"

"That is all; we are ready to hear your de-

"Well, that unlucky mass of white sugar and dyspepsia was for my brother's wedding ceremonies, a hundred miles away. I assure you it had not the least connection with my matrimonial fortunes.'

Nettie looked up with a rare brilliance under her long lashes, and an almost involuntary smile wreathing her lips. I took heart of hope and went bravely on, cheered by a sudden inspiration.

"But I will purchase a bride-cake twice as large, for my own wedding, if Nettle will consent to be the bride!"

There - I had done it, and in less than five minutes was an accepted lover, looking boldly into the wondrous liquid depths of those brown beautiful eyes. A new sensation, very.

"And now, Tracy," said Mary mischievously, 'I'll tell you a secret; the reason Nettie cried half the afternoon, and became so low-spirited this evening, was that ----"

"Mary!" remonstrated Nettie, with cheeks ablaze.

"That she heard you were buying a wedding cake!" pursued Mary, putting away the white fingers with which Nettie vainly strove to fetter her tell-tale lips.

"I'll order another to-morresv," said I, meditatively. "Ah, I shouldn't have repined so much at Tom's commission had I known what a sweet little wife it would bring me!"

"Don't, Tracy," said Nettie, hiding her face on my shoulder.

And then Tom wrote to know why on earth I didn't come to his hymenial ceremonies. I wrote back that I was obliged to stay to attend a wedding of my own!

And such a wedding cake as graced the center of our banqueting board! It's no use trying to describe its frosted splendors, but if any of my readers seriously contemplate getting married, I'll send them the recipe.

A RURAL SCENE.

WE had a royal progress from Boston to

Fontdale. Summer lay on the shining hills and scattered benedictions. Plenty smiled up from a thousand fertile fields. Patient oxen with their soft, deep eyes, trod heavily over mines of greater than Indian wealth. Kindly cows stood in the grateful shade of cathedral elms, and give thanks to God, in their dumb. fumbling wav. Motherly, sleepy, stupid sheep lay on the plains. little lambs rollicked out their short-lived youth around them, and no premonition floated over from the adjoining pea patch, nor any misgiving of approaching mutton marred their happy heydey. Straight through the piny forests, straight past the vocal orchards, right in among the robins, and jays, and the startled thrushes we dashed inexorable, and made harsh dissonance in the wild wood orchestra; but not for that was the music hushed, nor did one color fade. Brooks leaped in headlong chase down the furrowed sides of gray old rocks, and glided whispering beneath the sorrowful willows. Old trees renewed their youth in the slight, tenacious grasp of many a tremulous tendril, and leaping lightly above their topmost heights, vine laughed to vine, swaying dreamily in the summer air; and not a vine nor brook, nor hill nor forest, but sent up a sweet smelling incense to its Maker. Not an ox, or cow, or bird living its own dim life but lent its charm of unconscious grace to the great picture that unfolded itself, mile after mile, in every fresher loveliness to every unsated eye. Well might the morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shout for joy, when first this grand and perfect world swung free from its moorings, flung out its spotless banner, and sailed majestically down the thronging skies. Yet, but though God spoke once for the world to live, the miracle of creation is still incomplete. New every spring time, fresh every summer, the earth comes forth as a bride adorned for her husband. Not only in the gray dawn of our history, but now in the full brightness of its noonday, may we hear the voice of the Lord walking in the garden. I look out on the grey degraded fields left naked of the kindly snow, and inwardly ask; can these dry bones live again? And while the question is yet trembling on my lips, lo! a Spirit breathes upon the earth, and beauty thrills into bloom. Who shall lack faith in man's redemption when every year on earth is redeemed by unseen hands, and death is lost in resurrection?-Gail

A SOLDIER'S BLANKET. - When the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded in the battle of Aboukir, he was carried on a litter on board the Foudroyant. To ease his pain a soldier's blanket was placed under his head, from which he experienced great relief. He asked what it was. "It is only a soldier's blanket," was the answer. "Whose blanket is it?" he asked, half lifting himself up. "Only one of the men's." "I wish to know the name of the man whose blanket this is," insisted the dying commander. "It is Duncan Roy's, of the 42d, Sir Ralph," answered his attendant. "Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night," said the brave man, not forgetting, even in his last agonies, the welfare and comfort of another, however humble.

MEN and woman never struggle so hard as when they struggle alone, without witness, counsellor or confident, unadvised and unpitied.

Wit and Kumor.

POP.

AND there they sat, a popping corn, John Stiles as fat as any ox And Susan fat as butter !

And there they sat and shelled the corn, And raked and stirred the fire, And talked of different kinds of ears, And hitched their chairs up nigher.

. Then Susan she the popper shook, And John he shook the popper-Till both their faces grew as red As saucepans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate, All kinds of fun a poking-While he haw haw'd at her remarks, And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate, John's mouth was like a hopper And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt, And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine-the clock struck ten, And still the corn kept poping-It struck eleven, and then struck twelve! And still no signs of stopping !

And John he ate, and Sue she thought, The corn did pop and patter-Till John cried out, "The corn's a fire! Why, Susan, what's the matter ?"

Says she, "John Stiles, it's one o'clock-You'll die of indigestion! I'm sick of all this popping corn! Why don't you pop the question?"

LITTLE JOKERS.

An honest man's the noblest work of Godbut the edition is small, suggests the N. O. Picavune.

MRS. PARTINGTON says she don't wonder at it, that there is so much stealing in Congress, when they always lay their bills right on the table.

"KATY, have you laid the table-cloth and plates yet?" "An' sure I hev, mem - everything but the eggs, an' isn't that Biddy's work, surely?"

THERE is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop off a stick of wood. Siah chops while Jim grunts, and then for a change, Jim grunts and Siah chops.

ALBERT GUNN was recently discharged for false entries in the quartermaster's department at Washington. His dismissal reads thus:- "A. Gunn discharged for making a false report."

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 27 letters. My 1, 5, 6, 4, 3 is a lake in North America. My 7, 11, 5, 17, 19, 23, 3 is a town Somersetshire.

My 10, 11, 15, 2, 14 is a group of islands in the Atlantic. My 27, 23, 22, 26 is a city in Italy. My 15, 13, 23, 17, 26 is a river in France.

My 8, 16, 15, 27, 21 is a man's name My 9, 14, 16, 6 is a part of time. My 22, 11, 3 is one of the noblest works of creation.

My 12, 14, 13, 26, 15, 16, 17 is a town in Persia. My 18, 16, 3 was one of the twelve tribes of Israel. My 16, 17, 3, 11 is a girl's name.

My 20, 14, 11, 27, 7 is the seat of life. Mv 24, 27, 5, 12, 20 is what all should speak. My whole may be found in Scripture. Drummondville, C. W., 1863. REBECCA A. BIGGAR.

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

BEHEAD something necessary to man's happiness, and

Behead a hostler, and leave a part of a horse. Behead a kind of food eaten by the Israelites, and leave

Behead what used to be found in every house, and leave the planet on which we live. Behead that which is smallest, and leave a point of the

Behead a title of woman, and leave a man's name. Behead a domestic animal, and leave a giant king men ioned in the Bible. L. S. STANFORD.

Martin, Mich., 1863 Answer in two weeks.

girl's name

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

News eht gyran charm dinws oblw, Dan nrisa nceesdd, nad hfeesart wlof Ni nottrre dna lrli ofmr uotmnani dan lihl, Nda het soodprenu ewlehs fo het knusne lmil Og onudr dna dunor hwti a lsueni ndosu, Gblrmuin bimmlugn lhaf dnure ugondr, Rheslyoa hte ratlalfew gnhstie lal ayd, Dna hte traswe rea keesdrat thwi amir adn lyca, Bercous umpire alckb singhere nad vger.

Bedford, Ohio, 1863. J. F. TAYLOR Answer in two weeks

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

WHAT two of the digits which if you multiply one of them by two, and add five to the product, and multiply that sum by five and add to the product the other digit, the sum will be 62. S. HOLMER.

Jordan, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 696.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-"All men are created equal."

Answer to Geographical Decapitations:—Osage, Thorn Sandy, Clark, Cape, Chat, Dale, Ha. Answer to Riddle:—"Nothing."

Answer to Arithmetical Question:-57% inches.

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To experienced agents the highest wages will be paid. Address R. E. SCHROEDER, Rochester, N. Y.

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PURE ITALIAN QUEENS FOR SALE

That have become fertilized by the Pure Italian Drones. Having experimented with, and cultivated the Italian Bee to some extent for three years past, and reared several hundred Queens in the time, and with extensive arrangements for rearing a large number of Queens the present season, I therefore flatter myself that I can furnish the pure Italian Queen for about one half the former prices. On receipt of name and P. O. address, I will forward a cir-cular giving particulars, prices, &c. Parties will do well to

send in their orders soon, as first come first served. K. P. KIDDER, Practical Apiculturist, Burlington, Vt.

TOR NURSERYMEN AND TREE AGENTS.

500 Colored Portraits of Fruits and Flowers. The question settled. If you have trees and nursery products to sell, you must have Dewer's Colored Plates to show what you have, and to sell them with. These Plates represent the various Fruits, Flowers, Evergreens, &c., in their natural size and colors, and are as faithful a copy from nature as it is possible to obtain. They are drawn and colored by artists of large experience in Horticultural drawing and coloring. They are put up to order, bound in books, embracing the varieties you grow or may wish to sell.

They are put up to order, bound in books, embracing the varieties you grow or may wish to sell.

They are not up to the process and provided in the process of the

NEW PATENT CHURN. FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN

You need no longer churn from % to % of an hour and upwards, in order to make a full complement and n first quality of butter. I offer you a churn that is so constructed and adapted to its work as to make butter of the best quality, and a full complement of it, in from 5 to 10 minutes at any season of the year, if the directions which accompany every churn are followed. And it works with equal efficiency in large as well as small dairies.

It is very simple and durable in construction, easily managed and cleansed, and does its work quick, thoroughly and well. I make two sizes for common use, that will churn, respectively, from one to four gallons of cream, and from one to six gallons, which cost \$8,00 each. The larger sizes for driries will cost in proportion to the size required, and must be made in the counties where they are used.

Good Agenta are Wanted in every section of the country to canvass for these churns. Practical butter-makers preferred, who will canvass their own towns.

Manufacturers, and dealers in Patent Rights, will find this a lucrative and steady business. Send for Circulars containing instructions and terms to agents, or call and examine the Churns at Robert Murk's Store, Auburn, N. Y., and satisfy yourselves.

All orders for Churns, and communications concerning them, must be addressed to

m, must be addressed to JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Patentee, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE SHEEP WASH TOBACCO:

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