TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 700.

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 Contribut

6. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

Agricultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

BROOM-CORN CULTURE IN ILLINOIS.

CULTURE.

AT Kankakee, the ground is rolled as goon as the corn begins to appear above ground, or soon after. The roller is run lengthfire the rows. The shoe of the drill leaves a furliw in which the corn grows, so that by running lengthwise the rows the plants are protected from pressure and injury. The clods are crushed, the surface leveled, and the ground put in shape for the wheel cultivators, which are novel labor-saving contrivances. These wheel cultivators are drawn by two horses; cultivate three rows at a time, cultivating close up to the row. Like the drill, this cultivator is supported by wheels, and of such length and gauge as to allow the team to travel astride a center row, which it cultivates with two outside ones. The teeth of this cultivator are suspended from an axle, in a manner similar to the teeth of a wheat drill. And they resemble drill teeth, except that the points are larger. They adjust themselves to the surface, each acting independent of the other. A lever and chain lifts them out of the ground when desired, and renders the whole portable. Two men accompany it in the field—one to drive, the other to watch its operation, uncover any plants it may cover, clear it of corn roots, clods, &c. Twelve or thirteen acres are an average day's work: twenty-five acres is an average day's work throughout the season for two teams and four hands with two of these cultivators. When the corn is young, less, and when large, more is cultivated per day. This is so nicely gauged to work after the drill, that not five per centum of the plants are injured by this culture. Mr. VAIL told me it was the best implement they had for labor-saving. The crop is worked twice with this tool; and a third time (sometimes a fourth, depending upon the season,) an ordinary shovel plow, corn plow, or cultivator, is used.

Hon. M. L. DUNLAP, who accompanied me to visit the Champaign farm, told me that there, a scraper, of peculiar construction, and shovel plows, were used. I did not see the cultivating implements here,-I did notice that the ground on which last year's crop was grown, was in splendid condition-very clean indeed; and last season was a very weedy one.

BARVESTING.

The time of harvest depends upon the condition of the corn; and this depends upon the season and time of planting. I asked Mr. VAIL if he was guided by the maturity of the seed-if he waited for it to ripen. He said he did not. The length, color and size of the brush detertermined the time of cutting. The brush should be of a bright green color for most markets. If it was allowed to stand till ripe, it became red. It was not so tough then, nor regarded of so much value in market. He said, however, that in some seasons the brush became red long before the seed had matured. This was oftener the case in a wet season.

The work of tabling, cutting and binding is performed by men, women and children. Mc-GREW & VAIL pay for this work from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre. This work is let out by the acre, being carefully supervised by the proprietors. The tabling is done by a man who breaks two

broken over at right-angles to the rows, but inclining from the operator in this position.

Thus the tops are left in a position where it is light work for women and children to cut them. The brush should be cut about fifteen inches long. Some regard, however, should

be had, in cutting, to the character of the market. In some markets more stalk is required-some preferring it two feet long. In others thirteen inches are long enough. On both these farms the brush is bound on the tables before moving. It is found best for each cutter to bind his or her own brush as fast as it is cut.

As soon as the brush is bound it is drawn to the stripping or thrashing tables. At Kankakee, a small portable steam engine furnishes the power which propels the stripping cylinders. These cylinders are about 34 feet long and 14 inches in diameter. Two sets of cylinders are used. A set consists of two wooden cylinders (size above given,) with two sets of teeth, so arranged that, while each of these cylinders are propelled in opposite directions, (one being above the other,) the teeth do not clash. The teeth are inserted in the cylinder as in the cylinder of a thrashing machine. They are three-fourths of an inch wide, an eighth of an inch thick, and two inches long. Each cylinder has two systems of teeth, one on each end, so that two men may work at each set, stripping. These cylinders are located outside a shed, which is boarded on the side where they are located, and open on three sides. The bound brush is laid on a table where the band is taken off, the brush opened and arranged in convenient handfuls for the stripper, who takes it up, thrusts the seed-end between the revolving cylinders where it is quickly cleaned of its seed; it is then laid carefully and regularly on a long, light wheelbarrow, with a tight, high frame, and is wheeled away to the drying houses. Thus four men are kept busy stripping; and, including the engineer and the men who put it up in the drying houses, it requires ten or twelve men to wait on these four strippers. The shed in which the stripping is done is fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

Judging by the fixtures, the process is substantially the same at Champaign. A three-horse treadmill power is used instead of steam. There is the same number of cylinders. The stripping building is a substantial barn, with a loft for storage, &c.

DRYING.

At Kankakee the dry-sheds are near the stripping shed. Two sheds, 175 feet long by 25 wide. accommodate the crop. Each shed is divided into four parts, each six and a half feet wide. Narrow boards, nailed to posts, leaving about nine inches space between the upper edge of the lower board, and that of the one next above it. form these partitions. On these narrow boards are laid light sawed sticks an inch and a half, or one inch by two inches square, reaching from one partition to another. On these sticks are laid the brush in tiers to dry-two sticks supporting a single layer of brush, the tops of the second layer over-lapping the buts of the first. The brush is spread on these sticks about an inch and a half thick-leaving six or seven inches open space between the layers of brush, for the circulation of air. Twelve tiers of these layers are put in the two outside compartments of each of these long sheds, and 15 tiers, 175 feet long and 64 feet wide, in each of the two inner compartments. This gives an immense amount of drying surface - let us see - 175x6 = 1,137 = (square feet of surface on one side of a single tier of a single compartment,) x 108, (the number of tiers in the two sheds) = 122,850x2, (the number of surfaces,)=245,700 feet of surface of broom-corn exposed to the air in the two sheds. Mr. McGrew told me it required about twelve or fifteen days of good weather to dry the brush in these sheds. The drying sheds at Champaign are put up in a similar manner.

BALING.

As soon as the brush is dry it is baled. INGERson's hay press is used. The bales are bound with five bands of No. 9 wire, and a wooden cleat" on each corner.

VARIETIES OF BROOM-CORN.

I could learn but little concerning distinct varieties. A few years ago a dwarf broom-corn was planted at Kankakee, which promised to be profitable. I remember Mr. McGrew spoke

three feet from the ground. The stalks are not | got mixed with the larger variety, and its culture was abandoned. The brush grew in a sheath, and was very long—too long for brooms—and it was only available for manufacture into brushes and small ware of that character. Great pains is taken in the selection of seed. The object is to get the longest, finest, smoothest, most uniform and toughest brush. And the brush is improved by saving the seed of plants which combine these qualities in the highest degree. McGREW & VAIL now plant a kind which they call

SHULER'S SEED.

It was introduced from New England some years ago. I did not learn what variety is planted at Champaign. I saw some splendid seed in the drill boxes, and some bales of excellent brush in the barn there. Parties who desire to go into the broom-corn business should correspond with men of experience, and learn what is the best seed and where it can be obtained The difference in the product will often more than pay the extra expense of getting the best.

PROFIT OF BROOM-CORN CULTURE.

I learned little in the shape of figures. No system of accounts with the crop had been kept by McGrew & Vail. They did not represent it as being a very lucrative business. I had no opportunity to learn what Johnson & Bogar-DUS may know of figures. But their neighbors say both these firms are making money. At Kankakee, they say that the cost of cultivating, harvesting and marketing an acre of broom-corn is at least double that of maize. I cannot see that it can be any less in Champaign Co. There, my friend Dunlap, before named, says corn can be grown and marketed for twenty cents per bushel. I think fifty bushels per acre a fair average—cost \$10x2=\$20, cost of the acre of broom-corn. But put the cost of the latter at two and a half times that of the former, or \$25. A good yield of broom-corn is 800 pounds. Five hundred pounds is a good average, probably. The price ranges from \$75 to \$150 per tun. Mr. VAIL says there is little or no profit in its culture, if less than \$100 per tun is obtained for the crop. Adopting the above estimate of cost as correct, there is no profit in it at that average per acre, and that price per tun. But when you go above \$100 per tun, the profits begin to be apparent; and if you go up to 800 or 1,000 pounds per acre, as good land, good seed, good culture, and a good season will enable you to do, there is an added profit. The reader can make his own figures; but it seems to me, with the tools used, and the system perfected, there must be considerable profit in broom-corr culture, taking one year with another. I should like to see the accurate figures for a series of years-especially from some of these western cultivators.

NO MANURE IS USED

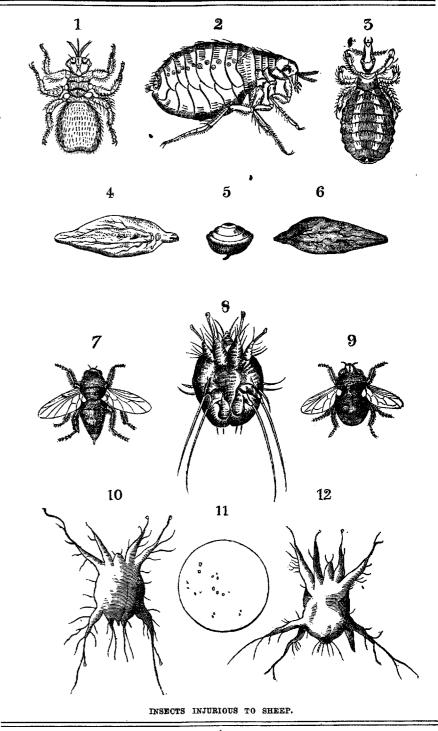
But manure is not ignored because it is thought to be useless. Better brush and more of it is obtained, even on our western lands, where it is applied to the soil. And it astonishes me that advantage is not taken of the proximity to towns to secure it and apply it. I should expect the brush would push out of the sheaf "red in the face," after broom-corn had been squeezed from the same soil a series of years without manuring. There ought to be some indications of indigna tion and protest from some source.

The amount being planted by these two firms indicates that some benefit is derived from its culture, in some way. McGREW & VAIL are planting 260 acres the present season, and I learned that Johnson & Bogardus are planting about 300 acres. If there was little profit and great risk, this specialty would be discarded for some crop involving less skill, and sure to pay a fair profit. It has been suggested to me that broom-corn men do not care to have their balances made public. Perhaps there is something in that.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO SHEEP.

WE are indebted to a Boston firm, who have recently published a small work on Sheep Husbandry, for the illustration portraying insects injurious to that class of animals, and also for the accompanying description:

FIGURE 1. A sheep-tick (Melophagus ovinus, common upon sheep. Antennæ small, sunk in an eyelike cavity of the head; eyes small. oval. resembling two groups of ocelli; setæ three, inclosed in two sheath-like, hairy, unjointed organs, (labial palpi,) resembling otherwise those of the flea, (Pulex,) and arising from the sides of a triangular labium; legs robust; tarsi with rows of stalks together, about two and a half or highly of its qualities at the time. But the seed two stout serrated claws, each having at its base



a blunt process; accompanying the claw is an | in form to a fish by that name, (represented in elegant feathery tarsal brush, and on the under its usual size and appearance,) is an obovate, side of the last tarsal joint is a bilobed pectinate flat worm, from three-fourths of an inch to an organ. It propagates rapidly, and is often found in great numbers on a single sheep, selecting the neck and shoulders. The dipping of sheep and lambs in a tobacco wash is said to prove a sure and safe remedy.

Fig. 2. A cat-flea, (Pulex felis,) of a pale pitchbrown color; head naked, shining, smooth, with delicate scattered dots: coxe and femora nearly naked; the fifth joint of anterior tarsi, and the first joint of the posterior tarsi, longest. Besides, there are the dog-flea, (P. canis,) fowl-flea, (P. gallinæ,) pigeon-flea, (P. columbæ,) and human flea, (P. irritans.)

Fig. 3. A kind of parasite, (Hæmatopinus suis,) dusky, ferruginous; abdomen gray or ashy-yellow, flat and membranous, with a black, bony excrescence surrounding each of the white spiracles; legs long and thick; femur transversly striped; tibia very abruptly clavate, dark-colored at the end; tarsi with a large fleshy pulvillus. It infests pigs, cattle, horses, dogs, and other animals, and is of the family Pediculidæ, and is, therefore, akin to Pediculus vestimenti, P. capatis, and P. tabescentium, the second species of which bagfuls were actually carried in times gone by to the palace of Montezuma, by the Mexicans and Peruvians, say Kirby and Spence, to cancel a poll-tax which was exacted. Phthiriasis, pedicular or lousy-disease, is not confined exclusively to the profanum vulgus of the human family, nor to the ill-fed and neglected of domesticated animals. It is a loathsome disease, produced by the excessive multiplication of lice. Dr. Dunglison, author of a medical lexicon, recommends tobacco as a remedy for this humiliating and sometimes fatal disease.

Figs. 4, 5, 6. A fluke, (Distoma hepaticum,) or plaice, as sometimes called, from its resemblance sal surface with marginal irregularly concentric

inch and a fourth in length. Its body is soft, depressed, or cylindrical, more or less elongated, not jointed; furnished with two distinct and isolated suckers,-one anterior, terminal, and containing a mouth, the other situated on the ventral surface between the middle and the anterior sixth of the body. The species are very numerous. It occurs in the gall-bladder and hepatic ducts of sheep when affected with the "rot," and is sometimes found in the horse, ox, goat, stag, and hare; also in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally finds its way into the intestinal canal.

Figs. 7, 9. A pair of gad-flies or sheep-bots, (Estrus ovinus.) Very troublesome insects, near woody places, in July and August. They are nearly half an inch long; forehead, a dusky red; the antennæ or feelers, black; thorax, ashygray; abdomen, variegated; legs, pale red; wings, clear and unspotted. They deposit their eggs on the inside of the sheep's nostril, to prevent which the sheep flock together and hold down their heads. The eggs, when deposited, are soon hatched, and the grubs make their way immediately into the frontal and maxillary sinuses and other cavities of the head or horns, where they subsist until spring, when they make their exit through the nostrils to the ground, and in a few weeks become flies, ready for a new circuit. There is another species of flesh-fly that troubles sheep in May, by depositing its eggs about the head, selecting a sore place if there be any. Sheep-wash of tobacco and whaleoil are used as preventives.

Fig. 8. An itch-insect, (Acarus scabiei.) Body soft, white, oval-oblong or rounded; ventral surface with transverse and undulating rugæ; dorSTORY OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

rugæ; the central space with numerous short protuberances or spines arising from an annular base: at the sides and upon the surface of the body are scattered setz; head small, somewhat narrowed in front; mandibles toothed; anterior two pairs of legs, separated from the posterior by a considerable interval; legs short, the anterior two pairs with acetabula or adhesion-discs. and five-jointed,-the posterior three-jointed, the latter joint terminated by a long seta, and without acetabula. This acarus is greatly magnified. No one after this need wonder at the tickling. titillating, tingling, creeping sensations complained of by those whose corporations furnish boroughs for sub-cutaneous tenants or mites of the description figured. The contemplation of acarinic and phthiriatical diseases, has a tendency to produce a crawling or lousy sensation, even with such as are of the most cleanly habits

Figs. 10, 11, 12. The scab in sheep, like the mange in horses, cattle, and dogs, and the itch in man, is produced by a sub-cutaneous insect or parasite (Acarea [?] ovinus,) which bears so striking a resemblance to the itch-insect of man, already described, as not to require further description. The female, marked 10, is represented as magnified 366 times its natural size. Fig. 11 represents the mites of their natural size. It is said by some that this cutaneous disease. denominated scab or mange, was transmitted from brutes to man. This notion has been, however, overthrown by microscopists.

ABOUT FLAX. - NO. VII.

THE MANNER OF ROTTING FLAX.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:-In my former communications I have attempted to substantiate the four propositions which were named in my first article. As the season is now approaching when farmers who have gone into the cultivation of flax should be making their calculations for rotting their crop, allow me in this to dilate still further upon the importance of my fourth proposition, viz., the manner of rotting flax, as I consider that the success, or failure, both in an individual and national point of view, depends altogether upon the manner in which this process is performed.

I am aware that at this time there is much said about cottonizing flax, and many farmers, no doubt, are anticipating that for this purpose they will be sure of a market for all the flax they can raise, at remunerative prices. This may prevent some from preparing for water-rotting their flax, which will prepare it for a market, either at home or abroad. That there may some valuable results come from the experiments now making to cottonize flax, we fondly hope; but while these experiments are going on, let the farmers prepare to meet a sure market, and leave the experiments to others, who have more time and capital to spend, while they pursue the even tenor of their ways, and wait for a demonstration of the utility of this process.

The Legislature of the State of New York, in 1862, appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of those who were seeking by machinery to test the experiment of manufacturing flax cotton. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Camp-BELL, GOULD and WILD, were appointed to carry out the views of the Legislature, and in February last, submitted a report of their investigations to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, who, after due deliberation, resolved not to appropriate the money, and giving as a reason "that no such advance in the perfection of machinery to test the experiment of manufacturing flax cotton has been made, as to warrant the Society in awarding any portion of the sum appropriated by the Legislature, at the present time." The money thus appropriated was accordingly deposited to await future improvements, if they should be made.

little to that excitement by giving out that he had invented a machine for clearing flax of the shive without rotting. He expended much time and money in his experiments, and succeeded in making some cloth from flax so cleared, but it was found that as the fiber had not been sufficiently cleared of the gum and mucilagenous particles, the cloth became worthless after it was manufactured. A committee was appointed by the American Institute to investigate Mr. DEY'S process and machinery, who reported in accordance with the above. [See Transactions of American Institute.]

I have alluded to the cases above, not to discourage any who are striving to make improvements in the arts, but to encourage farmers to pursue a well-demonstrated course with their flax, viz., Water-rotting it, which we think will insure them remunerative prices for their crops. If we do not have factories put in operation for manufacturing this year's crop, England, with her five hundred linen factories, will want all the flax America can raise for years to come; and if it can be sold from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per one hundred pounds, which the present prospects seem to warrant, we think it will prove as profitable a crop as the farmer can raise. Whether we intend to prepare flax for home or foreign markets, if we would obtain the highest price, it must be water-rotted.

I will mention an experiment I made in 1822, in order to test the comparative durability of flax water-rotted, compared with that which was dew-rotted. I took a bundle of flax of even quality, divided it by weight, water-rotted onehalf of it, and when sufficiently watered, spread other half of the bundle by the side of it. I dew-rotting, until that which had not been waof its strength, but had bleached to a lighter | noticed small patches where there was a much | E. E. T., Woodstock, IU.

color. I continued turning both parcels until the dew-rotted flax had become as rotten as chaff, when the water-rotted was as strong as burned log heaps when he cleared the land, sevwhen first spread upon the grass. This I considered a fair test of the two methods, so far as durability was concerned. N. Goodsell. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

"THE USE OF PLASTER."

Is it advantageous to the farmer to use this substance? Experience has long since decided this question, and its benefit to certain crops authorizes its extensive application. But some now say, if it benefits one place it injures another, and is not essential as a part of plants. Let us then look at what is known, and show its

Is it a fertilizer? To fertilize is "to supply with the pabulum (food) of plants," or "to make fruitful;" and a "fertilizer" is "that which fertilizes." In the agricultural part of the "Patent Office Report" for 1856, is a distinguished article on fertilizers, by Simon Brown, of Concord, Mass. There it is stated that its "first discovery as a manure" was made "by Mr. MEYER, a clergyman of Germany, in 1768;" and that Dr. FRANKLIN, to encourage the "use of this fertilizer in America," "sowed in large letters, upon a clover field in the city of Washington, in powdered gypsum, the following phrase:-This has BEEN PLASTERED." Mr. Brown calls it a manure, and a fertilizer, and says that "as a manure, it serves directly for the food of several cultivated plants," and adds that in solution by water, "it passes into plants in an entire state." Let this be understood and carefully noticed. This fact was early proved by Sir Humphrey DAVY and published in his Agricultural Chemistry. He cut down a foot square of fine clover, dried and burned it, and, by an analysis of the ashes, obtained the quantity of gypsum in that clover, and then calculated the quantity of gypsum in an acre of such clover. This quantity would be necessary, if none is in the soil, to be sowed upon it and made accessible by the roots of clover. In the ashes of most land plants are found

potash, gypsum, silex, and phosphate of lime, to mention no others, which are constituent parts of plants, and hence their food, as much as are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. Hence it is, that wood ashes, after the potash is dissolved out, are valuable manure or food for plants from their gypsum, phosphate of lime, and probably also for the siliceous earth in them.

When the soil contains all the nutritious elements except gypsum, the product is found to be greatly increased by the addition of gypsum. According to English experiments on crops of sainfoin and clover, the product of the former was more than doubled, and of the latter, was about double. No one element is enough; and all must be present in due proportion to produce the greatest result or crop. It is probable, as stated by DAVY, that gypsum is a necessary ingredient in the wood of plants; so also of phosphate of lime, as this is necessary in the composition of bones.

Rochester, N. Y., 1863.

FROZEN POTATOES, AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-When I discharged my "tater" gun, I did not expect to draw the fire of Fort Upton; in fact I did not know where his battery was located-but he has opened upon me, (see RURAL April 4th,) and after the smoke of his fire is cleared away, I again train my quill in the direction of his works and blaze away, trusting (as the rebels say,) "in the justice of my cause" for success in the end. When the article from J. J. UPTON, stating how he managed to save his potatoes after they were frozen, came to my notice I showed it to some of my neighbors, who were old farmers, and they said "all there was about it the potatoes were not During the excitement of 1822 and '23, An- all frozen." But not being quite "sound on the THONY DEY, Esq., of New Jersey, added no goose," (or in other words, best in opposing a l error I should oppose the truth,) I concluded to carefully try an experiment. So I took a tin pan, went down cellar and got it part full of good sound potatoes, and it being about the last freezing night of the season I set them out and in the morning found they had gone to sleep sure enough. I immediately procured a box about one foot deep, put a layer of dry saw dust at least six inches and placed them in a cool dark corner of the cellar to recuperate. On bringing them out a few days ago I found every one of them crying over their hard treatment, and they were about as soft as anything the word

I am thankful to friend Upron for all his advice about covering potatoes, but think the water he speaks of he will find comes from the frozen potatoes and not from the outside. I think I shall stick to the old practice of trying to keep the frost out, for if I succeed in that my potatoes generally come out dry and sound. If it had frozen a little harder in J. J. Upton's cellar I think he would have found the hole in his pocket through which he lost his whole four dollars and a half. O. P. FORD.

Tioga Co., April, 1863.

HEATING THE SOIL

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER : - It was "the preacher" who said "the king himself is served by the field," and, judging from my own experience, I conclude that as "preacher" he needed the service of the field as much as the king. Though farming is not my business, yet, having passed the first twenty-one years of my life on a it upon the grass; at the same time, I spread the farm, and still being in the practice of helping a neighbor on his farm occasionally, I may be peroften turned them both, after the manner of mitted to write a few words upon a subject about which I have often thought for the last ten years. tered was sufficiently rotted for dressing. The It is about that length of time since I was passflax that had been watered at this time lost none ing with a farmer through his meadow, when I

heavier growth of grass than was general throughout the field. He said it was where he had eral years before. I suggested that the ashes from the wood burned made the difference. THe thought the ashes did not cause it, for he had tried the experiment of removing the ashes from the ground where the heaps were burned before they had leached, and he could see no difference between those places from which they were removed and those on which they were allowed to remain, as regarded fertility.

From observation, I am inclined to think that the greater fertility of the soil on which the wood is burned is caused by heat. The increased fertility in such cases appears to be proportional nearly to the amount of heat the soil has undergone. Now I am aware that farmers cannot heat all the soil they cultivate thus, even if it would give great fertility for half a century, but it has been a query with me whether, by chemical analysis, the effect of heating the soil might not be so ascertained that the farmer might be able, without great expense, to make an application of some fertilizer which would be, in a good degree, a substitute for heating.

This suggestion is upon the supposition that the increased fertility is caused by heating the soil. If the supposition be correct, the effect of the heat will, most likely, depend much upon the kind of soil acted upon. The meadow to which reference is had, was on what are called white oak openings, clay loam. Is such increased fertility generally the result of burning wood on land? When it is, does the heat cause it, or is it caused by the ashes? How long will it last? Has a chemical analysis been made of soil which has F. PRESCOTT. been thus heated?

Ashley, Kent Co., Mich., 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

A .C. POWELL, Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill.-We cannot give you the information desired, as we do not possess any knowledge relative to the Sewing Machine to which you refer, or its manufacturers.

WHITE HAIRS ON A HORSE.—How can I remove white hairs from my horse's neck, occasioned by the wearing or rubbing of a collar? Will some knowing one give the desired information through the columns of the Rubal?

PLAN FOR A SHEEP SHED.—I want to build a good "Sheep Shed" this season, and I would like to have a plan to build one to hold from fifty to seventy-five sheep. Could some of your readers give me such plan? I desire to build one with racks and feed boxes.—L. W. E., Jar.

HAMBURG CHERSE.—I wish to ascertain through the columns of the RURAL whether the peculiar luscious flavor the Hamburg cheese possesses is given to it by process of manufacture, or whether ingredients are added to the milk or rennet that produces it? Any one giving the desired information, will oblige—An Inquirer, Oxford Co., C. W.

FARN ACCOUNTS.—A majority of the farmers of our country undoubtedly understand the necessity of keeping accurate accounts with the various departments of the farm, but the question with them is:— How shall it be done? Will some one give, through the columns of the Rueal, a practical, comprehensive method of keeping the necessary farm accounts, and oblige—Many in the Dark, Winneshiek, Iona.

SHERP TICES.—Will some of the RURAL'S numerous correspondents inform me of the best remedy to kill ticks on lambs, for mine are nearly covered with them? It is not that my old sheep have been poorly fed and cared for. They have been protected from the cold storms and are in good condition. In England I am told they use a sheep salve. Will some Englishman please communicate?—JOHN SCOTT, Newfane, N. Y.

MENDING INDIA RUBBERS.—Can any reader of the RUBLE III me how to mend India Rubbers so that they will be as strong as they were before being torn?—W. G., West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Rents in India Rubber goods cannot be repaired except by lapping the surfaces, or by patching with the application of heat, or by a strong solution of Rubber in cam phene or ether, and then is an uncertain and unreliable

BLUE LIGE ON CATTLE .- A Tuscarora, N. Y., corres pondent wants to know how to get rid of blue lice. I will give him my remedy. Prick a little hole with the point of a knife in three or four places, just enough to start the blood, and then put into each place a piece of unguentum as large as a wheat kernel. Repeat the same in about a week to kill those that may hatch out after the first application. I have never failed if the unguentum was good. Some are afraid it will poison cattle, but there need be no fear of that.—M. M., Chautauque Co., N. Y.

BUTTER PACKAGES.-I saw an inquiry in your paper by a young farmer about packages for butter, and as I have been engaged in dairying for the last ten years, I will try to answer it. For spring and fall packages we use tube If for the western market, Welsh tubs, which are made of ash, are just as good; if for New York market half firkin tubs, as they will sell for a cent or two more on a pound. These are made of oak. For packages to keep butter through the summer we use oak firkins, which will hold about 90 lbs. each. An ash firkin I never saw or heard of. M. M., Chaut. Co. N. Y.

WOOL IS KING.—In noticing the announcement of Dr. RANDALL'S new and timely work on Sheep Husbandry, "The Practical Shepherd,") the American Phrenological Journal says:-"Such a work, from such a pen and press, must prove a desideratum to this great and growing interest. If cotton was king, it is king no more, and Wool is now the cry. The price for wool has gone up to a high figure, and everything that grows a fleece will be sheared cats, dogs, and even pigs, which are said to make a "great cry" and give but little wool, may look out for their 'fleeces," if not for their skins, so great is the demand for this material."

ROSIN WEED A CURE FOR THE HEAVES. -- I notice in the RURAL of the 23d May an article from the pen of "C. D. B., Illinois," headed-"To cure the Heaves." He says that a correspondent of his living in the State of Ne York writes him that he had a six year old horse that had the heaves badly; but upon coming to the West three years ago, he drove the horse to Chicago, and gradually the heaves have disappeared. The curable properties are not contained in western corn or oats, but in the western hay. Upon nearly all of our prairies, and, more especially, those inclined to be a little marshy, there grows a weed or plant called Rosin Weed, which, when cured with the grass, and fed out, is eagerly devoured by all kinds of stock, but more especially by horses and sheep. In this weed or plant lies the secret of permanently curing the heaves—a never failing cure for young horses. I have been a resident of this country for the last twenty-six years, and during that time several cases of the kind have come under my observation, and all have been cured.

ELEPHANT BUGS ON CORN.—I wish to inquire through OUR RURAL if there has been any way found whereby we can get rid of what we call elephant bugs that destroy the corn? They are a small, black bug, with a hard shell or skin, and have a bill like an elephant's trunk. I planted on an old meadow that was fall-plowed, five acres of corn, the 20th of May. It came up nice, but to-day I have examined it and I find these bugs are eating it all up. I dug nineteen of these peets out of one hill, and from several others twelve and fourteen each. I found three on one stalk below the ground, with their bills stuck clear through it. Now, Mr. Editor, this a big-bug story, (almost equal to my potato story last fall,) but I can produce witnesses to testify to both, (notwithstanding C. D. B.'s fork story.) As it is not too late to plant beans or potatoes I shall plant this piece with them, as I am well satisfied (as well as others that have examined it,) that no corn can grow there this year. Will the bugs trouble the beans or potatoes?—W. G. Armstrong, Bellisle, N. Y.

OVER-REACH. Can you, or some of your correspondents, through the columns of the RURAL, tell me of a remedy for over-reaching? I have a young mare that at every step makes the disagreeable noise of striking her hind and forward hoofs together, which she did not do before she was shod.—OLD SUBSCRIBER, Hampton, N. Y.

Over reach is generally confined to fast horses,-it happens most to those known as "good steppers." When tired, the feet are apt to move irregularly, and one foot is put out to its place before the other is lifted. We are not aware of any certain preventive, but where injury has happened, the wounds should be washed daily with tepid water, and well fomented if there be much swelling. Hot oils, astringents, or stimulants, should be avoided. When sloughing ensues, feed well with good, nutritious food, and water regularly.

Youarr says the preventive treatment is the beveling, or rounding off, of the inside edge or rim of the hind shoes. The cure is the cutting away of the loose parts, the application of Friar's balsam, and protection from the dirt. Some horses, particularly young ones, over-reach so as to strike the toes of the hind shoes against the fore ones, which is termed clinking. Keeping up the head of the horse does something to prevent this; but the smith may do more by shortening the toe of the hind shoes, and having the web broad. When they are too long, they are apt to be torn off-when too narrow, the hind foot may bruise the sole of the fore one, or may be locked fast be tween the branches of the fore shoe.

In answer to an inquiry similar to that of "Old Subscri ber," published in the RURAL, November 23, 1861. "A Blacksmith," residing at Moreland, Penn., sent us his remedy, as follows:—"Make the heel corks of the forward shoes high and the toe-corks very low, and of the hind shoes the heel-corks low and the toe-corks high. You will observe that the horse will raise his forward foot before the hind foot reaches it."

Rural Notes and Items.

IN THE COUNTRY AND TO THE CITY, BY RAIL AND BOAT.—The middle of last week we left the provincial city of Rochester - whilom yelept in these pages the Metropolis of the Eden of America"—for a trip in the country, and thence to Gotham. Taking the Central Route (the direct rail to Syracuse) we passed through portions of Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga and Onondaga coun ties by daylight - having a glance at the country and growing crops. Though the season is, or has been, backward, the recent warm weather, and copious rains, (in Western and Central New York,) have given vegetation a decidedly upward tendency, and the "Gop-made country" presents a fine appearance. From what we saw and heard en route to and at Syracuse, we think the crop prospects excellent.

After tarrying over night in the "city of salt,"cared for by mine host STEWART, of the Syracuse House, -we took took the rail south to Cortland Village, passing through a portion of the fine dairy region of Cortland after "crossing the line" at Apulia, (from whose summit the water runs both north and south, and divides the natural fruit and wheat growing section from that admirably adapted to the grasses and dairying.) The valleys and hills covered with rich verdure and varied in scenery, were charming to the eye of the traveler, and awakened thoughts of anticipated profits to the occupants, which were pleasant to dwell upon even by one not directly interested in the results. But this section produces MEN as well as vegetation. While passing swiftly along, a physically and mentally (if the latter term is allowable) good-looking professional gentleman of Syracuse, (height over six feet, weight full 200 lbs. avordupois, and wellproportioned,) remarked,—"Do you notice the grove on yonder hill? Near there I was born, and I worked on the farm until twenty years of age." Well might one so apparently sound in body and mind recur with pleasure to the home of his birth and earlier years; and we have no doubt his success in life is largely attributable to the fact that he began life in the right place, (the pure and invigorating country,) and for years followed "the most natural, as it is the most healthful, pursuit of man." pity the enervated, if not actually puny, men and women who were born and reared in our large cities. Though not a fault, it is, in many instances, a great misfortune.

Stopping at Cortland Village, we had a pleasant drive through and view of that and the three-miles distant village of Homer - both very attractive, and presenting many evidences of improvement since our last previous visit. The homesteads of the Messrs. RANDALL, Judge REYNOLDS, and others, of Cortland, and several residence in Homer, (prominentamong them that of J. M. Scher-MERHORN, Esq.,) indicated excellent taste and judgment. Though not on the great thoroughfare to New York, the people of these beautiful rural villages seem to be prosperous, and ought to be happy, for they are highly favored in many respects.

Returning to Syracuse we wended our way, via. the Central Rail, to Albany-having as good a view of the country as the speed of a fast train would permit. The prospect of the crops seemed promising, though the regetation of the Mohawk Valley seemed much behind that of Western New York. There is yet time, however, to make amends for the lateness of the season, if warm weather is vouchsafed. From Albany we had a pleasant excursion per steamer to New York—the last forty miles by daylight, giving a fine view of the incomparable scenery (including the palisades, splendid residences, etc.,) of the Hudson. Of what we have seen, and may see, in Gotham, whence we hastily write this, perhaps brief note may be made in future. At first sight the city appears like an enormous cluster of bee-hives, and all the habitans

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS .- At a meeting of the officers and directors of the Wyoming Co. Ag. Society it was determined to hold the Fair on the 22d and 23d of September next. A liberal premium list was established and judges appointed. -- Erie Co. Fair .- At the last meeting of the Erie county Ag. Association it was decided to hold the next Annual Fair of the Association on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September next. --- Brookfield Union Fair. - The Annual Fair of the Brookfield, (Madison Co., N. Y.,) Union Ag. Society will be held September 22d, 23d and 24th, 1863, on the old fair ground in Clockville.

CONVENTION OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.-A general convention of veterinary surgeons is to be held in New York soon, with intent to elevate the character of the veterinary service, and rescue it from the obloquy justly attached to it by the ignorance and stupidity of the common horse doctor.

EXHIBITION OF WHEAT AT MONROE CO. FAIR. - An effort is being made among the friends of improved agriculture in this neighborhood to hold a Great Wheat Show in connection with the next Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. It is proposed to offer the following List of Premiums:

No. 1. For the best 20 bushels of white winter wheat,

No. 2. For the second best 20 bushels of white wheat, \$100. No. 3. For the best 20 bushels of red winter wheat, \$100.

No. 4. For the second best, \$50.

No. 5. For the best two bushels of white winter wheat,

\$50. No. 6. For the second best two bushels of white winter No. 7. For the second best two bushels of red winter wheat, \$30.

No. 8. For the second best two bushels of red winter

wheat, \$20.
No. 9. For the best two bushels of spring wheat, \$30.
No. 10. For the second best two bushels of spring wheat, \$20.

The wheat must be the growth of the year 1863, must be of one variety, pure and unmixed. The prize to be awarded only to the actual grower of the wheat, and the wheat receiving a prize to become the property of the Society. The competitors for these prizes will be required to furnish samples of the wheat in the ear and with straw attached, (say 50 ears of wheat and straw.) Also to furnish the Secretary of the Society a written statement of the nat are of the soil on which the wheat grew, method of cultivation, time of sowing, quantity of seed, manures, (if any used,) and mode and time of application; also the time of ripening and harvesting, with such other particulars as may be of practical importance to the members of the Society. Also the name by which the variety is known in the locality where it was grown. Competition is open to the United States and Canadas and the rest of the world. Should the project meet with success, a list of the judges appointed, the date of exhibition, etc., etc., will be given

MINNESOTA AND THE HAMBURG FAIR.—Steps have been taken by the Minnesota State Ag. Society to forward specimens of the cereals and other products of their so to the Great Hamburg Fair, and Governor Ramsey has offered his services to superintend the transmission of articles for exhibition through the appropriate channels. The St. Paul Press says that the State should go a step further and send an Emigration Agent to the Great Exhibition, to explain to the masses who will be there assembled the advantages of settlement in that young State. Such an agent, says the Press, could tell this grand mass meeting of European farmers that the soil which vields such harvests of wheat, potatos and corn as have made Minnesota famous is free to any who choose to occupy it, and this would give him a great advantage in the prosecution of his mission. The Commissioner of Statistics of the State, the Press adds, has already had prepared three thousand official pamphlets setting forth the agricultural capacities of the soil and climate, and the acres open for free settlement under the Free Homestead law in Minnesots, and such information of a valuable character, condensed into a short space, will be ready for distribution at the exhibition.

report of the Department of Agriculture, soon to be published, presents information obtained by the Department respecting the efforts to grow cotton in some of the Northern States. It is ascertained that the plant will not produce cotton north of 40 degrees of latitude. It will grow luxuriantly, and make large stalks and branches, but never bloom nor boll. In Kansas, Southern Illinois and Missouri, a good deal of success has been attained, in Kansas much greater than elsewhere. On the Eastern shore of Maryland, where cotton was produced long before the war of the revolution, the old wheat and tobacco fields promise this year to be white with cotton. A considerable breadth has been seeded, and will be cultivated with comething of skill and assiduity. The experiment inaugurated last year, will have a much fairer and more decisive trial in the present.

NORTHERN EXPERIMENTS IN COTTON CULTURE.-The

WASHING SHEEP. - A PROCREATIVE FLOOK. - A. C. Powell, residing at Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., under date May 18th writes us:—As for washing sheep, I shall wash mine. They are of the large breeds, and will not loose over one-eighth in weight by washing. I am not aware of ever hurting a sheep by washing, if you only vait till weather and water are warm, then handle carefully and I think there will be no trouble.

If any of your correspondents can beat the following, I would like to hear from them:—I had in April forty-seven ewes and one buck. Fifteen were last year's lambs: One ewe died, two will not have lambs, nine lambs died, and yet I have fifty-two nice lambs, with one ewe to lamb.

NEW PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA.-A man near Placerville has engaged in tapping fir balsam trees and manufacturing from the balsam, resin and turpentine. The first lot of resin, about twenty barrels, very superior, has been received in San Francisco. The turpentine, also, is of ery fine quality. During the past year about ten thousand pounds of peanuts were raised in Yolo and Sacramento counties. The first lot of peanuts raised in that State came into market about three years ago. Their cultivation has been so successful that it is probable the importation of them will entirely cease within the next

STRANGE HABITS OF BEES IN PERU.—A recent traveler ends the following interesting fact in natural history from Arequiperu, Peru:—"A few years ago, a German got out a few hives of bees, an insect formerly unknown here. The first year he obtained a plentiful supply of honey, but year by year it decreased, until now the animals will hardly collect any. And why? Our climate is so equable that flowers can be had all the year round, and the sagacious animals having discovered this fact have evidently lost the instinct of hoarding honey for a winter that never

AMERICAN HORSES FOR NAPOLEON.-The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in Paris, writes that the French transport Seine was about to sail for New York to take on board several horses intended for the use of the Emperor. This will make the fourth batch of riding horses from this country that his Majesty has purchased. It seems that he prefers for his personal use animals of the American breed and now keeps his stud continually renewed from it. General Fleury, Equerry to the Emperor, states that the French breed of horses has improved greatly within the ast few years.

CONVENTION OF WESTERN WOOL-GROWERS .- A Conention of Western wool-growers has been held at Cadiz, Ohio, which adopted resolutions to protect themselves against Eastern speculators. They have agreed that it is or their interest to establish a uniform price for wool throughout the country, and that they will make an effort to effect that object.

A PROFITABLE CROP OF BEARS.-Messrs. UPTON & REYNOLDS of this city recently purchased of ELLWANGER & BARRY 350 bbls. of beans, equaling 1311 39-62 bushels, paying for the same \$3,935 85. The vacant places between the rows of trees in the nursery was the land devoted to the growth of the crop.

Korticultural.

GARDENING FOR PROFIT.

Every month, and, indeed, every week, we receive letters inquiring whether market gardening or fruit growing cannot be made profitable in a certain locality. Perhaps the writer has ten or more acres of land that is now unproductive. He would like to furnish the land as his part of the investment, if he could find a good gardener to work it and divide the profits. As a general thing, the responses we are compelled to make to such inquiries we have reason to believe are quite unsatisfactory to those who receive them. Whether a horticultural venture of the kind is successful or not depends much upon the manner in which it is conducted, just as would be the case in any other business. It takes the merchant or mechanic long to build up a paying business, and where one succeeds others fail. In horticultural operations, a serious outlay must be made at first, and a patient waiting is necessary before full returns can be expected. As a general rule, capitalists become tired of this delay, and often sell out, or do worse, just as they are about to realize the fruits of their labor and expenditure. A market gardener in the neighborhood of New York furnishes the Horticulturist a valuable article on this subject, which will be profitable, we think, to many of our readers. We give the principal portions below:

Every spring I am assailed by scores of gentlemen, who have purchased, some as an investment, some with a prospective view to a home in the country, and some, no doubt, from other causes; but usually all on the same string. They have five, ten, or twenty acres on hand, and they wish to know if they cannot make it pay in the meantime; the land is always good, in close proximity to a railroad depot or steamboat landing, and why can't it be let to a market gardener, hired on shares by such, or a man be found to work it for the owner? To all such, my reply is a negative shake of the head. In most cases, I am unable, from want of time, to state the reasons why the attempt would be useless, and as many such persons are no doubt readers of the Horticulturist, with your consent I will avail myself of your columns to make a general reply.

In the first place, there is no part of Horticulture in which there is such close competition as in market gardening; consequently, it is only profitable under the most favorable circumstances, and where the owner is able and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel with a will There are several scores of us in this vicinity, and I know of no one who has been successful, but has been so in a great degree by his own personal labor.

Again, market gardening in this neighborhood, as a rule, can only be made profitable within six miles of New York, on a good level wagon road, and every mile nearer the city enhances the value of the land for that purpose.

Again, for every acre cultivated, the beginner requires a capital of \$200 per acre. This is the rock on which more than one-half split, from the common notion that the cultivation of vegetables gives a quick return. This is a great mistake. Take any ordinary farm, and it will take three years before you can get it into the condition of a proper market garden, before it will pay more than current expenses, by any means that can be adopted. I have broke in four such farms, with all the advantages of mature experience, and in every case it required full three seasons before the capital sunk began to be returned.

Another consideration of vital importance is manure, every acre requiring annually at least fifty tons of well-rotted stable manure, which, at great distances from the city, cannot be procured at a price that will pay, and concentrated manures will not answer, as they exert little or no mechanical influence in pulverizing the soil, which is of as much importance in the cultivation of some vegetables as the fertilizing proper ties.

These are some of the reasons why it is use less to suppose it will remunerate any gentleman with land removed miles from the city, who, in utter ignorance of the business, would hardly risk the necessary capital, and the almost impossibility of being able to hire a suitable man if he did; and the certainty, should be succeed in letting it, or hiring it on shares, that his tenant would fail, from the causes given.

For these reasons, I would advise all who have such notions, that they had much better allow their land to lie waste, than attempt to make it pay by cultivating it, either as a market garden or farm.

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There is in the district in which I reside, where the soil is better adapted for the purpose of market gardening than any other around New York, from seventy-five to a hundred engaged in the business, at distances varying from one to six miles from New York, their gardens running from three to twenty-five acres each; average, perhaps, of ten acres. But, like men in all other kinds of business, there is not universal success. There is not more than one-fourth that have made money. Another fourth, perhaps, make a comfortable living. Another live from hand to mouth. The remainder have failed, lost their all, and left.

You may think this is rather a gloomy picture: but I do not know that it is more so than that of many other trades or occupations. The cause of failure, in nine cases out of ten, has been insufficiency of capital; for the parties engaged in this business are usually sober, industrious, unpretending men. Occasionally we get one among us of a different type, who, although he has never plowed a furrow or handled a spade, has his head filled to overflowing with disjointed notions from the "Books." The career of one poor fellow of this stamp was so marked, that I

better days, and, as a dernier resort, fatally decided to try his hand at market gardening. He hired a large place, and paid \$150 for one quarter's rent in advance; but that was nothing; he had got ideas in his head, which, if realizedand why should they not be?-would repay that in three months ten-fold. He had seen somewhere that a certain never-failing mode of producing fine Cauliflowers was to manure the ground with rags. I do not know in what quantities or at what cost, but the rags were procured, and the plants, supposed to be Cauliflower plants, were procured from one of the Washington Market hucksters, 5,000 for \$50. Cheap enough, if they had been what he had supposed them to be. But the victim of this crotchet watched, but vainly watched, for the expansion of the Cauliflower, only to see it develop into a genuine Bergen Cabbage, some time in August, when, perhaps, it was hardly worth the price paid for the plants. This, of course, was the finishing blow to the poor man. He left the Jersey farm, but, fortunately, got into something more congenial to his ability.

DOMESTICATION OF WILD FLOWERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In answer to Mrs. L. A. Reese, of La Fayette, Ind., in reference to the domestication of wild flowers, would state that very many of them admit of cultivation, and are frequently much improved. We often see plants and shrubs exposed for sale at our greenhouses and nurseries, at high prices, which are growing plentifully in some neighboring wood or field. I have transferred to my garden two varieties of LOBELIACEA, the Sylphilitica and Cardinalis, both of which flourish luxuriantly, and the latter much increased in size, and possessing one of the most beautiful colors in the floral kingdom. They readily change their habits from a low and wet situation to a dry or loamy soil. Three or four varieties of Spiræa, the Goat's Beard, S. aruncus and Prunifolia and Filipendula, or Pride of the Meadows, all do well. The Arum Tryplillum, with its peculiar looking spathe in early spring, is to many who have not seen it quite a curiosity. Two varieties of Campanula, very common in the meadows of Northern Ohio, and the Aplectrum, or Adam and Eve, I have also brought in. Most of the Ferns of this section species of Violets, the latter of which are much improved. The Hepatica, or Liverworts, are especially desirable, from the fact of their following so closely after the reign of snow, along with the Bloodroots or Sanguinaria, both of which are finely personified by Mr. BigLow as Spring's Pickets, while in the same class are the Crocus and Anemone. The Convallaria or Seal family, several varieties Aristolochia, or Wake Robins, and the Chelone, or Snake's Head, I have introduced.

The Arietinum, or Ladies' Slipper, or Mocca. sin flower, is very fine and desirable, and abounds along the margins of some of our swamps. The Phlox, Clematis, and Cranesbill, two or three varieties of the latter and two species of Dielytra, I have growing. The Aquilegia, or Wild Columbine, and Meadow Lily, both do well. We have succeeded in removing successfully nearly all the wild plants in our vicinity that are desirable, by observing the proper time, and leaving a sufficiency of earth attached to the roots. Far too little attention is paid to the wild flora of the country, and the beauties of our gardens would be much enhanced if more of them were removed to the borders.

Inland, Summit Co., Ohio, 1863. CHAS. A. PERDUE.

CULTURE OF BULBS.

MANY and very specific are the directions given in the books for the preparation of the soil for tubers and bulbs, as though it was a matter requiring the greatest skill and precision. All this may be necessary to grow flowers that would compete successfully at some of the great floral exhibitions, but we are pleased to state to the lovers of flowers with little leisure time and limited means, that good flowers can be grown without this labor. To those who have been discouraged by the formidable array of directions, we say despair not, the gay Crocus, the fragrant Hyacinth, the brilliant, dashing Tulip, can be grown by any farmer or farmer's wife or daughter-may decorate every humble cottage garden. A few rods of ground, a little taste and some patience, is all that is needed. Every one has the necessary materials at hand, almost without money and without price.

Any good, mellow soil, if well drained, will grow bulbous flowers, but most soils designed for this purpose would be benefited by being enriched with stable manure thoroughly rotted which should be well mixed with the soil or with surface earth from the woods. The manure from an old hot-bed is excellent, but not more so than cow manure, which may be freely used even when fresh, but should not come in contact with the bulbs. To prevent this it should be mixed thoroughly with the soil, and a little sand placed around the bulb at planting. This practice is always beneficial in a stiff soil.

The mechanical condition of the soil may be improved very easily. If naturally very stiff, an addition of sand and leaf mold from the forest will be of great benefit. The ground for bulbs should be dug deep, a foot at least, and be well pulverized and drained before planting bulbs of any variety.

One reason why bulbs are not more cultivated is, that they must be planted in the autumn. Any time during our fine fall weather, before severe frosts, will answer. The majority of amateur gardeners do not wake up to the importance of providing plants for their gardens until spring, and then, when the bulbous plants are in full flower, and cannot be moved, often send orders to nurserymen and seedsmen. Those will briefly relate it. He had evidently seen who wish a show of bulbous flowers in the spring



SINGLE TULIP - buc van thol.

must make their selection, prepare the ground, and plant in the autumn. The following directions will be of service to many of our readers:

Snow Drop .- The bulbs are quite small; the leaves and flowers about six inches in height. Plant in the fall, in beds or masses, two inches apart, and about the same in depth. Every third year, at least, it is well to take up the will bear transplanting, and also the different bulbs after the leaves have died, and re-plant in October.

> CROCUS.—The proper time for planting is about the first of October, though a week or two earlier or later will make no material difference. Set the bulbs about three inches apart and cover with two inches of earth. Rake off the bed nicely, and before winter sets in cover it with a little straw, coarse hay, or other litter, which may be convenient. This prevents throwing out by the frost, which sometimes occurs, unless the ground is very high and dry. Nurserymen and gardeners generally take up the bulbs every summer after the leaves have decayed, and replant in the fall, but the more satisfactory course for amateurs would be to allow them to remain where planted for three years, then take them up and replant in other beds.

> HYACINTHS.—Set the bulbs six inches apart and four inches deep. Before winter sets in cover the beds with leaves, or if these are not to be had, with a coarse manure, in which is considerable straw.

> In about five or six weeks after flowering, when the leaves are dead, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper for fall planting. If the bed is wanted for other flowers, they may be removed in three weeks after flowering, the flower stem cut off, and the bulbs laid on a dry bed and covered with a little earth until the leaves have ripened, when they should be packed away as before recommended.

> Many persons ordering Hyacinths from the seedsmen and nurserymen entertain the idea that none but double ones are desirable. This is not the case. The value of this flower depends principally upon the form of the spi arrangement of the single flowers or bells upon the flower stem. The truss of bloom or spike should be pyramidal, and the flowers close enough to conceal the stalk.

> Tulips.-Tulips are divided into two general classes, Early and Late. The early Tulips flower in this latitude about the first of May. The earliest of the first class is Duc Van Thol. single and double. They are red, edged with vellow. Of the single variety we give an engraving, taken from nature, and we not only recommend this, but the early Tulips generally, to the favorable notice of all who desire spring flowers.

The later class are larger, more stately, of better form and more brilliant colors. Tulips may be grown in any rich, garden soil. It should be well drained, and if a little sandy, all the better: if inclined to clay, add a little sandy loam, and if poor, add rotted turf, or soil from an old pasture, with any thoroughly rotted manure. There is no difficulty, and need be no mystery, about the culture of the Tulip.

The time of planting is in October. Make the bed prepared for them fine and mellow, and plant the bulbs in rows from six to eight inches apart each way. Unless the ground is quite light, it is well to surround the bulb with sand at the time of planting. This is for beds entirely devoted to the Tulip, but they look well if placed in the border or on the lawn, half a dozen or more in a cluster. Bulbs can be obtained from the nurseries and seedsmen at prices varying from one dollar to three dollars per dozen.

Inquiries and Answers.

GOOSEBERRY OR CURRANT WORMS.—When we are in trouble we call on you to help us out. We are infested with worms on our currant bushes—how shall we get rid of them? Our mode has been to spread newspapers under the bushes and shake the worms on them, but they are continually hatching out, and probably will be all summer, and it is discouraging. They made their appear

ance here for the first time last August and now they are abundant. How long shall we be troubled with them? Are they birds of passage, or shall we be troubled with them for years to come? All of us are asking what shall we do to destroy the worms? If we have got to have a continual warfare we shall give up the bushes.—A. WILL-SON, Marcellus, N. Y.

We rather think our friend has a big job on hand. If you have any bushes of no particular value burn them up at once, worms and all. Those that you are anxious to save must be attended to promptly and continually. Dust slaked lime over the plants, shake the bushes as you have done—any way to kill them. Powdered Helebore is a good thing for dusting the bushes. If any one has discovered an easy way for killing the worms we would like

STELLE BEETLE.—Inclosed are specimens of a bug that has greatly injured my grape vines for several years, totally destroying the crop of fruit. They commence upon the bud as it first puts forth, while it is the size of a pea or bean. After the shoot has extended itself two or three inches it is not disturbed. I have observed that when the vines put forth a few inches when lying upon the ground they are not generally molested, and can afterwards be carefully put upon the trellis and saved. Their ravages seem to be of short duration, as, after destroying the first set of buds, the vine puts forth again in a few weeks undisturbed, maintaining a feeble existence through the summer, bearing no fruit, of course. Following this as small gray worm, a quarter of an inch in length, attacks the leaves and riddles them. Do you or any of your readers know a remedy better than the thumb and finger? They do not seem very plenty.—J. W. ROBINSON, Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis.

The insect you inclose is known as the Vine Flea, and is a very destructive and troublesome infliction, a small steel-blue bug with wings covered by a hard sheath, and possessing the ability to leap on the least disturbance, and it requires a good deal of expertness to capture them, as there is no other course to avoid their destructiveness They are not very prolific, but fatal to the production of

CATERPILLARS.—I have a neighbor whose orchard is being destroyed by caterpillars. They first began four years ago. They are about one inch long, brown or dark color, by some called measuring worms. There are sixty large apple trees that have not a leaf or green thing on them. They are eaten off as fast as they grow. By shaking the limbs they drop down hanging by a web and soon are on the tree again. He has tried many things to destroy them but to no effect. Can you give some information on the subject.—A. LEWIS, Hawpatch, Ind.

These worms can be killed. Go at it in earnest deter mined to kill every one, no matter at what cost, and you will not find the work so difficult as you imagine.

WHAT AILS THE APPLE TREES.—I notice in my orchar a good many trees the bark of which is becoming black, even into the limbs. Can any one of your subscribers tell me the cause, or give a remedy or a cure?—N. Mo., Lake City, Minn.

Borticultural Notes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The Summer Exhibition of this Association is to be held at Watertown, N. Y., July 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11—day and

TOMATO ECONOMY. - A correspondent of the New England Farmer says, that after trying all methods of training, he finds it best to let the vines take their own course over brushwood placed for them to run on

To DESTROY WORMS ON FRUIT TREES.—Make a swab fix to a long pole, dip it in oil, no matter what kind of how strong, (the stronger the better,) thrust it through the nest and turn it round a few times. That will destroy the "varmints" better and quicker than burning them .-SLIM, Lanesboro, Mass.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN N. Y .-- The Summer Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of West ern New York, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June, and a general attendance of the Members and Fruit Grow ers, is earnestly solicited. There will be an exhibition of Strawberries, and any other Fruits in season, to which those attending the meeting are invited to contribute.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE MAY BUG.-We are informed by a gentleman from Lee county that these bugs are appearing in myriads in the forests and orchards of that sec tion of country. On his place which is some distance from timber, they have destroyed every vestige of fruit and leaf from his orchard, consisting of apple, pear and cherry trees, where a few days since they promised ar abundant yield of fruit. They first appeared on the lilace about his house, and have extended to the cotton woods, stripping them bare. In sections near the timber the damage to fruit is not so much as with him.—Prairie Farmer

The May bug was never before so numerous as it has been here this season, and though it has done no very great mischief in the winged state, the grub has proved very destructive to strawberry plantations and many other crops for several years past. We have seen large patches

Domestic Geonomy.

THAT BED-BUG QUESTION.

IF the bachelor who is nightly besieged with bed-bugs will go to the druggists and get a pint of alcohol, also two ounces of corrosive sublimate, and put into it, and apply it to every crack and crevice of his bedstead and bedroom with a feather, I will warrant him to be more speedily rid of them than if he went to the trouble and expense of the Yankee girl, who would fail to clear them out even with a dozen sharp sticks.-Lydia.

Noticing an inquiry of an old bachelor for a cure for bed-bugs, $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ send two, which \mathbf{I} think will be found as sure, and considerably cheaper, (in these times of war,) than the one given by "W."

No. 1.—Take hog's lard and mix copperas in it as long as it will contain it. Then fill every crack and hole about the room and bedstead with the mixture, and your bed-bugs will disappear in double-quick.

No. 2-Get vermillion green, such as is used by painters, and serve your room and bedstead in the above manner, and the bed-bugs will "skedaddle" to Canada, or some other place, as fast as did some of our brave young men last fall. - A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, Willow Lawn, N. Y., 1863.

I know of a sure way to get rid of bed-bugs. Take a straw and tickle their ears; this will make them open their mouths and then have a little kerosene oil ready to put in. This will fix them; and I don't know of a better employment for an old bachelor. - RURAL, Lisbon, N. Y., 1863.

FRENCH ROLLS, INDIAN BREAD, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in your paper concerning the making of "French Rolls." Not having seen an answer, I send the following recipe, which we think excellent:- One quart sweet milk; one-fourth pound of butter; one cup hop yeast; two eggs; one tablespoonful saleratus. Mix about as stiff as biscuits; let them stand over night; in the morning make them up in rolls and bake for breakfast.

INDIAN BREAD.—Here is a good recipe. Scald one quart of Indian meal and sponge it with hop yeast. Next morning add two teaspoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and a little salt. Harden with wheat flour, not making too stiff. Bake nearly an hour in a slow oven.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of butter; one pound of sugar; three pounds of flour; half pint of water; one teaspoonful of soda; two of cream of tartar; and caraway seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose. They are excellent, and will keep fresh a long time. Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1863.

FOR OUR LADY READERS. - Procure a tin box—any tinsmith can make one—two inches deep, and about a foot in diameter, made in a circular form, having a space one and a half inches wide around the outer edge, (a small tin pan placed in a larger one, will perhaps give an idea of it,) have it painted green, and keep the space around the edge filled with water. Arrange flowers in it, and it presents the appearance of a wreath lying on the table, the water keeping the flowers fresh and bright. A lamp, gas burner, statuette or vase of flowers can beplaced in the center. It forms a very neat floral

ornament.—Maine Farmer.

CREAM BEER.—Two and one-fourth pounds of white sugar, two oz. tartaric acid; juice of half a lemon, and three pints of water, - boil together five minutes. When nearly cold add the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth; one-half cup of flour, well beaten, and half an ounce of wintergreen essence. Bottle and keep in a cool place. Two tablespoonfuls of this sirup in a tumbler of water, with one-fourth teaspoon of soda. It is ready for use as soon as made, but age improves it, and it will keep any length of time. Shake the bottle well every time before using.-M. A.

LEMON PIES.—Thinking my recipe for making lemon pies might not come amiss to some of the readers, I will give it. Two lemons, squeeze the juice; chop the peel very fine; add one cup of sugar; one cup of molasses; one teacup of raisins, chopped; three eggs,-beat all up together, then add one cup of water; a pinch of salt, and you will have something extra for lemon pies .--RURAL READER, Illinois, 1863.

GINGER SNAPS .- At the Chenango Co. Fair the ginger snaps made from the following recipe took the premium:

One cup best molasses; one-half cup sugar; two-thirds cup butter; one teaspoonful alum; two teaspoons saleratus; one-half cup water, one tablespoon ginger.-Mrs. CHARLES S. CHEEVER, New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

GINGER COOKIES.—I send the RURAL a recipe for ginger cookies. By leaving out the ginger they are perfectly harmless for the sick, and can be eaten when nothing else is allowed. Two cups molasses; one of lard; one of sweet milk; one tablespoonful of soda; one of ginger.—Mrs. E. L. CALKINS, Smyrna, N. Y., 1863.

REMOVING ORANGE STAINS.—Will some one please inform me, through the RURAL, how to remove Orange stains from white kid gloves?-MRS. H. E. H., Denmark, N. Y., 1863.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

Good Cooks.-Ladies, if you would be known as good ooks and would avoid the mortification of having poor biscuit for tea when you have company, use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, and that only.

Tadies' Department.

SON WAR TO YOUR TO

Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.

THE DYING SON TO HIS MOTHER.

Sir beside me, dearest mother, Lay thy cool hand on my brow; It will soothe me as none other, To the soft and dreamy slumber That is stealing o'er me now.

'Tis a sleep shall know no waking From bright dreams to toil and pain, And the sunlight on me breaking Is its golden glory taking From celestial field and plain.

I can hear the waters surging, Of the river dark and cold, And the phantom pilot urging The toil-worn traveler verging Near the portals of the goal.

Soon the bright resplendant dawning
Will light up the orient sky,
And for me the eternal morning
Will dispel the dark clouds frowning,
The Redemption draweth nigh!

I had hoped my arm might stay thee In thy life's decilining years,— Vainly hoped I might be near thee, With my watchful care to cheer thee Through this lonely vale of tears.

But I hear the sweep of pinions—
And a glad, triumphal song,
And there bursts upon my vision,
Seraph-forms from bowers elysian,—
I must join the blood-washed throng

In a clime forever vernal,
Just beyond the river's roar—
I shall tread the Hills Eternal,
And 'mid scenes and joys supernal—
'Wait thee on the Jasper Shore.

Arlington, Mich., 1863.

Lizzie

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. RURAL LETTERS.—NO. I.

I've been thinking to-day, Mr. RURAL, that we country girls are not such losers by our retired life as gay city ladies imagine. True, we have not the advantages of refined society, of association with the great men and women of our country; but we have kind, loyal friends, untrammeled by fashion, free and independent as Nature made them, without the city's polish, but, also, thank Heaven, without the city's vices.

Then, our sweet communings with Nature. Where in your crowded, dusty cities can you find such a scene as this:-Wreaths of blue mist permeating every nook and crevice, softening the rough outline of the rocky bluffs, adding a new grace to the grand old forest, slowly drifting down, wave after wave, as if the great blue sea above us were silently but surely overwhelming us amid its billows. Golden arrows from the great western quiver shoot above and through the mist canopy, tinting with radiant brightness the drifts of pink and snow that sleep on the gnarled braches of the old apple trees,-and, crowning all, comes the sweet warbling of wildwood songsters, waking an anthem of praise to the great All-Father.

How strange it is that farmers' daughters cannot, as a general thing, appreciate the blessings of country life. How they envy their city cousins who, decked in rich attire, attend concerts, lectures, operas, &c., while they, dressed in simple, unfashionable garments, know no higher excitement than making a pleasant call on some neighbor. It's all wrong, girls, for us to be discontented with our life. It may be that we must labor hard, and though we cannot boast as white hands, and faces, as our city sisters, yet there is nothing to keep us from becoming as good and intelligent women as they. Yes, intelligent! Many seem to think because their time must be spent in the country, they can never become educated. "If I only lived in the city," say such, "I would try to improve; but here there is nothing to encourage, nothing to assist me." Nothing to enourage us. Does the bright sun shine in vain? Do the merry birds wake in vain their notes of rejoicing? Do our silent teachers, the flowers, blossom and die in vain? There is much to encourage us. Sweet influences which the jaded pleasure-seeker can never comprehend, continually surround us. Let us only be true to ourselves.-true to the Gop-like love of truth and knowledge implanted in every human breast,—and all things will lend us a helping hand. Let us have some aim,-pure, lofty, undying,-and bravely press forward, pausing not till the prize is won. Thus, and thus only, can we prove ourselves worthy of the great boon of life, conferred upon us by Him who is all wisdom, all truth, and all holiness!

Brande Cottage, Wis., 1868. BARBARA BRANDE.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.

FIRST—You must have plenty of that uncommon article, "common sense." Now, remember this is absolutely necessary, because if you are shallow it will show itself in little silly sentences, actions, and sillier fixings on your persons, such as bows, ends, tassels, etc.

Secondly-You must be well informed-that is, if you wish to have a sensible man for your companion through life; for intelligent young men want wives who can converse on a few subjects beside their domestic affairs and the last new fashion. This last does not satisfy the mind of a man. After the day's work is over and he has compared notes with you, there's the great outside world to talk about. Not backbiting your neighbors; for that is the resort of those whose empty brains find nothing better to talk about. O, no! but something far above and beyond that. Depend upon it, girls, you must inform yourselves, and the cheapest and pleasantest way after having been blessed with a common school education is to read the newspa- more rare.

pers, - not to pick up one and rattle off a piece or two so fast you cannot understand it, nor any one who may hear you, but read it thoughtfully and read it over again if you don't understand it Be sure you know the meanings of all the words you read,-don't let them pass, but consult your dictionary. Read all in the paper, advertisements and all; don't say they don't interest you. They do interest you. You'll have a wider range of thought and know what is going on in the world. And here let me assure you that you are far more lovely and interesting in a plain print dress, conversing intelligently and reasonably, than clad in the most brilliant colors and uttering insipid nonsense. Of course, RURAL lady readers don't need this information, but perhaps they know of some one who does.

Third—And I know you'll all agree with me here. Its a recommendation to any young woman, and of infinite importance to yourself, to be a humble Christian,—such an one will be selected for a wife in preference to the gayest beauty. Such are the mothers needed for the next generation.

READER.
Sattleet, C. W., 1863.

FARMERS' WIVES OVERTAXED. UNLESS made otherwise by a vicious training,

a woman is as naturally tasteful, tidy and neat in herself, and as to all her surroundings, as the beautiful canary, which bathes herself every morning, and will not be satisfied until each rebellious feather is compelled to take the shape and place which nature designed. It is nothing short of brutality to war against those pure, elevating, and refining instincts of a woman's better nature, and it is a husband's highest duty, his interest, and should be his pleasure and his pride, to sympathize with his wife in the cultivation of these instincts, and to cheerfully afford her the necessary means, so far as he can do so consistently. No money is better spent on a farm, or anywhere else, than that which enables the wife to make herself, her children, her husband, and her house, appear fully up to their circumstances. The consciousness of a torn or buttonless jacket, or soiled dress, degrades a boy or girl in their estimation, and who that is a man does not feel himself degraded under the consciousness that he is wearing a dirty shirt? The wife who is worthy of the name will never allow these things if she is provided with the means for their prevention, and it is in the noble endeavor to maintain for herself and family a respectability of appearance which their station demands, with means and help far too limited, which so irritates, and chafes, and annoys her pride, that many a time the wife's heart, and constitution, and health, are all broken together. This is the history of multitudes of farmers wives, and the niggardly natures which allow it, after taking an intelligent view of the subject, are simply beneath contempt. What adds to the better appearance of the farm, increases its value, and the respectability of its occupant; so that it is always a good investment, morally and pecuniarily, for a farmer to supply his wife generously and cheerfully, according to his ability, with the means of making her family and home neat, tasteful, and tidy. A dollar's worth of lime, a shilling ribbon, or a few pennies' worth of paint, may be so used as to give an impression of life, of cheerfulness, and of thrift, about a home altogether beyond the value of the means employed for the purpose.

Finally, let the farmer always remember that his wife's cheerful and hearty co-operation is essential to his success, and is really of as much value in attaining it, all things considered, as anything he can do; and as she is very certainly his superior in her moral nature, it legitimately follows that he should not only regard her as his equal in material matters, but should habitually accord to her that deference, that consideration, and that high respect which is of right her due, and which can never fail to impress on the children and servants, who daily witness it, a dignity and elevation of manner, and thought, to all who see them that the wife is a lady and the husband a man, a gentleman; and a large pecuniary success, with a high moral position and wide social influence, will be the almost certain results.

THE LADY AND HER THIMBLE .-- As an instance of the force of habit, a lady remarked to us the other day that so accustomed was she to wearing her thimble when sewing, that she now never sits down to her sewing-machine without putting it on although it is of no service to her in the management of the machine. Her finger does not feel right without it. Yet notwithstanding the power of habit, this little implement seems in danger of going out of use, along with the bellows, the fire-dogs, tinder-boxes and many other familiar articles of domestic use, now superseded by new inventions. All sorts of sewing are now done by machinery, and the time will come when the needle and the thimble will be as little seen in the hands of women as the distaff and the spindle now are.

BEAUTIFY YOUR PREMISES.—Every person who owns a foot of earth, or has the lease of a southern wall, whereon to let a vine creep up, and lets May or June go by without improving the opportunity of doing something for their beautification, should be considered remiss in a very important duty. No matter if you don't own the house and yard you occupy, still plant flowers, and vines, and shrubbery, for your own comfort and your own heart's sake:

Let the flowers look upward in every place,
Through this beautiful world of ours;
For dear as the smile of an old friend's face,
Is the smile of bright sweet flowers.

Ir patrons were a good deal more disinterested, ingratitude would probably be a good deal more rare.

Choice Miscellany.

BEFORE THE RAIN.

BY T. B. READ.

WE knew it would rain, for all the morn A spirit on slender ropes of mist Was lowering its golden buckets down Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens— Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers, Dipping the jewels out of the sea To sprinkle them over the land in showers

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed The white of their leaves, the amber grain Shrunk in the wind—and the lightning now Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain!

AFTER THE RAIN.
The rain has ceased, and in my room
The sunshine pours an airy flood;
And on the church's dizzy vane
The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy-leaves,
Antiquely carved, and gray, and high,
A dormer, facing westward, looks
Upon the village like an eye.

And now it glimmers in the sun,
A globe of gold, a disc, a speck;
And in the belfry sits a dove
With purple ripples on her neck.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
SUCCESS.

In a general sense, we may say that nothing is either wholly good or wholly bad. Every fortune has its penalty, and every misfortune its compensation. Success, therefore, is not absolute, but relative. C.ESAR and CROMWELL attained the highest place in their respective governments; but it cost CESAR his life, and CROM-WELL his happiness. A man resolves to be rich, and he may succeed in that particular; but when you ask for his moral or intellectual attainments, it does not appear that he has much to boast of, because the exclusive education of a single faculty has been fatal to the growth of the rest. We know that if the body be kept too much in one position it becomes deformed and distorted,-is it not equally true of the mind? People who have a "mission," or a "speciality," are always tiresome. Indeed, that mind which fixes itself on one idea, or one aspect of truth, is already on the right road to insanity. The world is full of satires on that unfortunate class of persons who are intellectually great, but wholly ignorant of practical matters. Such was the Grecian astronomer, THALES, who was so absorbed in the contemplation of the stars, that he unconsciously walked into an open well. There is a good story of Wordsworth and Coleridge trying to unharness a horse. They got along very well till they came to taking off the collar. This bothered them very much; they tugged and tugged, but all in vain; they could not remove it. At last a servant-girl came to their assistance,-turned the collar upside down, and thus solved the mystery. Now, ignorance in this case was no crime; but it certainly shows these great men in a very ridiculous light. It shows that there was a defect in their education which no book learning could remedy. Partial culture leads to partial success

Success, it is evident, may be either real or apparent. There may be apparent failure and real good fortune concealed. Had DEFOE SUCceeded as a political writer, he would never have written "Crusoe." MILTON received twenty pounds for Paradise Lost,-some of the modern novelists have received almost twenty thousand; but I think MILTON'S work bids fair to live the longest. Popularity, as compared with Fame, is like a flower compared with a star. I might mention fifty poets and novelists who have gained popularity, to one who has acquired fame. Yet I believe most of these might have succeeded if they had been willing to work. What they have done shows what they might have done. But hey were deluded by a present success. For the writer who aims at popularity does not strive for excellence, but for applause. Well, he has his reward. The great man shows his greatness by waiting. "Patience is power." "I wish popularity," said Lord Mansfield, "but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is

He who will succeed must be his own master,—must make pleasure subordinate to improvement,—must be armed at all points. What do you think of that minister who deliberately committed to the flames about a hundred of his manuscript sermons, all valuable, in order that he might be compelled to write new ones? He was a man who realized the dangers of idleness. He knew that to be stationary was impossible,—that he must either advance or recede,—that to be idle was to gain nothing, and, eventually, to lose everything.

Finally, success implies a trust in Providence. In one of Kingsley's sermons I find the following:—"Some one once asked the Duke of Wellington what was his secret for winning battles. He said that he had no secret; that he did not know how to win battles, and that no man knew. For all that man could do, was to use the utmost skill and prudence in laying his plans; but from the moment the battle began, no mortal man could tell what the end would be. A thousand new accidents might spring up every hour, and scatter all his plans to the winds; and all that man could do was to comfort himself with the thought that he had done his best, and to trust in

God."

It would be well to apply this lesson to our own case. In the management and results of the war now going on, there has been much to discourage even the most hopeful. Our defeats have been too frequent, and our victories too costly. But we believe that God reigns, and that he is on the side of right.

Albion, Mich., 1863.

H. M. FRENCH.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
WHISTLING,—"DIDACTICALLY DISCUSSED."

I ENVIED the boys their whistling apparatus, and after hearing them whistle until I waswell, considerably aged, I made up my mind to ascertain if this "harp of a thousand strings' didn't lie in the region of my palate somewhere. So at the end of six months, during which time I had attempted to tune my harp to strains harmonious, at least once each day, beginning at five in the morning and closing, with an impressive finale, at eight in the evening, I found myself, as I tho't, a most accomplished whistleress. I am inclined to think my guardian tho't so too, for 'twas about this time, in the twilight one evening, standing under the walnut tree in the yard, whistling Bonny Doon, Old Hundred, and snatches from other patriotic pieces, that I was impressed by hearing him elocutionize thus:-"Betsy Ann, is that you a whistling?" A still, small voice replied, "It am." "Well, you are a most interesting young woman, I declare! A girl whistling! You've heard about 'whistling girls and crowing'"---- "No," I interrupted, 'but I've heard this,

" Whistling girls and good fat sheep, Are the best stock a man can keep."

"So there! now! come!" As CHARLES F.

Browne says, "Thus endeth the first scene." Argument-It is perfectly right and proper and genteel for a woman to whistle. Dr. HOLLAND says, if a woman can sing bass, and wants to sing bass, let her sing bass,-or something to that effect. And I, BETSY ANN, quite as reliable authority on the whistling question, say let her whistle if she can boast of that accomplishment. I've felt the muscles of my mouth contract most pleasantly before now, to see masculine exquisites stick up their ears and gaze around in perfect blank astonishment, to see BETSY ANN whistling - 'Tis so unladylike! Ephelkustikon! Her mouth looks full as well in a pucker as theirs, and then, it is invariably the accompaniment to heart happiness. Who ever heard a mad man, or a sad man, (I use the term in its general sense,) whistling? Whistle, whistle, whistle! I used to know when a certain lad in Hindostan went home in the evening, for he always went by whistling, and I gave him a blessing for it each night. This whistling is the real music after all, and if a man or woman has it in their heart, 'tis far better to whistle it out, than die "with all their music in them.'

M. MINTWOOD.
Athenæum Lyceum, Alfred University, N. Y., 1863.

POETICAL PARODIES AND PUNS.

Punch has given us a parody suggested by Miss Braddon, the unsuccessful actress who, finding that she could win her bread by literature and not otherwise, is writing novels with a perfect abandon:

"There was a young woman,
And, what do you think?
She lived upon nothing
But paper, pens, ink.
Paper, pens, ink, were the chief of her diet,
And now this young woman will never be quiet."
An entertaining book compiled by Rev. John
Booth, entitled "Epigrams, Ancient and Modern,"
furnishes a number of felicitous follies; among
others, Butler's critique upon Milton:

"If you except Il Penseroso,

The rest of Milton is but so so."

He gives also Dr. Porson's play upon the name
of the hapless Carthagenian queen:

"When Dido found Eneas would not come, She wept in silence and was Di-do-dumb." More pointed than this is the humorous dialogue between a clergyman and his fellowtraveler:

"C.—I've lost my portmanteau,
T.—I pity your grief.
C.—All my sermons are in it,
T.—I pity the thief."

This of Erskine's, contrasting the French with the English is capital:

"The French have taste in all they do,
Which we are quite without;
For Nature, that to them gave gout,
To us gave only gout."

And this upon "Anacreon Moore" is very prettily turned:

"When Limerick once in idle whim

"When Limerick once in idle whim Moore, as her member, gaily courted, The boys, for fun's sake, asked of him To state what party he supported; When thus to them the answer ran:
'I'm of no party as a man,
But as a poet, am-a-tory.'"

The Blues.—Cheerfulness and occupation are closely allied. Idle men are rarely happy. How should they be? The brain and muscles were made for action, and neither can be healthy without vigorous exercise. Into the lazy brain crawl spider-like fancies, filling it with cobwebs that shut out the light and make it a fit abode for "loathed melancholy." Invite the stout handmaiden, brisk and busy thought, into the intellectual chambers, and she will soon brush away such unwholesome tenants. Blessed be work, whether it be of the head, or the hand, or both It demolishes Chimera as effectually as Bellerophon, backed by the goddess of Wisdom, disposed of the original monster of that name.

LITERATURE FOR ALL USES.—Literature has furnished an acceptable instrument for every struggle of the age. In her golden book every one has registered his vote. She is a shield to righteousness and virtue, a temple to wisdom, a paradise to innocency, a cup of delight to love, a Jacob's ladder to the poet, but also a fierce weapon to party spirit, a plaything for trifling, a stimulant to wantonness, an easy chair to laziness, a spring-wheel to gossip a fashion to vanity, a merchandise to the spirit of gain, and has served like a handmaid, all the great and little, pernicious and useful, noble and mean interests of the time.—Menzel.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DEATH IS LIFE.

BY EMILY M. GODARD.

Ir is not much this world can give, Much it can take away, And life is, at the longest, but A fleeting summer's day.

The grave is but a resting place
From this world's strife and care;
Its terrors are but shadows grim,
Which vanish into air.

Soft music from a distant realm
Falls on mine listening ear,
And on its notes my soul is borne,
With naught of earthly fear.

The pearly gates are opening,
I see each living ray
Fall sparkling from the "great white throne,"
To win my soul away.

No, 'tis not much this earth can give, Why wish we still to stay, When heaven's myriad voices Are calling us away.

Ypsilanti, Mich., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. VIOLATING GOD'S LAWS.

It is beautiful to trace the analogy between the natural and the moral world; between the laws of the universe, by which we, as physical beings, are governed, and Divine administration as respects our moral nature. That we are governed by certain fixed, unalterable laws, as regards the physical world, none deny. Were we to throw ourselves from a lofty pinnacle, or leap from a mighty precipice, we would not expect to evade the accelerating power of gravity; neither would we expect to elude pain should we place our hand in the glowing embers. And the same is true in the moral world. If we acknowledge God to have established a form of government of which we are the moral subjects, it is equally absurd to violate with impunity any of those laws. People flatter themselves that, because the hand of justice is stayed-because the sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the idea of the administration of a moral law is false; but here we may trace an analogy. We violate a law of our physical nature by indulging to excess our natural appetite, and often the intervening time ere we experience the result is so great that we fail to trace from cause to effect; yet we doubt not a cause must have existed, that that cause was the in-

dulgence of a carnal appetite, and the effect, reaping the fruits thereof.

Because will's harts are set to do evil, they riot in wickedness, trample under their feet the commands of God, "roll sin as a sweet morsel under their tongue," until the law becomes of no effect. But in "Holy Writ" we read "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," and again it is written, "Be not deceived. God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth that

shall he also reap."

God has made our moral nature of so delicate a texture that it is easily improved or impaired, improved by use, weakened by disuse. Pope did not come fat short of the truth when he wrote.

did not come far short of the truth when he wrote,

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,

That to be hated needs but to be seen;

That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But to be seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."
y frequent refusals to obey the faithful mo

By frequent refusals to obey the faithful monitor, its voice may cease to be heard; but when summoned to the bar of God, and we would fain court the favor of Heaven, another voice will be heard to say, "Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not." The Apostle Paur declares that the Gentiles, who have not the law, have a law unto themselves, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." If, then, the leathen, who have not the law, are without excuse, how great will be our condemnation if the law which is given us be violated. If aught be found against us when called to give an account of our stewardship, we shall invariably find the door of mercy forever closed. Mercy long abused, and the favor of GoD long rejected, are no longer to be trifled with, and we find our abode with the worm that never dies. Solomon says, in one of his Proverbs, "Rejoice, O, young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the way's of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." A. B. Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1863.

O sin, how you paint your face! how you flatter us poor mortals on to death! You never appear to the sinner in your true character; you make fair promises, but you never fulfill one; your tongue is smoother than oil, but the poison of asps is under your lip!

Ir ever Christianity appears in its power, it is when it erects its trophies upon the tomb; when it takes up its votaries where the world leaves them; and fills the breach with immortal hope in dying moments.

TRIALS.—Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear; but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.

A CHARITABLE LESSON.—It would be uncharitable and severe to condemn for faults, without taking some thought of the sterling goodness which mingles in and lessens them.

In our adversity it is night with us, and in the night many beasts of prey range abroad that keep their dens through the day.

The Traveler.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COMPOSITION.

HOWEVER inattentive we may profess to be in regard to Ancient History, it is what has made us of the nineteenth century. The revolutions of human thought have had History as the great fixed pivot and center. Whether the mind is something real or not, the innumerable theories of the destiny of man have had a solid basis of operations and of action. Whether metaphysicians can convince us that philosophy is unmindful of its "material conditions," and would "bridge over a chasm" in nature with ideality only, the age is practical still, because life is "something real" and is made up of practicabilities. Eloquence can excite the emotions of man, but it must be sensible. Language and action combined, have, in all times, been the instrumentality of our existence, and, ever progressing, we have used it for the truths expressed by it. A combination of eloquent words merely, is not eloquence every word must express part of an idea. Pericles was eloquent, but he advocated a system of government which exists, in part to this day, and always will exist as long as liberty is accounted the privilege of man, or an ingredient of government. Barbarism has had its day. The civilizing influence of language and composition has destroyed its hold upon the mind. Government is not established for the entertainment of either the body or the mind. The very element of mind is freedom, for it was created infinite and immortal. Because ancient civilization was a failure, demonstrated by the fall of Greece, it was not because there were not sound and eloquent men to prepare the minds of the people for the principles and progress of human government, but because the untutored mind of the barbarian was without the reach of the exposition of governmental policy. Oriental splendor and the luxury of ancient wealth, lent dull ears to eloquence or oratory. It is not enough to say that it is natural for man to progress. Composition has explained to him in one form or another the rules of civil conduct, and has been the means of research of the great minds, which have leaarned man that he is the child of liberty-and if it is this, it is the embodiment of Philosophy, Reason and Experience; that philosophy, which defines our sphere of action; that reason, which tells us our conclusions are correct; that experience, which plans the basis of our government. Do not then narrow Composition down to the expresson of words,it is the expression by words, of ideas, and our scholars should be learned that, although eloquence plays its part, brevity sharpens the idea because it presents it quicker to the perception The speeches of WEBSTER are plain and easily comprehended. He only occasionally clothed some strong idea in eloquent language, which eloquence gave beauty to the whole. He left the eloquent words of a patriotic mind ringing in the ears of his audience till their sound echoed through their whole mental system, and made them participators of his thought. The Thought, itself, of his discourses was clearly and plainly expressed. He occasionally dressed the leading idea in the garb of that beautiful language which dethrones prejudice and masters the mind till opposition to the sentiment goes "down at its

The great composition of the world has been the work of great men,-great, sometimes, because they had the advantages of nature to help them It is a singular but quite natural fact that, generally, our great productions have not come from the populous city, where the breeze wafts through the crowded streets the odor of many habitations and the breaths of a thousand people, but from the rural cottage, where the author had the pure air of heaven to quicken not only the circulation of his blood but that of his ideas. Air composed of oxygen and nitrogen is too natural an element dition to be bettered by the introduction into that air of odors and acids which have purposely been expelled. The ideas of a dyspeptic are generally as devoid of vigor as his body is of flesh, and their strength corresponds pretty well with his appetite. There is then such a thing as a natural composition .-When our physique shall be dealt with according to the rules of nature, the body will have strength and tone—the mind be disenthralled. Then sound philosophy will be revived and we will honor the system of instruction of the ancient, which system made the man sound that the thought might be the same. Syracuse, N. Y., 1863.

TEACHING ARITHMETIC.

"Going through" Greenleaf, Eaton, or any other text-book on arithmetic, is not necessarily knowing much about the subject. Indeed, it is astonishing with what facility scholars will "go through" a book, without knowing much of anything about its contents. We once received a scholar who said she had been through the Rule of Three, but who could not write "one million" on her slate, subtract thirty from one thousand, or perform a simple example in Reduction. We once took a class that had been through Cube Root, but only a small minority could pass even a decent examination upon the rules back to Reduction. They had only been "going through;" they had learned very little of the art, and nothing at all of the science, of arithmetic. If they had ever known anything of the subject, they had forgotten it for the want of principles and suitable practice.

How do you teach arithmetic? we can almost hear some devotee of the "going through" system demand. We hardly know. We do it as we catch mosquitoes-any way we can. If we cannot do it by a direct advance, we make a in this direction. The few only of otherwise culflank movement. When the teacher has come to I tivated men read passably well.

the conclusion that "going through" is not necessarily a knowledge of arithmetic, the most important point in the race has been reached. To know that the work is not done, will be a sufficient inspiration to the intelligent and faithful teacher to stimulate the production of all needful methods of accomplishing it.

Scholars, without any intention of deceiving the "powers that be," put their heads together over the difficult examples. Older brothers and sisters give very injudicious assistance. The direction to "multiply by two," "divide by six," 'add them," or "subtract one from the other,' is destructive to all independent thought. A single glance at the work of another scholar, may supply the key to the riddle.

Test questions, made upon the spot, or taken from books to which the scholars do not have access, and performed under the eye of the teacher, furnish the only satisfactory evidence of the pupil's knowledge. These examples should be illustrations of all the rules which the class has been over. If the scholars are permitted to look upon the slates of others, of course the plan must be a failure. As a still better test, we suggest the following method:-Let the teacher, for a class of thirty, write thirty examples, each upon a separate piece of paper. These questions may be taken from books not in use among the scholars, or be made for the purpose. They may embrace all the different rules with which the scholar is supposed to be familiar, including all the reasonable difficulties that may be found in ordinary practice. Then give each scholar a paper, and, as no two will be engaged upon the same operation, there is no possible chance for collusion. We have tried this plan, and when the class gets eighty per cent. of correct answers, we are pretty well satisfied with the result, and we feel a reasonable assurance that our scholars know what they are about. Of course, this set of examples may be passed around until each pupil has solved the whole thirty.

The Yankees are a calculating people, and the subject of arithmetic is one of great importance. The teacher who relies solely upon his textbooks for results, will be disappointed. He must use other books, and not a little strategy.—Massachusetts Teacher.

N. Y. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association will be held in the city of Troy, commencing Tuesday, July 28, 1863. The following is the Order of Exercises:

Tuesday, Morning Session .- 10 o'clock -- Organization; Address by the President; Appointment of Committees; Lecture by Prof. M. Mc-Vickar of Brockport; Miscellaneous Business.

Afternoon Session. - 2 o'clock - Report of Standing Committee on the Condition of Education; James Cruikshank, N. A. Calkins, James Atwater, Committee; Discussion of Report; Address by Prof. Joseph E. King, of Fort Edward Miscellaneous Business.

Evening Session. - 71 o'clock - Unfinished Business; Reports of Special Committees; Address by B. G. Northrop, State Agent of Board of Education of Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY, Morning Session .- 9 o'clock .-Report of Special Committee on Dr. Wilbur's Lecture, delivered at last Annual Meeting; E. A. Sheldon, Charlton T. Lewis, N. G. Benedict, Committee; Discussion; Report of Committee on Disparity of the Sexes in High Schools; Edward Webster, E. D. Weller, S. B. Woolworth, Committee; Discussion; Miscellaneous Business.

Afternoon Session. - 2 o'clock - Report of Committee on Training Schools for Object Teaching; W. F. Phelps, E. A. Sheldon, D. H. Cochran, Committee; Discussion; Report of Committee on Plan for Organizing and Conducting Teachers' Institutes; James Atwater, E. W. Keyes, A. M. Clapp, Committee; Discussion.

Evening Session .- 71 o'clock-Report of Committee on the Duties of Parents in the Education of their Children; Geo. L. Farnham, T. S. Lambert, A. Van Valin, Committee; Address by Prof. A. Guyot of the College of New Jersey. THURSDAY, Morning Session. - 9 o'clock -

Report of Standing Committee on Improved Methods in Education; J. W. Bulkley, E. A. Sheldon, E. W. Keyes, Committee; Address by Rev. A. S. Twombly of Albany.

Afternoon Session. —2 o'clock. — Unfinished

Business; Reports of Special Committees; Reports of Officers; Election of Officers; Miscellaneous Business.

Evening Session. - 71 o'clock - Volunteer Addresses; Sociable.

E. C. Pomeroy, President. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Cor. Secretary.

VERBAL STATISTICS .- Prof. Max Muller, in his admirable lectures on the Science of Language, tells us that out of 50,000 words or so in the English tongue, it has been found that a rustic laborer uses only 300; a man of ordinary education, 3,000 to 4,000; and the great orator about 10,000. The Old Testament contains 5,542 different words; Milton about 8,000, and Shakespeare 15,000.

GRAMMAR VS. LITERATURE.—The author of A System of English Grammar is reported as having computed the grammatical errors in Hallam's Literature of Europe to be about 500, and in Alison's History of Europe about three times as many. Alas! for our literature and for the temerity of these luckless authors who had no wholesome fear of Lindley Murray before their

PRIZES FOR READING .-- A gentleman of Boston has donated \$2,000 to Harvard College, to be expended in prizes and otherwise to promote improvement in the art of reading among the students. There is much need of some incentive

Scientific. Aseful. &c.

HOW THE ARMY IS FED.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN remarked to General Halleck that no department gave him so little trouble as the Commissary. "Unless," said he, "I sometimes wondered how our vast armies were fed, I should forget it existence." Any one who will spend a week at the army depots will join in the President's admiration of this modest department.

The field depots of the grand army are under the immediate charge of Capt. Wilson, a West Point graduate in the class with Gen. Burnside. This officer's quarters are near Falmouth. Four miles nearer Aquia Creek another depot has been placed, at a place called Stoneman's Switch. which shares with that at Falmouth the labor of feeding two hundred thousand men. With Stoneman's Station we have at present to do. The Captain at this point, D. D. Wiley, was formerly a member of the 21st Massachusetts Regiment, and was promoted for efficiency as a clerk during the Peninsular campaign. His force comprises two or three under officers, half a dozen clerks, and a squad of negroes. How these are employed the record of a single day will show.

At eight o'clock in the morning a sergeant from commissary presented an "estimate" of supplies. The Captain corrected this to correspond with the amount of stores on hand, and gave it to one of his clerks. The latter took the sergeant to a plain before the tent, where nearly an acre of ground was thickly covered with boxes and barrels, so arranged in tiers that any desired article could easily be found in its appropriate place. Here he directed the sergeant's men in loading the stores, carefully counting each barrel and box as they went by him to the wagons, till the amounts issued agreed with those of the corrected estimate. This "issue" was then copied into the office-book, a similar copy furnished the sergeant, and another estimate committed to the clerk. The amount we have thus seen delivered was sixty thousand rations, loading more than fifty wagons.

Meanwhile, the plain was filling with soldiers. negroes, mules and wagons, in seemingly endless confusion; but the half-dozen clerks, check-book in hand, brought order out of the confusion, and sent off train after train, till the whole country, for miles in every direction, was white with the lines of shining canvas.

The clerks had hardly time for dinner before a locomotive was whistling at the station, and eight or ten cars required unloading. Here, again, every thing must be counted while the porters are hurrying it from the train, and a record given to the clerk, with the name of the person unloading the car. The order is:- "The clerk who makes a mistake may consider himself discharged." One train was barely off before another appeared, and by nine e'clock at night tired officials and men gladly lay down in their blankets, while the plaintive tattoo of bugles and drums rose and died away in a hundred camps. The supplies thus distributed are brought and forwarded from Alexandria, and the accounts are so carefully kept that an error in a single box could be traced from depot to depot, and from clerk to clerk, till the author of the mistake should be found.

This hard-working department is not without its comedy and its tragedy. The negroes at the station are a continued source of amusement. Whenever a train requires unloading, the porters' roll is called, lest any of the dusky gentlemen to whom Uncle Sam gives rations and twenty-five dollars a month should shirk his responsibility. This roll would lead one to suppose that government employed some very distinguished as well as doubtful characters. The responses to the roll are not wanting in variety. "Alexander Stephens!" calls the sergeant. "Here I is," responds that personage. "Horace Greely!" "Before your eyes, sah." "Jefferson Davis!" "On nis yere box of hard tack." "Jim Crow!" unpretending name belongs to decidedly the brightest darkey in the crowd.

But enough of the negroes. These long rows of boxes furnish thoughts of a different kind. A few of them are marked "Warrenton." When they were brought down to Alexandria from that place some of the sick were sent down on the same trains. Two of these died at the depot, and were buried by the porters. And while they were unloading the cars another fine-looking soldier was found dead among the stores. He had placed his musket against a barrel, lain down beside it, turned his coat cape over his face, and thus got his discharge."-N. Y. Observer.

THE SUN THE SOURCE OF ALL POWER

PROF. TYNDALL, in his recent book on "Heat as a Mode of Motion," has the following eloquent passage on an idea which Herbert Spencer has perhaps elaborated more completely than any

Every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic or inorganic, vital and physical, is produced by the sun. His warmth keeps the sea liquid and the atmosphere a gas, and all the storms which agitate both, are blown by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also transmitted strength. Every fire that burns, and every flame that glows, dispenses light and heat which originally belonged to the sun.

In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock and every charge is an application or misapplication of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb. And, remember, this is not poetry, but ma, connecting North and South America, is just rigid, mechanical truth. He rears, as I have the shape of a bow, and that Aspinwall, where child of nature has, I know not.

the animal; the lilies of the field are his workmanship, the verdure of the meadows, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He forms the muscle, he urges the blood, he builds the brain. His fleetness is in the lion's foot; he springs in the panther, he soars in the eagle, he glides in the snake. He builds the forest and hews it down - the power which raised the tree and wields the axe being one and the same. The clover sprouts and blossoms, and the scythe of the mower swings by the operation of the same force. The sun digs the ore from our mines, he rolls the iron, he rivets the plants, he boils the water, he draws the train. He not only grows the cotton, but he spins the fiber and weaves the web. There is not a hammer raised, a wheel turned, or a shuttle thrown, that is not raised, and turned, and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured into space, but our world is a halting-place where his energy is conditioned. Here the Proteus works his spells.

SOUR FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.

To the Editors of the New York Observer The knowledge the public has of the practical,

common-sense patriotism of your columns, persuades me you will be pleased to give publicity to the following lines, few, yet as important as the final victory before peace.

PATRIOTIC FARMERS.

Unmistakable signs of scurvy are multiplying in the army, debilitating if not prostrating our heroes just at a time when their body and mind should be most vigorous, and while this is a standing call on the whole North to pour forth in profusion all sorts of vegetables on the shrine of the soldier's health, especially potatoes, all kinds of scallion, (onion, leek and garlic.) horse-radish and any quantity of krout yet remaining, it is an imperative appeal to the whole loyal body of farmers to immediately put in each an extra quarter, or at least an eighth of an acre in cabbage. No vegetable keeps better, and none can be more easily converted into a nutritious, palatable, highly antiscorbutic dish. Let also the third part of all sorghum juice and cider of the coming crop be turned into vinegar. Believe one who travels up and down, to and fro, in the army, and knows and sees and professionally understands how matters work, that this kind of sour ammunition is more sure of a certain peace than the most pungent speeches flashing from voluble tongue, or even James's rifle, Shankle's projectile and Tatham's canister.

INSPECTOR U. S. SANITARY COMMITTEE. (All loyal papers please copy.)

THE ORIGIN OF HAND-SHAKING .- The Romans had a goddess whose name was Fides, or Fidelity-a goddess of "faith and honesty," to whom Numa was the first to pay divine honors. Her only dress was a white veil, expressive of frankness, candor and modesty; and her symbol was two right hands joined, or sometimes two female figures holding each other by the right hands, whence in all agreements among the Greeks and Romans it was usual for the parties to take each other by the right hand, as a token of their intention to adhere to the compact; and this custom is in more general use even among ourselves, at the present day, than would at first thought be realized.

Reading for the Young.

READ AND YOU WILL KNOW.

THERE are many things to learn In this quiet world below, Where'er your eyes may turn— But read, and you will know.

There are many things in books, That will make your spirits glow Like flowers in sunny nooks But read, and you will know.

There are lands beyond the sea, Where heroes, blow on blow, Struck that nations might be free-But read, and you will know.

And castles proud and tall, And palaces aglow, With the tapers in the hall— But read, and you will know.

Cathedrals vast and dim, Where, in accents sweet and low Floats up the sacred hymn-But read, and you will know

There are lands of vines and flowers, Overtopped with peaks of snow, Which fling down their icy showers-But read, and you will know.

There are islands in the West, Where the palm and lotus grow, And where everything seems blest-But read, and you will know.

If you would in earnest learn Of all things here below, Where'er your eyes may turn— Then read, and you will know.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A LETTER FROM ASPINWALL.

Well, boys - I presume most of you have heard about the "Isthmus of Panama,"-although some of the geographies call it the "Isthmus of Darien"-and have heard, also, that it is the "most sickly place on the face of the globe -that every one who crosses it, is suddenly taken with the 'Panama fever'-and that it is altogether an awful place." Well, I used to hear just such stories; but a few months residence here has convinced me that it not is so, sickly a place as New York City. Look on your maps and you will see that the Isthmus of Pana-

said, the whole vegetable world, and through it this letter is written, is on the north side of it, very near the middle. Now look on the south side of the bow and you will see Panama. There is a railroad, called the Panama Railroad, connecting these two places, and though it is but forty-seven miles long, the fare across it is \$25. That seems a great deal of money for two hours ride, does it not? But when you consider how it cost to build a track through such a dense jungle, and how often the Company is obliged to re-build the road on account of the wood decaying so fast in this climate, you will agree with me that the fare is reasonable after all.

Trains run across the road two or three times each day, and as I have been across several times, perhaps you would like to hear a description of a "Native" village on the route. The trains stop at four places - Gatun, Bujio, Barbacoas, and Matachin. Matachin is the largest village. It is located at the junction of the Chagres and Obispo rivers, and contains about eighty huts. These huts are about ten feet square and just high enough at the side doors to walk in without stooping. The roof is made of Palm leaves, and resembles the straw covering of a cattle shed at the North. Some of the huts have sides to them, made of plaster and limbs, while many of them have simply a roof, to keep off the sun and rain. You will recollect that the weather is warm here during the whole year, as it is in July and August where you live, therefore, no preparation is ever made for cold weather.

The children in these villages go naked till they are several years old. When one of them finally gets a piece of frock, or a little short shirt. he feels as happy as some of you, when you get a new pair of boots in the fall. The rivers I mentioned - Chagres and Obispo - are filled with alligators. If you were to pass along the Chagres, on a sunny day, you would see several small logs lying on either bank, but as you approach, chug, they would go down into the water, and what you supposed to be merely logs, would turn out to be live alligators. It takes close inspection for a stranger to determine them from logs. Sometimes they will be lying on the bank of the river, with their jaws wide open, to catch flies. Their tongue and the inner sides of their jaws are covered with a slimy, sticky substance, and the poor fly, when he has once alighted, is unable to extricate himself. When engaged at fly-catching, an alligator will lie motionless, with his jaws opened wide, for several hours at a time, or until the inner surface of his mouth is covered with flies, then shutting it suddenly, dives down into the water. So tough is an allegator that only a shot in the

eye, or under the foreleg, can kill him. When going on an alligator hunt, a dog is taken along in the canoe, and after getting out in the stream he is set to barking. The noise attracts the alligators to the surface, and occasionally they take a peep over the side of the canoe, to catch the dog in their jaws. But instead of getting a dog for dinner they generally get a bullet, which often destroys their appetite, and usually one is killed while the rest lose no time in diving for the bottom. I am afraid many of the boys who read this could not muster up courage enough to go on an alligator excursion. Perhaps you would prefer a monkey hunt; if so, let me advise you to look out for your heads, for it is quite probable that you will get pelted with cocoanuts, or anything else they can find on the trees to throw at you. Do not shoot, or hurt one, for if you do, it will look up at you so imploringly, and cry so hard, as to make you feel sorry for what you have done. You can catch some parrots, if you like! There is a parrot just over the way from the office where I am writing. As I was passing in the street, to-day, he began to whistle for the dog. The dog jumped up, but seeing no one he knew, laid down again. Then the parrot began to laugh, and he laughed very natural, indeed. He is either laughing, whistling, or crying, all day long; and sometimes, when I am tired, I go and sit down by my window, just to hear him, it is so amusing.

Perhaps some of you would like to take a trip with me out into the "Jungle," some day. But as you are so far away, I think I will have to make the excursion alone, and then give you a Yours truly, description. E. D. C. Aspinwall, May 16, 1863.

KITTY AND HER FRIEND.

Now I will tell you a story about kitty and a friend of hers. This kitty lived about six miles from Boston, and had a very happy home. She was on excellent terms with the family. Even the dog used to play with her, and eat out of the same plate, and curl himself up to sleep in the same corner. One day the dog was sitting in the carriage-house while a man was busy there, when a mouse scudded nimbly over the floor and disappeared in a hole near by. Up sprang doggie, and hurried to the spot, but the hole was too small for his great body. He pushed his head in as far as possible, and ran back and forth round it at his wit's end. Suddenly he stood still, as if a thought struck him, and then rushed off at the top of his speed. In a minute he came racing back again, carrying kitty as cats do their kittens, by the back of the neck, and set her down before the hole! It was plain that he thought, "Kitty is smaller than I; she can get into the hole;"-and so she did; but whether she caught the mouse I never knew, though I have seen the place many a time.

Rob a man of his life and you will be hung; rob him of his living and you will be applauded. NEARLY every evil has its compensation. If a man has but one foot he never treads on his own

To be able to think is contentment anywhere. Whether it is to be compared with that spontaneous and simple relish of life which the free

Kural Aew-Borker.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE 13, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

VARIOUS rumors are current relative to important movements on the Rappahannock, both by the rebels and our own forces. Whether these possess any foundation in truth or not, we are unable to say, but give them for what they are worth:

A Washington special to the Herald, dated the 6th inst., states that the Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps crossed the Rappahannock, at Deep Run, at noon yesterday, on a pontoon bridge laid by a detachment of the Engineer Corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain the motions and position of the enemy. The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoon bridge, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the operation. After the division crossed, there was considerable skirmishing, and the rifle-pits, occupied by the rebel riflemen, were finally carried, and some thirty or forty prisoners captured. The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper fords of the Rappahonnock. It is believed that a large part of the rebel forces had gone in the direction of Gordonsville, but with what intention can only be surmised. Our army is in good spirits, and ready to move forward at an hour's notice.

The Times' special, June 6th, gives the particulars of the crossing of the Rappahannock. Yesterday noon, very unexpectedly, the Engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, with orders to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at a point known as Franklin's Crossing, just below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburg.

The batteries from the Sixth Corps, under the charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers, and push across as soon as the bridges were laid. The only rebel force visible upon the opposite side was their double line of pickets, who lounged about very unconcernedly, watching our operations closely, but seeming to have no idea whatever that we would make an attempt to cross in open daylight. But about five o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped into their rifle pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with but little effect on the sharpshooters, however. They kept in the ditches closely, and picked off our men at every chance. It is to storm the rifle pits, and at half-past six the 26th New Jersey, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's Vermont brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across, under a severe fire, and, landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the pits with cheers. The rebels vacated the rifle pits and ran. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some sixty of the 2d Florida were brought in prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont brigades soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole two brigades were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began to work on the bridges, and at 8 P. M. had one of them completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over. Our casualties were five killed and about twenty-five wounded.

The enemy's loss could not have been large, as they were protected by their earthworks. The Captain commanding their picket was killed, and several men were found dead in the ditches from the effect of our shells.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying as skirmishers, having heard that the right was resting on the Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of the Bernard House. By dusk they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted their pickets for the night, well out toward the foot of the timber on which the enemy have their earthworks. The enemy were not discovered in force last night, though prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing.

This morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater part of the enemy's force. We took nearly 100 prisoners, including one Major. Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church—a position in front of our lines.

Longstreet's corps re-enforced the troops in

morning they moved in a southerly direction.

Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived on the 5th from Yorktown, via Urbana and the Northern Neck. Since leaving Urbana, they had gathered 500 horses and mules, 35 vehicles and 250 contrabands, of whom but 50 are valuable field hands. Major Stokes, of the 40th Virginia, Lieut. Wilhel, of the Baltimore Light Artillery, and a member of the rebel signal corps, were also taken prisoners and brought in. At Saluda they captured the colors of the 12th Virginia infantry, and scoured the country around that place for ten miles, capturing mules and horses and slaves. Occasional skirmishing was had with rebel guerrillas on their route, but no fighting of magnitude. At Urbana, the wharf was found burned. Transports, under convoy of gunboats, conveyed them across. A small force of infantry on the transports gobbled up about 1,000 contrabands between Yorktown and the Rappahannock, 300 horses and mules, and depleted the rebel granaries, &c. The house of John Currie, blockade runner, about four miles from the river, was reached by an expedition from the gunboats. Four men, two rebel flags, \$10,000 in North and South Carolina bank notes and Pacific railroad bonds were captured. Another house was also searched below Urbana. where a large quantity of stores, shovels, crockery, &c., destined for Richmond, was captured.

The number of citizens within the lines of the Army of the Potomac is almost incredible. Including those registered and those following civil pursuits, such as newsmen, sutlers, &c., having permits to follow their respective callings, the total will probably reach 9,000. This number, however, will be reduced to 7,000 by the operation of the recent general order, which is daily being carried out by the indefatigable Provost Marshal General.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac to the 6th, represent matters very quiet there to-day. Rebel forces were yesterday seen in large numbers returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg.

One of the prisoners captured on Friday below Fredericksburg, stated it was intended soon to make a raid toward Washington. If such a design is entertained, they will find ample preparations for their recention.

The object of the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

Department of the South.

GEN. WILE, who went to Newbern recently to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Gen. Foster considers this a splendid field for black troops to operate in, and would like as many regiments as the North can send him.

All of our troops, sixty in number, that were missing in Gum Swamp engagement, returned to camp next day.

David Heaton, a special revenue agent, has recently arrived to take charge of the commercial interests of this Department, with rank of Colonel, from Gen. Foster. The strict regulations recently established by Gen. Foster, is breaking up effectually contraband trade.

The opposition papers in North Carolina are very severe on the fire-eaters and original secessionists. The Raleigh Standard will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust in North Carolina. From the same source it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Gov. Vance that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina and deluge their fields with blood and devastation, but must, when they leave Virginia, enter the Cotton States, and end the conflict where it began.

The report that Charles Henry Foster was captured by the rebels, with two dispatch steamers, in the Carrituck canal, recently, is not true, he having gone through on his way to Washington the day before, where he was sworn into the service, with authority to raise another North Caro-

The commercial ports in this Department now in our possession will, on recommendation of Gen. Foster and Col. Heaton, special commercial agent, soon be open as ports of entry.

Department of the Gulf.

By the arrival of steamers from New Orleans we gather the following interesting intelligence: In the Department of the Gulf the whole interest in military affairs is centered in Port Hudson, which was completely invested by the Federal force. Gen. Banks commanded in person a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction. The enemy's strength within their defenses is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000.

Brig.-Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 29th, severely wounded, but not dangerously.

Col. Nelson's 2d Louisiana negro regiment distinguished itself especially in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed and wounded over 600.

Gen. Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defense and held one of their heaviest batteries.

The following is from the Era of the 29th:—All eyes in this department are now turned toward the fort in the morning had been either killed or Port Hudson. Our information from that point is not very full, but we are in possession of fifteen other men, were captured and taken enough to assure our readers that there is every to Vicksburg. The storming of the works cost reason to take a cheerful and hopeful view of us 2,500 men killed and wounded. The place is events. We have no hesitation in saying that now to be regularly besieged. the result of the fighting thus far has been decidedly favorable to our arms.

Seventy-five prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 26th from Baton Rouge-among them Ex-Governor Robert Wickliffe, who was captured near Port Hudson.

The fight on the Bayou Sara road, and near Port Hudson on the 21st, was hotly contested, between the outer line now opposed to us and but the rebels was badly whipped at every point. the city.

Fredericksburg, and slept there last night. This A bayonet charge of the 116th N. Y. was the final affair.

> An Alexandria letter details taking that place by Admiral Porter, and the subsequent arrival of Gen. Banks. The plantations on the road from Opelousas to Alexandria have large quantities of cotton upon them. The advance of Gen. Dwight's brigade being too rapid to allow the retreating rebels to know it, a large warehouse filled with sugar and molasses, was also captured.

> Col. Grierson had made another raid on the Jackson Railroad, and from Tickfaw Station to Camp More, destroyed every bridge on the road, including the large bridge over the Tangipaho River; also all the railroad stations, car factory, near Independence, and a shoe factory, tannery, saw and grist mills near Tickfaw. He also captured a rebel Lieutenant and 43 men, beside killing the rebel Captain, 10 men, and capturing 20 horses. The damage to the rebels was immense. Still another raid had been made by Col. G. between Clinton and Port Henderson, in which he tore up the railroad, cut the telegraph wires, burned the rebel camp, and captured 100 head of cattle.

> The navy in the Gulf has been active, if we may judge by the following list of captures:-British Registering Sloop Justina Shepherd, eight bales of cotton; steamer Union, assorted cargo; iron English steamer Eagle, assorted cargo; sloop Crazy Jane, turpentine and cotton; British brigantine Comet, assorted cargo; schr. Clarence, light; Jupiter, assorted cargo; steamer A. J. Hodge, assorted cargo; schooner Breeze, light; schooner Sea Lion, 278 bales of cotton; scooners Gen. Prim, Echo and Rapid, and sloops Jane, Addie and Bright, all laden with cotton; steamer Mississippi with 187 bales of cotton schooners Sea Bird, Ripple and Hunter, 323 bales of cotton.

> Many prizes have been sent in by the West India and Western Gulf Squadron, making the number that have come in for adjudication since last report, 70 vessels.

The following report has been received by Secretary Welles:

Secretary Welles:

U. S. Ship De Soto, Gulf of Mexico, May 18.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday at noon I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after, we made the steamer, and passed after it to every extent of our power. At 6 P. M. she stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. I immediately lowered, and took one of the boats and her principal officers as a security for the lives of my own men, and then boarded her. As soon as the men got on board of her, the flames burst out, as I had anticipated, when I hoisted the recall. Afterwards, having had the assurance that there was danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lead our hose on board; but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing, and by sunsuppress the flames were unavailing, and by sun-set the famous Confederate ship Cuba sank beneath the waters of the Gulf.

It is estimated, on good authority, that the cargo of the Cuba was worth, in Havana, nearly \$400,000, and if landed in Alabama would have been worth from a inillion to a million and a quarter.

I have her officers and crew on board and shall

deliver them into the custody of the authorities at Key West. Key West.
I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.,
A. S. Walker, Capt., U. S. N.

The latest news received from this Department is to the following effect:

To F. S. Dennison, Special Agent:—The negroes are reported by all parties to have fought well. The enemy yesterday tried to get through our left wing, but were driven back with heavy loss.

This morning heavy

This morning heavy cannonading was heard continually. All going on well.

Pickets of the rebels who have deserted to our lines report provisions short at Port Hudson.

Gen. Banks is well and in fine spirits and confident of success.

C. S. Bulkley,
Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph,

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE.—The fight at Franklin, on the 4th inst., was between four brigades of rebels under Forrest, and our forces there, who held the rebels at bay until the removal of the federal stores, when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town. On the morning of the 5th inst. the rebels were ascertained to have entered the town. After severe fighting in the streets, Col. Faulkner of the 7th Kentucky cavalry again drove them some miles beyond the town, taking ten prisoners. Col. Faulkner was badly wounded, and arrived here last night. Col. Wyckliffe Cooper of the 4th Kentucky cavalry was injured by a horse falling on him.

Simultaneously, an attack was made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

Col. Wilder, of the mounted infantry, returned to Murfreesboro on the 7th, from another highly successful expedition to Liberty. He broke up a band of guerrillas, taking all their horses and

MISSISSIPPI.-A letter from near Vicksburg, dated the 24th ultimo, to the Herald, says the situation was then unchanged. Gen. Carr had captured and held important works on the left of the railroad during the whole day, but near dark was competely overpowered and compelled to retire. The 23d Iowa planted its colors on the rebel ramparts, Col. Stone all day requesting aid, who, after keeping their colors there all day, and after every man of the regiment who entered wounded excepting the Lieutenant-Colonel and

Our skirmishers are so efficient that the enemy has no chance to work his guns, and our batteries pour in a murderous fire night and day. The rebels during the night manage to place cotton bales around the embrasures, which are destroyed during the day.

The rebels are constructing a new line of works

In the recent charge the 22d Iowa lost 250 men. Stevenson's brigade 260, Rauson's 358, Carr's 500, Blair's division 550, Steele's 600, Osterhaus' 200, and Smith's 350.

The following dispatches were received in Washington on the 3d instant:

Mississippi Squadron, Flag Ship Black Hawk, May 23.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y Navy:—On the evening of the 21st instant I received a communication from Gen. Grant informing me that he intended to attack the whole of the rebel works at 10 o'clock the next day, and asking me to shell the batteries from 9:30 until 10:30 and to approx the gravitor. I heart to share the same of the conviction of the state of the same of the conviction of the same of to shell the batteries from 9:30 until 10:30 and to annoy the garrison. I kept six mortars playing rapidly on the works and town all night, and sent the Benton, Mound City and Carondolet up to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be resting during the night. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Mound City proceded across the river and made an attack on the rebel batteries opposite the canal. At 8 o'clock in the morning I found her in company with the Benton, Tuscumbia and Carondolet. All these vessels opened on the hill batteries, and finally vessels opened on the hill batteries, and finally silenced them, though the main work on the bat-tery containing the heavy rifle gun was done by the Mound City, Lieutenant commanding Byron Wilson

I then pushed the Benton, Mound City and Carondolet up to the water batteries, leaving the Tuscumbia, which is still out of repair, to keep the hill batteries from firing on our vessels after they had passed by. The three gunboats passed slowly owing to the strong current. The Mound City leading, the Benton following, and the Carondolet astern.

The water batteries opened furiously, supported by a hill battery, on the starboard beam.—
The vessels advanced to within 440 yards by our marks, and returned the fire for two hours without cessation. The enemy's fire being very acthen pushed the Benton, Mound City and

out cessation. The enemy's fire being very ac-curate and incessant. Finding that the hill bat-teries behind us were silenced, I ordered up the Tuscumbia to within 800 yards of the batteries, but her turrets were soon made untenable, not standing the enemy's shot, and I made her drop

Standing the enemy's shot, and I made her drop down.

I had been engaged with the forts an hour longer than Gen. Grant asked. The vessels had all received several shots under water, which we could not stop while in motion, and not knowing what might have delayed the movement of the army, I ordered the vessels to drop out of fire, which they did in a cool and handsome manner. This was the hottest fire the gunboats had ever been under, but owing to the water batteries being more on a level with them than usual, the aim of the enemy was not good.

The enemy hit our vessels a number of times, but fighting bow on, the shot did but little damage. Not a man was killed, and but few wounded. I had only ammunition for a few moments longer and set all hands to work to fill up from our depots below.

our depots below.

After dropping back, I found the enemy had

After dropping back, I found the enemy had taken possession again of one of the lower hill batteries, and was endeavoring to remount his guns, and had mounted a 12-pounder field piece to fire at Gen. McArthur's troops, who had landed a short time before at Warrenton. I sent the Mound City and Carondolet to drive him off, which they did in a few moments.

I have since learned through Gen. Grant, that the army did assault at the right time, vigorously. In the noise and smoke we could not see or hear it. The gunboats were therefore still fighting when the assault at had proved unsuccessful. The army had terrible work before them, and are fighting as well as soldiers ever fought before. But the works are stronger than any of us dreamed. Gen. Grant and his soldiers are confident that the brave and energetic Generals in the army will soon overcome all obstacles and carry the works. rv the works.

Acting Rear-Admiral, Com. Mississippi Squad'n.

FLAG SHIP BLAUK HAWK, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, NEAR VIORSBURG, May 25, via CAIRO, May 24. NEAR VIORSEURG, May 25, via CAIRO, May 24. '}
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y Navy:—Sir.—I have the honor to inform you that the expedition sent up the Yazoo river the day after I took possession of the torts on Snyders' Bluff, has returned, having met with perfect success.

As the steamers approached Yazoo City, the rebel property was fired by Lieut. Brown, of the ram Arkansas, and what he began our forces finished.

Three powerful rams were burned—the Mobile

Three powerful rams were burned—the Mobile, a screw vessel, ready for plating, the Republic, being fitted for a ram, with railroad iron plating, and a vessel on the stocks, a monster, 310 feet long and 75 feet beam. This vessel was to have been covered with 4½ inch iron planting, and was to have had 6 engines, 4 side wheels and propellers. She would have given us much trouble. The rebels had under construction a fine navy yard, containing 5 sawing and planing machines and extensive machine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and all the necessary appliances for a large building and repairing yard.

Lieut-Com. Walker burned all these, with a large quantity of valuable building timber. He Three powerful rams were burned—the Mobile,

large quantity of valuable building timber.

large quantity of valuable building timber. He also burned a large saw-mill that had been used in constructing the monster ram.

The material destroyed, at a moderate estimate, would cost more than \$2,000,000.

We had one man killed and seven wounded by field pieces from the enemy's batteries while going up the river, but the wounded are doing well. Lieut-Com. Walker deserves much credit for the handsome manner in which he performed the duty assigned him. If he could have obtained pilots, he would have succeeded in getting possession of all the rebels' rams instead of having them burned.

David D. Porter,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron. Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

A special from Chicasaw Bayou, dated June lst, says there is no important change to report. Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within 100 yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered pathway from behind a hill, through which his gunners pass to and fro with little danger. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and came directly to Gen. Grant's headquarters and communicated their contents to Gen. Grant.

The fire in Vicksburg, on Monday night week, was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed. It was the intention to open upon the enemy along the whole line on Wednesday. Our lines have been drawn in, so that in many places the armies are within speaking distance.

Dispatches have been received direct from Gen. Grant's army, of dates respectively 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. While they mention the progress of the siege, they say nothing of any assault since the 25th, which last was not very heavy. Our troops are officially represented as being in good health, spirits and condition.

Up to the 31st of May the siege of Vicksburg was progressing with reasonable satisfaction. There was not then any immediate pressure on Gen. Grant's rear, and Gen. Banks had Port Hudson invested.

The News Condenser.

- The number of men now in hospital at Washington is about 6,000.

- Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot is in Pera, studying Turkey and the Turks.

- The females employed in the Treasury Department at Washington have been discharged.

- Seven Indians were hung at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 23d ult., for murdering white men. - More than 4,000 emigrants arrived at New York on

Monday week from Germany and Great Britain. - The Saratoga Sentinel says that the prospect of a fine

apple, pear and cherry crop thereabouts, is good. - The Missouri Legislature has ordered an equestrian

portrait of Gen. Lyon to be placed in the Capital. -- The legislature of Massachusetts, at the last session,

appropriated one million dollars for coast defence - The notorious blockade runner, West Florida, is re-

ported to have been destroyed by the gunboat Owasco. - The Savings Banks of this State now hold seventy-

ix millions of dollars deposited by the laboring classes. - The President of the Union Bank, New York, has ent sixty thousand lemons to the Washington Hospi-

- A jury in France has recently decided that every respectable man has a natural right to lie for his own good.

- It is asserted that a railroad from Philadelphia to the oil regions will be completed by the first of next October.

- Two of the guns captured at Grand Gulf had been taken from the wreck of the iron-clad Indianola by the

- The New Bedford insurance companies suffer heavily by the last reported depredations of the Alabama and — There are 25 colored schools in the Beaufort District

of South Carolina, and they are attended by two thousand children. - Seven hundred Mississippi negroes have been assem-

bled at Grand Gulf and are to be drilled as the 1st Miss. regiment. - Mr. John Pennel died on the 18th ult., at York, Pa.,

aged ninety-nine years. He was a soldier in the Revolu-- Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment

ame into Suffolk on Thursday week and took the oath of allegiance - Ex-Gov. Mouton was arrested at Vermillionville,

May 2d, and brought to New Orleans. He has been a leading traitor. - The citizens of Lockport have raised \$2,500 for the erection of a monument over the remains Col. Donelly,

— A lady in Bridgeport, Conn., recently received by express a young alligator ten inches long. It is said to be

a love of a beast. - Persons representing an associated capital of \$1,000,-000 in Cincinnati have applied for a charter under the na-

tional banking law. - A farmer in Cutchogue, Long Island, while plowing ecently turned up sixty-one silver table-spoons which veighed 183 ounces.

— Thirty thousand burials have taken place in the com eteries about Richmond within two years, and nearly all are from the hospitals.

- The Charleston Mercury contains an advertisement inviting proposals for raising the machinery and iron plating of the Keokuk.

- The arrivals of grain at Buffalo Sunday and Monday week, were greater than ever known in two days before, amounting to 2,180,000 bushels.

- Thirteen negroes were sold at Rockville, Md., on the 30th ult., for less than \$1,000, or about \$75 each. They were all "likely boys and girls."

- The gold snuff-box of Andrew Jackson, presented to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, has been deposited by the latter in the State Library of New York. - The N. Y. Common Council are considering a reso-

lution to raise one million dollars to pay for substitutes for laboring men who may be drafted. - The Richmond Hustings Court is yet engaged fining

and imprisoning the women who were concerned in the memorable bread riots in that city. -- The entire village of Chocolate, Lake Superior, some 15 dwellings, store, sawmill, &c., has been destroyed by

fire communicated from the woods.

- Two daughters of John Bell of Tennessee, in Phila. delphia, are amazed at the indications of abundance and prosperity everywhere in the North.

ing to Mr. Elnathan Bicknell, a London tradesma recently sold at auction for nearly \$300,000.

- Gen. Burnside has received orders to raise immediately two regiments of heavy artillery to man the fortifications around Cincinnati and in Kentucky. - A section of the first railroad built on the Island of

Sicily, has just been opened. It extends from Palermo. on the Northern shore, to Bagheria, 9 miles. - At a recent tobacco fair in Louisville, Ky., Ballard Co. tobacco took the first premium, and was sold at the

enormous figure of \$150 per hunred pounds. - The Mobile Advertiser contains a large number of advertisements announcing the sequestration of debts

owed by merchants of that city to New York. - The New York Evening Post knows of one die-sinker in that city who has produced no less than seven hundred

and fifty varieties of brass and copper tokens. - In Camden, N. J., on the 22d ult., 28 soldiers, under command of Capt. Loeb, all of whom had lost a leg in

battle, paraded through the streets on crutches. - The Boston Daily Advertiser, after a careful examination of statistics, concludes that only 40,000 bales of cotton have got through the blockade to England.

- President Lincoln has approved the sentence of death assed upon two men convicted of recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky, and they are to be executed.

- Old postage stamps to the amount of \$420,000 have already been redeemed at the various post-offices in the U. S., and the accounts are not all closed up yet.

- A dispatch dated San Francisco, May 16, received at the Merchant's Exchange, states that a large portion of Salem, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on the 10th.

— The Chattanooga Rebel complains that money getters in the confederacy invariably besiege the Yankee prisoners with offers of two for one for their "greenbacks." - The French Government has closed a contract with

Dr. Doremus of New York, for his patented gunpowder, and pays him, it is said, the sum of 100,000 francs. - On Wednesday week the transport steamer Majesty was accidentally burned in the Mississippi, having 1,400

tuns commissary stores and 150 horses. All were lost. - Owing to the mildness of the past winter very little

ce has been obtained in France. The principal cafes of Paris and Lyons have sent considerable orders to Norway.

CAN CONTRACTOR

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NEW WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

"THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD." - The Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER in connection with J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, will publish in a few weeks, new and complete work on Sheep Husbandry, entitled THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Life of Jefferson," "Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry," etc.; also Editor of the American Edition of "Youatt on the Horse," of which over thirty thousand copies have been sold. The author of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is well known as the ablest and most reliable writer on Sheep Husbandry in this country, and the work cannot fail of becoming the standard authority on the subjects discussed It must prove indispensable to every American flockmaster who wishes to be thoroughly posted in regard to the History and Descriptions of the popular breeds of Sheep, their Breeding, Management, Diseases and Remedies. The work is intended to give that full and minute practical information on all subjects connected with Sheep Husbandry which its author has derived from the direct personal experience of thirty-five years with large flocks, together with that knowledge of different modes and systems which has flowed from a very extensive correspondence during a long period with leading flock-masters in every part of the world. The history, statistics, and what may be termed the

literature of Sheep Husbandry, have already occupied many foreign and domestic pens-among others that of Dr. RANDALL. His "Sheep Husbandry in the South," embraced a vast amount of this kind of matter, and no other American work on Sheep has been received with more general favor. His Report on Fine Wool Husbandry, drawn up in 1862, at the request of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, contained some of the most valuable original facts of the above kinds, comparative statistics. etc. It has been received with high favor in England, and reviewed in the Agricultural periodicals of that coun try with a degree of respect rarely accorded to foreign writers. The object of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is different. Great changes and improvements have been made within a few years in the practical processes of Sheep Husbandry, especially in the United States. In some important particulars they have been essentially revolutionized. No work before the American public brings down information concerning these improvements to the present day. It is the object of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD to do this. It is the author's aim to make it a hand book, or manual, to which every farmer can readily refer when he wishes to ascertain any facts connected with the management of Sheep under any variety of circum stances, or to ascertain the nature of any diseases which have attacked his flock, and their remedies. And such information will not be wrapped in learned circumlocu tions or scientific technicalities, but so given that every man can readily understand it. Very special attention will be given to the Diseases of Sheep and their Remedies. Mr. RANDALL has probably written more on this subject from the results of his own experience and observation than any other American writer, and the general accuracy and soundness of his conclusions have never been ques

The first six chapters of THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD will be devoted to a full description of the best breeds of Sheep in the United States—including the different varieties of the Merino, and the various English mutton breeds, and these will be illustrated generally with engravings from original drawings from life. These will be followed by chapters on Cross-Breeding; on Breeding In and In; on the Qualities and Points to be sought in Sheep; on Yolk and its Uses; on the Theory and Practice of Breeding; on the Adaptation of Different Breeds to Different Soils and Circumstances; on the Profits of Wool and Mutton Production and their Prospects in the United States; on the Spring Management of Sheep; on Summer Management, (two chapters.) on Fall Management; on Winter Management, Feed, &c., (two chapters) on Diseases and their Management, (several chapters.) Many of the most important fixtures, implements, pro-

Management, (several chapters.)

Many of the most important fixtures, implements, processes, &c., connected with Sheep Husbandry—such as plans of improved sheep barns and yards, feeding racks, the wool press, the modes of arranging fleeces for the press, the dipping box, instruments for shortening hoofs, permanent metallic marks for sheep, etc., etc.—will be illustrated with cuts and clearly described. The portion of the work which treats of diseases will also be appropriately illustrated.

The Publishers promise to make the work creditable in

The Publishers promise to make the work creditable in tternals — engravings, typography, binding, etc.— and ill vie with the Author in efforts to render The Practi-CAL SHEPHERD in all respects superior to any book on Sheep Husbandry hitherto published in America. It will make a handsome duodecimo volume of between 300 and 400 pages, and at once supply a long-sought desideratum.

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D. D. T. MOORE,

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER,

Rochester, N. Y.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER. June 9, 1863.

THERE are but few changes to notice and these are very little importance. Such alterations as are observable we give below.

Bochester Wh	olesale Prices. 🗔 🧓
Flour and Grain.	Fore dozon 1925
Flour, win. wheat,\$6,50@7,75	Eggs, dozen 13(0)1 Honey, box 12(0)1 Candles, box 12/2(0)1
Flour, spring do 6,00@6,50	Candles bo-
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra. 14@1
Meal, Indian 1,63@1,75	Fruit and Hoote.
Wheat, Genesee. 1,25@1,65	Apples, bushel, 30@50c
Best white Canada 1,50@1,55	Do. dried # 15 31/2041
Corn, old 70@750	Peaches, do 10@120
Corn. new. 70@75c	Unerries do 19/5/19/
Corn, new 70@75c Rye, 60 lbs \$\text{P} bush 75c@80	iriums, do Rosolo
Oats, by weight 60@60c	Potatoes, do 25@350
Barley 1,20@1,35	Jiides and Shine
Beans 2,50@3,00	Slaughter 7 @ 7
Meats.	Slaughter 7 @ 77 Calf 11 @ 15
Pork, old mess 13,00@13,50	DECEMBER 1987 1987 ALA
Pork, new mess. 15,00@15,00	Lamb Petts 25@2.0
Pork. clear 16.00@16.50	
Dressed hogs, cwt 7.00@ 7.50	Clover, medium. 4,75@5,2
Beef, cwt 6,00(a) 8,00	1 Do. large 6.00@6.5
Spring lambs each 1.500 2.00	Timothy 2.00@2.5
Mutton carcass 6 @7c	Sundries.
#8ms, smoked 10@10%C	Wood, hard 5,00@6,0
Shoulders 64/707 c	Wood, soft 8,00@4,0
Chickens 10 @12c	Coal, Scranton. 6,75@7,7
- ULKBAS 10 (4)150	Coal, Pittston 6,75@7,5
Cross- An (a)soc	[Coal, Shamokin. 6,75@7,5
	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,5 Coal, Char 7 @ 8
	l Sait. bbl 1.85(4)2.9
	Straw, tun 5,00@7,0 Hay, tun 10,00@16
Cheese, new, 8 @10c	Hay, tun10,00@16,

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Floure—Market rules dull, heavy and 5c lower, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,10 25,35 for superfine State; \$5,50 26,35 for superfine State; \$5,00 26,35 for for common to medium extra Western; \$6,00 26,15 for or frade brands do,—the market closing at \$5,00 27,75 for trade brands do,—the market closing at \$5,00 27,75 for roommon, and \$6,150 7.75 for good or voice extra. Ry 6 for common, and \$6,150 7.75 for good or colore scate. Ry 6 for common, and \$6,150 7.75 for good or colore extra. Ry 6 for common, and \$6,150 7.75 for good or colore extra. Ry 6 for color Corn meal market is steady; sales at \$4,00 4.5 for Jers; \$4,05 2,45 for Brandywine, and \$4,00 for color, and 150 puncheons at \$2,00.

20 for interior to choice Corn meal market is steady; sales at \$1,00 for color of the color of

SEEDS—Flax seed. % bushel. \$2,50@2,60; Timothy \$1,50 @1,75; Clover, % b. \$9.9%c.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Floure—The market for the week has ruled steady with fair interior and home consumptive demand; sales for the week at \$5.00 for spring extra; \$7.25 for white wheat double extra Canada; \$5.25 for extra Canada; \$5.25 for white wheat double extra Canada; \$5.25 for extra Canada; \$5.25 for Wisconsin; \$8.62% for Choice spring Wisconsin; \$8.59 for red winter Ohio; \$5.25 for Illinois, and \$5.00 for Wisconsin shoring extra; \$5.75 for Wisconsin shoring extra; \$5.75 for Wisconsin shoring; \$6.62% for choice white wheat double extra. Closing quiet and less active. Grain—The wheat market for the week has ruled steady with only slight variations in prices; sales at \$1.16 for No. 2 Milwaukee club; \$1.001, 10 or ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago; red winter Ohio \$1,35%@1.57; Kentucky white. No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee club mixed at \$1.27; \$1.40 for amber winter; \$1.34 for amber lows; \$1.35 for Green Bay club; \$1.85 for white Canada; \$1.70 for white Kentucky; closing quiet but firm. Corn, the market for the week has ruled very active with free sales at \$65 for prime yellow, and 61½ @56c for mixed, chicely at the inside price. Oata—In good demand with fair receipts for the week; sales at \$6.070c. Barley dull and nominal, at 80c for Canadian; stock light and demand limited.

PEAR—Bull and nominal, at 80c for Canadian; stock light and demand limited.

PEAR—Bull and nominal, at 80c for Canadian; stock light and season of the season of

White fish and trout in half bbls. at \$5.00\(\tilde{\tilde

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—For Beeves, Mich Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Brownings, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth sfreet, 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: BEEF CATTLE.

Bias Oxivia.		
First quality		
First quality		
Common quality 10.00@10.50		
Inferior quality 9,00@ 9,50		
COWS AND CALVES.		
First quality\$45,00@55,00		
Ordinary quality 40.00(a)45.00		
Common quality 30,00@38.00		
Inferior quality 25,00@30,00		
VEAL CALVES.		
First quality		
Ordinary 5%@6 c		
Common 5 @5½c		
Inferior		
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Extras		
Prime quality 6,50@7,00		
Ordinary 6,00(26,50		
Common 5.50@6.00		
Inferior 4.00@5.00		
SWINN.		
Corn-fed5%@5%c Do Light and Medium5%@5%c		
Do. Light and Medium		
Still Hogs44@5 c		
A WINA NAME To DO November 1971 - 1 7- 1 7- 1		
ALBANY, June 8 Breves-The trade is heavy this		
week and prices are lower. Less than 2,000 head have		

week and prices are lower. Less than 2,000 head have changed hands here, and although the market opened with small sales at last week's figures, it finally settled down to a point 25c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lower, and closed languid at that. There were a large number of still-fed in, all in good condition.—The average quality of the total receipts is somewhat above that of last week.

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

			Cor. week
	This wee	k. Last week	last year.
Beeves	3,568	3,282	3,435
Sheep	750	1,010	2,879
Hogs	000	185	203
Ave. week		Total same	Total since
receipts last	year.	late last year	January 1.
Beeves3,4	31	84,602	75,423
Sheep4,40	16	77,613	88.448
Hogs 3	32	4,323	5,911
RICES-The market	was hea	vy throughou	t at the fol-
ing quotations:			
		This week.	Last week.
remium (per 100 ibs	}	\$6,6 0@7,00	\$6,80@7,20
vtra.		. 5.60(a)6.20	5,75(0)6,40
irst quality		4,50@5,00	5,75@6,49 4,60@5,25

First quality. 4,50(25,00 4,60(25,50) 4,60(25,50) 5,60(24,15) 5,60(24,00 3,60(24,15) 5) 5,81(24,25) 5,

4½@%c & b for light and heavy corn-fed.

BRIGHTON, June 4.—At market 550 Beeves; 75 Stores, 1,500 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, \$9,50; 1st quality, \$8,75; 2d do, \$007,50; 3d do, \$5,50,26,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$100@135.

MILDH COWS—\$47,699; common \$21@22.

VEAL CALVES—\$5,0007,00.

STORES—Yearlings, none: two years old \$00@00; three years old \$246025.

HIDES—\$26354 \$7 h.

TALLOW—Sales at \$265 \$7 h.

TALLOW—Sales at \$265 \$7 h.

PRITS—\$0,7562.76 each.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—\$4,000.4,50; extra \$6,0066,50.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 5607; retail, 603. Spring Pigs 100 100; retail 12@120. Fat Hogs, undressed, none.

CAMBRIDGE, June 3.—Whole number of Cattle at market 600; about 240 Beeves, and 00 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old three year

old.
MARKET BREF—Prices, Extra \$9.00@5.50; first quality \$8, 250@5.75; second do. \$7.00@7.50; third do. \$5.00@5.50; WORKING OXEN—\$1 pair—\$95, \$100@175.
COWS AND CALVES—\$22, \$40@60.
STORES—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$00@00, three years old, \$00@00.

yeare old, \$00@00. Surer And Lams — 1800 at market; prices in lots, \$4,00@ 4.80 ech; extea, \$6,00@7,00. SPENS EXEMPTED SOUGE,00. HING—\$60846 \$7 ib. Tallow—\$@8346 \$7 ib. PELTS—50@665 each. OLLY SKINS—12@146. \$7 ib. Veal Calves—\$6,00@6,80.

TORONTO, June 3.—BEEF—Beef has been but lightly supplied prices are as follows:—First class at \$7 \$\pi\$ cwt; 2d class at \$5,00 \$\pi\$ cwt; 3d class at \$5,00 \$\pi\$ cwt. SHEEF—Clipped scarce and in demand at \$\$5,00 \$\pi\$ cwt. Lambs sell at \$1,75\(\pi\)2,25 each. Calves plenty at \$4,000 in good.

SHEEFSKINS—\$1,000,175 each for butcher's fresh slaughtered skins, and 50\(\pi\)0,25 for butcher's skins.
Pelts draw 15c each.

LAMBSKINS—25c each. Calfskins, \$\pi\)0,90 \$\pi\$ h.

Hides remain unchanged at \$5,00\$ cwt.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Wool is in good request and the market is steady, sales of 115,000 ibs. native fieece at 6560 82½ for common to full-blood Merino, and Saxony mainly at 10@75c for medium and fine qualities; 4,000 ibs superpulled at 70c; 210 bales Galifornia part at 40c; 60 do Cape at \$562,000 ibs Valparaiso, and \$5 bales Mexican on private terms. The advices from the growing districts continue condicting with regard to the new crop, and in the absence of positive information we are unwilling to offer any further remarks, but would say that there is no large stock of domestic wool in this or any other market on the seaboard, as is represented by parties who are interested in depressing. If there is, and it can be bought as represented, as cheap as in the country, what has taken dealers there? Why don't they remain at home, and permit wool growers to do what they please with their goods? The idea of buying wool now to any extent at \$60,250, as represented to us, is utterly absurd, unless it be Texas or coarse Missouri. In two months from now, we shall positively know the real value of wool in New York —N. Y. Tribune.

In connection with the foregoing, we extract from the June circular of Mesers. TELLEAMPF & KETCHING, the folfowing paragraphs:

June circular of Messrs. TRLLEAMFF & KETCHING, the folfowing paragraphs:

Foreign Fine Wools.—Of this description we have a good
stock, but not much larger than is customary at this season
of the year, and not too large for the consumption which
is increasing all the time.

**Foreign Medium qualities in quantity is more extensive
than before, but none too much for the additional wants
for the army and nay. The stagnation in the sale of these
grades has depressed prices nearly 25 per cent. from the
highest point, and cannot be sold at cost. No new orders
have been sent abroad for some time past, and we expect
only the balance of former orders for medium and fine
wool to arrive.

Low and Common Foreign Wools, for blankets and carpets, have not been in active demand, and prices are somewhat lower, notwithstanding the rise abroad. There is a
light stock of desirable kinds, and an insufficient supply
expected. With the inferior kinds the stock is larger than
it was a month ago.

**At the last Liverpool sales of low wools prices advanced
on all kinds one-half and one cent per pound; and in the
London sales of fine Colonial wools, the last rates are similar to those of the February auction. The new clip in
England is bought at much higher prices, with greater
competition than was anticipated.

With regard to the new clip, at this period of the year,
we look for a quiet market, as the manufacturers and dealers are interested respecting it. We may add that present
appearances denote pretty high figures during clip time,
and old fleece now offering in our unsakets may prove, perhaps, much cheaper and better for the manufacturers in
general.

ALBANY, June 4.—A few lots of the new clip have made
its appearances.

ALBANY, June 4.—A few lots of the new clip have made its appearance in the street, and have sold at 50@60c \$\overline{1}\$ the stock in store we can learn of no movement.—Jour

BOSTON, June 3. — The following are the quotations of wool, for the week:

Saxony and Merino, fine	78@80c
Do do full-blood	.70@75
Do do half and three-fourths.	.70@75
Common	68@70
Pulled, extra	.70@78
Do superfine	.,7∩@8∪
_Do No. 1	00@00
Western mixed	. 65@75
Smyrna washed	45@60
_ Do unwashed	14@28
Syrian	00@00
Cape	36@80
Crimea	
Buenos Ayres	23@70
Peruvian washed	28@5 0
Canada	70@75
California	30@75
TORONTO, June 3Wool in light supply,	at 31@35
A 11 TO 12 T	

1b. Wool pickings at 10@16c # 1b. — Globe.

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SK-BAR

ON PICKET.

ONLY southern stars above me-In the wide, blue southern sky, As the hours of midnight hurry On their march of darkness by; Yet the breeze which fans my forehead Like a touch of love and home, From the green hills of my fathers' Hath perchance this moment come

In the sleepless dreams of fancy, I may see what oft in pain I have yearned till thought was anguish, To behold but once again; All the quiet village gathered To its tranquil calm of rest: With the smile of Heaven silvered In the lake's serenest breast.

There my mother starts from slumber, Dreaming of her child afar; Ah, my thought in sleep or waking, Holds her memory like a star! There my sister's cheek grows paler At the fancied battle's din; How should she, our cherished darling, Ken the weight of human sin?

O'er the mossy graves, where softly, Half our number folded lie, Nodding daisies spring in beauty, Giving back the April sky.

Not unlinked, the chain but stretches To that home which waits unseen, Till the veil of life is parted, And we look behind the screen

When the morning brightness trembled On the misty hills in gold, And the chill night-shadows fainted In the sun's victorious fold, At his post, the soldier leaning Saw with frozen glance the day, But his spirit eyes beheld it In the Mansion far away.

The Story-Teller.

RUTH HAVEN.

BY FRANCES LEE.

A PUNY, week-old baby, red and forlorn, lay carefully wrapped in blankets, in the lap of a little girl who sat in a low chair, on the stone hearth of a huge fireplace, — such a fireplace as we never see in these degenerate times, - one of those which tradition tells us used to be supplied with logs of wood so large that a yoke of oxen were required to back them into their place on the stout fire-dogs. The girl was no more than six years old, yet she held the baby as carefully and managed it as advoitly as a practiced nurse.

While, with much pride and feelings of great importance, she thus kept watch and ward in the kitchen, there was a subdued sound of sorrowful weeping in the square front room where the father sat with his group of stricken little ones, one of them too young to know what made this sad stir in the house, and why their mother slept so long and looked so white. The room was filled with friendly neighbors, who had come with feeling hearts and hands to help in this time of sore need. The minister was there, dignified and reverend, solemnly speaking the words of burial for the dead and sympathy for the living. The father bowed his head upon his hand in speechless grief, and the older of the children sobbed alone, while the little ones looked wonderingly about them, chewing their hat strings, and crying by fits because the others did. Meantime there lay the little new comer, scowling and sucking its fist, wholly insensible and indifferent to the woe it had unconsciously brought.

"I don't see what poor Mr. Sabin will do with such a family of little ones, especially with the baby," said one pitying neighbor to another.

"It would seem a mercy if the baby had been taken with its mother, but we ought not to judge of such things," said the other, wiping her eyes.

"You are right; to be sure we ought not, but one can't help thinking what an estimable, valuable life, has been sacrificed for a weakly baby that hardly appears worth raising," observed

The women could not see, as we, living eighty years after, can see, that the mother's life was to be completed and rounded fully and beautifully in the coming life of the little one. "I can't sleep for thinking of Mr. Sabin and

his poor little children," said good Mrs. Haven to her husband, the deacon, in the middle of the following night.

The deacon stopped snoring, and turned over. "Yes, it is a hard and mysterious Providence to the bereaved family, and a great affliction to them. I hope they may be enabled to submit, with patient resignation, to the hand of the Lord and that this stroke may be sanctified to their spiritual and eternal good," said he, with feeling.

"Mr. Sabin is a real, sincere Christian, as we have reason to believe, and I trust he may be sustained and consoled and made better by this trial of his faith; but, husband, I keep thinking the Lord may mean to help him bear his heavy burdens through us. Here we are without a chick or child in the world to care for, and plenty to do with, by His favor; and I keep thinking perhaps it is our duty to make a home for one of those motherless children," replied Mrs. Haven, speaking from the depths of her warm heart.

"Wife, I believe you are right, and you have been kept wakeful that the thought might be put into your mind; even as King Ahasuerus was not permitted to sleep that he might discover the wrong which had been done to Mordecai. The boys are some of them old enough already to be a little help to me, choring around; or, if you would prefer one of the girls, I am just as free to consent to that. The oldest one could save you some steps already, and she will be growing older every day. The Sabin children are of

good stock, and I am none afraid to warrant they will turn out well and be a credit to whoever takes them in hand."

Having thus settled it, the deacon was preparing to take another nap, when his wife aroused

"I don't feel that we should be coming up to our whole duty in taking one that could be of some help to us. The older children will be easier for Mr. Sabin to look after and find places for, and I feel that we ought to relieve him of the most helpless, if we wouldn't shirk from the Lord's work."

Deacon Haven roused himself. "I am afraid, wife, that would be taking too much upon yourself; but I wouldn't dare to stand in the way of what you think to be right about it."

And so the matter was decided, and the next morning the baby was brought over to her new home and became Ruth Haven.

Little Ruth grew daily in winning grace and loveliness. Before she was six months old, her adopted parents would sooner have parted with all their possessions than with her. As she grew older, the promise of her infancy was more than fulfilled, and at early womanhood she was the most charming girl in town. Everybody admitted it, but more than all others, young Paul Hill. He had known Ruth ever since he could remember, and loved her quite as long, and as years and manhood came on, his affection increased and established itself. Nobody thought of becoming his rival, because it had been for so long a promised and expected engagement that they were tacitly left to each other. He always went home with her from all the spelling and singing schools, and carried her to all the sleighrides and musters. Even Paul's intermeddling sister Salome's sharp eyes ceased to look after the young couple, the affair and its consummation were considered so thoroughly settled.

But there was to be an obstacle thrown in the course of even this smooth-flowing love, at the eleventh hour, when in most cases, troubles have at last run themselves clear.

Paul felt himself in due time, though still young, to be quite old enough for taking the responsibilities and cares of wedlock upon himself. Saying as much to pretty Ruth Haven, his black eyes brightened to see her blue eyes grow still softer, and her cheek turn the color of a damask rose, as she could think of no objection to put forth. Neither had anybody else any objections to the marriage, and yet a most serious difficulty came up in their way.

Once married, the customs of society would, of course, by no means admit of Paul's staying at the Hill homestead, and Ruth remaining under the roof of Deacon Haven, and here the trouble arose.

Left'nant Hill, Paul's father, was as decided a man as any since the days of early martyrs, and having always counted on Paul among his boys to succeed him on his acres, he was quite unable to see any sufficient reason for changing the plan of his life, or in fact of feeling any disposition to try to see any. Deacon Haven and his wife, on the other hand, looked on the large circle of Hill boys and girls, where one would be so little missed, and then to the single pet lamb of their household, and could perceive no justice, as indeed I cannot, in spending their old age in solitude for the gratification of the left'nant's whim. So they might be together, Ruth and Paul were content to make their home at either farm house. and thus the burden of decision was left entirely with the parents.

"It is very hard if I can't choose for myself which boy I prefer to have the farm and take care of my in my old age. I can't change my plan I've had so long. Deacon Haven's folks and Paul always knew my intentions about it," said Left'nant, looking as immovable as a mountain.

"If I had eight children to select from, it seems to me I wouldn't be so selfish and set on one particular child; but if I am bereaved of my Ruth, I am bereaved," said Deacon Haven, with tears in his eyes.

"Don't feel badly, father, I won't leave you," said Ruth, dutifully.

about his work comparatively light at heart; though the matter was far from being satisfactory, for he seriously needed the help of a sonin-law in his declining years; and he could not expect Ruth, though she had sacrificed one lover, would accept another in his place, even if he had wished it.

Paul, however, though certainly not relishing this postponement of his nuptials, by no means considered himself in the light of a sacrificed

Meantime there was a champion arising in his behalf, in the comely, peace-promoting person of his cheerful-hearted mother.

"I don't know as we are doing quite right to insist on keeping Paul with us," said she, one evening when the children had all gone to an apple paring. "I am afraid we are selfish not to give him up when we have four more boys and the deacon hasn't one. He is older, and is getting more infirm than we are, besides."

Mrs. Hill was diplomatic enough to know that suggestion of blame is least obnoxious when the suggester is implicated and helps to bear it. Her husband, on the other hand, was diplomatic enough to know that saying nothing is sometimes the most unanswerable of arguments, so he made no reply, but his eyes seemed to grow blacker, and his mouth more compressed.

Mrs. Hill filled the silence with the music of her knitting needles for a few moments, and then she spoke again.

"It comes hard on Paul and Ruth to have to give up marrying when they have thought of it so long, just for the sake of humoring the whims of the old folks. I should think they would almost wish us out of the way."

The left nant nestled uneasily in his chair, and frowned at the fire.

"But I think all the better of Ruth for giving

up her wedding rather than leave the deacon and his wife. They took her when she was a little baby, and have always done for her like an own child, and it looks well in her to remember it of them now. I don't believe Paul can find a better wife, go the world over, and I should blame him if he had the heart to try after having been with Ruth so long; always, as we might say. I am some afraid we don't do right to make them suffer for the sake of gratifying our notions, especially when we have more boys to look to."

"The older boys, you know, Sarah, are settled away from home, and Luke and Mark are too young to depend upon. Paul's disposition always had my mind on keeping him with me," said the left'nant, who having weakly laid himself open to argument was worsted already.

"I know it; Paul has been a good boy to us," returned Mrs. Hill, from the fullness of her motherly love. "After all, that is a poor reason for spoiling his happiness by separating him from Ruth. And I can't blame Ruth; she does just right to stay by Deacon Haven and his wife, for it would break them all up to lose her. They are growing old and really need somebody with them. The deacon isn't so spry as you are; he is getting feeble and ought to give up to a younger hand; but who has he to look to? Now we are smart enough to keep about some years yet, if we have our health, and as Luke and Mark are growing older all the time they will soon be able to take the heaviest of the work off you. Then I have Salome to help me, and I'm not sure but we can give up our choice for the sake of the children, better than the deacon can."

Left'nant Hill made no reply, for he had nothing to say, but by his troubled face his wife's quick eyes saw that he was unsettled and wavering in his determination. So, like a wise woman who knew when to speak and when to keep silent, she made herself heard during the remainder of the evening only by the clicking of her busy needles.

The next morning the left'nant said, "If you've a mind to make Deacon Haven's folks a visit today, I don't care if I take a ride with you after dinner, down there."

Mrs. Hill readily consented, though by no means with undue eagerness, knowing full well that her mission was accomplished.

And so it was. The arrangements were all settled over Mrs. Haven's short-cake and tea; and in a few weeks Paul went to live with Ruth and became a son to the good old deacon.

Thus the puny, motherless baby blessed her benefactors, and the bread which they cast upon the waters returned to them again.

In the fullness of years the old man and his wife were gathered to their rest, while Paul and Ruth stayed at the old homestead, surrounded in their turn by a group of little ones.

Time, as it passed, added new charms to Ruth's loveliness, and she lives to see her children's children to the third generation arise and call her blessed.

So I understand how to the Infinite, in whose sight a thousand years are as one day, the life of a helpless, encumbering little one may be more precious and fuller of promise than the spent years of the mother. And so I was persuaded that every overborne, wearied nurse should take heart in her endless toil, knowing that perhaps the young existence which seems so paltry and is so full of wants, may blossom out at last, even in the undeveloped stages of this earthly life, into such beautiful fruition that whoever was intrusted in any way to the care and rearing of it, may well give thanks for the blessing.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

MR. THURLOW WEED relates in the Albany Journal the following romantic incident in connection with a friend of his, recently deceased: In his history there is a romance so well known to his friends that we can see no objection to its constituting part of his obituary. More than forty years ago, in the village of Manlius, two merchant clerks—Charles Williams and Richard P. Hopkins—were suiters for the hand of Miss The old man, though he had just denounced | Phelps, an accomplished young lady of that vilselfishness, was wonderfully comforted, and went | lage. They were intimate friends, and each so excellent in character, and so attractive in person and manners, that a young lady might well be embarrassed in her choice, exclaiming

How happy could I be with either, Were t'other dear charmer away.

But a decision was finally made in Richard's favor. This caused no jar in the relations of the trio. Hopkins went with his young wife to Chautauqua county, and Williams to New York, where after several years of clerkship, he went into business and was successful. Many years afterwards Hopkins failed, and became, first a clerk, and then a partner of Williams, in New York. Some fifteen years ago, Mr Williams married the daughter of Mr. Hopkins, his early rival, and the daughter, also, of his first attachment. Like the mother, she was accomplished and estimable. The parties were always happy because they were truly good. Mr. Hopkins died at Cincinnati. Mr. Williams retired from business several years ago, and resides at Stamford, Connecticut.

THE following lines were got up with the help of only one vowel:

No monk too good to rob, or cog, or plot. No fool so gross to bolt Scotch scollops hot. From Donjon tops no Oronoko rolls Logwood, not lotos, floods Oporto's bowls. Troops of old tosspots oft to sot consort. Box tops our school-boys, too, do flog for sport. No cool monsoons blow soft on Oxford dons. Orthodox, jog-trot, book-worm Solomons! Bold Ostrogoths of ghosts no horrors show. On London shop-fronts no hop-blossoms grow. To crocks of gold no dodo looks for food. On soft cloth footstools no old fox doth brood. Long storm-tost sloops forlorn work on to port. Rooks do not roost on spoons, nor woodcocks stort Nor dog on snow-drop or on coltsfoot rolls. Nor dog on snow-drop or on coltsfoot rolls. Nor common frog concocts long protocols.

Wit and Kumor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

Love in a cottage makes a pretty picture for a mantelpiece, but it is all the prettier when there are eatables in the cupboard.

A MATHEMATICIAN, being asked by a stout fellow-" If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?" replied, "Jump into the scales, and I will tell you immediately.'

SomeBody, who writes more truthfully than poetically, says:—"An angel without money is not thought so much of now-a-days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

THE following advertisement appeared in a recentissue of an English paper:—" A clergyman wishes to exchange his two little girls, aged 9 and 7, either together or separately, for two boys." He should wait till they are older.

"THAT'S a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert the other evening. "Yes," said a countryman who sat near, "but if he strains much more, he'll bust."

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him cordially, inquired his name. 'Walsh," was the answer. "Walsh! Walsh!" responded Paddy, "are ye not from Dublin? I knew two old maids there of that name-was either of them yer mother?"

A LADY paying a visit to her daughter, who was a young widow, asked her "why she wore the widow's garb so long."

"Dear mama," replied the daughter, "it saves me the expense of advertising for a husband, as every gentleman can see for himself that I am for sale by a private contract."

As to widows, some one says there is nothing like them. If they make up their mind, it's done. I knew one who was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (he was a widower) and clasp her little hands and fly round till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed, and the consequence was she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over head. Wasn't that diplomatic?

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 14 letters. My 7, 9, 8, 2, 14 is a tropical fruit. My 5, 9, 9, 7 was an English Statesman. My 11, 5, 9, 6, 3 was an ancient weapon. My 8, 6, 11, 12 is part of a ship. My 10, 9, 6, 7, 8 is a kingdom. My 4, 10, 2, 14, 9 is a lazy person My 7, 13, 14, 4, 2, 14 is a city of Europe. My 11, 5, 6, 4, 9 is a garden implement. My 1, 9, 6, 4 is a metal.

My whole is the name of an English Statesman Rochester, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 42 letters. My 2, 9, 6, 3, 35 is a city in Italy. My 8, 1, 10, 6, 21 is one of the United States. My 22, 13, 27, 2, 24, 31 is a city in Asia. My 39, 19, 5 is a cape in North America. My 5, 10, 25, 22, 24 is an island off the coast of Greenl Mv 28, 29, 1, 8, 16, 42 is a river in Great Britain. My 42, 41, 32, 4 is a city in Soudan.

My 7, 14, 23, 30, 20, 35, 42, 22, 1 is a lake in British Amer My 18, 17, 38, 26, 11, 36, 34 is a seaport city in Austria

My 12, 40, 10, 6, 16 is a river in Europe. My 20, 1, 33, 37, 7 is an island west of Scotland My 32, 29, 9, 31, 26 is a city in Belgium. My 20, 1, 15, 10, 13 is a city in Brazil.

Waukesha, Wis., 1863. NETTIE C. PUTNEY. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

Suppose there is a fly, without wings, in the lower corner of a room, the length of which is 20 feet, width 15 feet, and height 10 feet. What is the shortest possible route for the fly to travel in order to reach the upper and opposite corner ? J. H. SERVISS. Millport, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF CAPES.

N. do come in. Vira step on T. Sing la, la. A larg raft. U air a fudg. A bad coim. A map ant. E stir finer. Lost by race. U live in a log T. Ron, Esq. Huntsburg, Ohio, 1863. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 698.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Honor thy father and thy mother

Answer to Decapitations:- Women, Groom, Manna Hearth, Least, Madam, Hog. Answer to Anagram

When the angry March winds blow,

And rains descend, and freshets flow In torrent and rill from mountain and hill, And the ponderous wheels of the sunken mill Go round and round, with a sullen sound, Rumbling, mumbling, half under ground Hoarsely the waterfall singeth all day, And the waters are streaked with mari and clay. Obscure, impure, black, greenish and gray.

Answer to Arithmetical Question: - The digits are three and seven.

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The land has been in my possession for thirty years, and I have planted it thoroughly with the choicest fruit that could be obtained, and most of the tree are now in full bearing. It take abounds in Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Plants, Bulbs, &c., and is in every respect a most desirable place, to which I invite the attention of those who desire the pleasures of country life within easy walking distance of one of the pleasantest cities in the State.

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