

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIV. NO. 27.}

# ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 703.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor

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

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# Agricultural.

HINTS AND QUERIES TO FARMERS: OR, THE FOURTH RURALISTICALLY DISCUSSED

On this, the Eighty-Eighth Anniversary of American Independence, patriotic orations will be pronounced all over the loyal portions of the United States. Though civil war exists, and has already brought grief and lamentation to thousands of families, yet the Day will be celebrated by the firing of cannon and various other demonstrations of rejoicing. Much will be said and done in commemoration of the Nation's Birth-Day, and myriads will patriotically resolve to stand by the Country and the good old Flag-to suffer, bleed, and, if need be, die for the preserva-tion of the dearly-bought Liberty and Union bequeathed by our forefathers. Many will resolve upon their future course of action, not only in regard to the war and the country-the preservation of their liberties, homes and families — but concerning individual and business affairs. Hosts will declare their independencethat they will be, from this day forth, independent of this, that or the other sin of omission or commission against health, interest, family or communityresolving to act well their parts, and to aid in rendering "all the world and the rest of man-kind" better from their future existence and efforts. And this will be eminently meet and this a good time to make declarations touching proper for men and women in all situations and reform in these matters? - resolving to plant avocations of life — as none are above or beyond | more and better fruit trees, repair old or make the need of improvement.

While the great mass of city and village denizens throughout the land may be celebrating the "Glorious Fourth" with more or less ardorsome with genuine sentiments of patriotism, and others with the aid of unhealthy stimulants or excitement - thousands, in both Town and Country, will be seriously considering the "Signs of the Times," and devising ways and means whereby national and individual welfare may be promoted. They will mentally resolve, according to their associations, reflections and conclusions - some to adopt this, others that, and still others a different course of action, in regard to the war and country, their business, or certain habits. Every intelligent, thinking, progressive man will be the wiser at the close of the day, if not in some essentials decidedly better-no matter what his pursuit or pecuniary condition. Thinking will induce present resolution and subsequent action. The Fourth of July and New Year's Day are proverbially great occasions upon which to mentally institute reformatory measures among the enterprising and right-thinking portions of the "Universal

The present is a great epoch in our Nation's history, but we do not purpose to discuss national affairs in this connection, important as they are conceded to be by every lover of the country. Let us, rather, talk of matters immediately concerning the home and pecuniary interests of Ruralists—that class for the promotion of whose welfare this journal is mainly designed. What course of action in regard to their homes and business is it most proper for the Farmers to resolve upon to-day? Is there any room for improvement? and if so, where and in what respects? Is not a new declaration of independence necessary in this or that department, to be followed by corresponding effort for

of the family—the improvements in house or fixtures so many times promised wife or daughters? We need not particularize. If you have a mowing or reaping machine, and various laborsaving implements, is not your wife entitled to a sewing machine and other improvements in her important but very laborious department? The home of the farmer ought to be pleasant and happy, and, as a general rule, will be so in proportion as the head of the family is just and discriminating. The "rights" of the wife and children should be recognized and established, and various privileges, comforts and pleasures secured - the extent of the latter depending somewhat, of course, upon the means of the husband and father. But there are many things costing but little attention, time or money, that would greatly enhance the pleasure and convenience of home and family matters useful as well as ornamental. The proper education of sons and daughters is important, while suitable books and periodicals for home study and perusal should in nowise be neglected. Nor should those ornamental accessories which increase the attractions of the house and its surroundings, and at the same time aid in cultivating a taste for the beautiful in nature and art, be overlooked. Flowers and ornamental shrubs and trees are not expensive, and their culture or care afford pleasure. How many of our readers may, and should, resolve upon improvement in regard to some or all of the items hereinabove enumerated or alluded to, and act accordingly?

But how is it in regard to out-door affairs among the out-buildings, and in the Field, Orchard and Garden? Let us see if there is not abundant need of improvement, to be preceded, on this ever-memorable day, by suitable resolutions, or declarations. How about modes of culture? Is yours the best that can be adopted? that which maintains the fertility of the soil, and still proves remunerative? Do farmers in longcultivated sections go down low enough with plow and spade, and properly use the manures and fertilizers within their reach and means, (even on their own farms,) or allow them to waste or remain unavailable through neglect or procrastination? And are not many - perhaps the great mass—in comparatively new and fertile regions pursuing a course calculated to exhaust the soils they cultivate? How, also, about underdraining and other items of farm enrichment and improvement? And what about orchards and fences? - evil weeds and foul seeds? Is not new fences where necessary, to exterminate the thistles, docks, et id omne genus, and plant or sow only the best and purest seeds? And what is the condition of your domestic animals? Are your herds and flocks improving or retrograding? Do you breed from the best, and thus secure improvement and greater profit? Men and brethren, we submit that these and many other things are worthy of serious consideration at any time, and especially at this juncture, when it is the duty of every one to do his utmost in aid of the People and Country, as well as to insure his own continued prosperity and the present and future welfare of those who look to him for protection and support. Let us, therefore, one and all, severally and collectively, on this sacred National Birth-Day-while the country is cursed with a most wicked internecine war-resolve to accelerate the car of Improvement by promptly acting in accordance with the unmistakable dictates of Duty and Wisdom.

# UNDER - CURRENTS.

Ir the farmer studies his work superficially, he fails. If he looks for results without studying causes, he goes under. For the same causes in the character of a season, temperature and condition of soil, do not obtain more than once in a decade, as a rule. Each year is more or less an experiment. It is true, there is a standing promise of seed-time and harvest - a promise involving much faith and not a little labor, if we would realize results. But there are under and counter-currents operating to break up old axioms, distroy old theories, pull down "established precedents," and confuse the thoughtless and superficial. We do not know what a season may bring forth. There is nothing in the past that we can rely upon. Hence we must watch the changeful moods Nature wears, and provide

neglected plans for the convenience and comfort | is the work of the farmer. To this end he must think, observe, compare and reason. If the lower clouds run swiftly one way, he must watch if the upper stratum does not run in an opposite direction. He must remember that the highest spots on his farm are not necessarily the dryest; that the hot July sun that makes the corn rustle and grow is not of so much advant age to the buckwheat; that the warm showers followed by a sultry heat, are blessings only to such plants as are in a condition to be blessed and a positive destruction to others. He must learn that there are classes of plants that sustain dependent relations - that the shadows of the larger and hardier plants are a protection to the tender ones - that along side a plant that is vitalized by sunlight is another that is destroyed by it in its full strength.

These under-currents should be studied. The child of the farmer should be taught to distintinguish them and learn something of their ebb and flow. The season of vegetable growth and development, and of insect maturity, is at hand. The labor of the farm should be almost incidental to the pursuit of these studies of natural objects. The season of labor will be wonderfully shortened if we search for the truths daily developing before our eyes - for these undercurrents of farm life.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

FIGURES.

FIGURES elevate and humiliate. They are in our favor to-day; against us to-morrow. Not only their character, but their position or location affect our standing and obligations. They tell us a great many plain and some unpalatable truths. They do not often lie; when they do they are not to be held responsible for the falsehood. But, as much as we use them as a people, we need to use them more - at least, certain classes do. For it is true that the wealthy classes are the figure-using classes. The influential are those who can demonstrate facts with figures. The powerful are those who back their assertions and fortify their positions with them. ] have been looking over the figures of the last ensus a little, and propose to transfer some of the facts there learned to the columns of the RURAL. Some of them are new to me, and will doubtless be so to many readers. I propose to include in this comparison of figures, the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota

# REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1860, the true, agregate value of real estate and personal property in Illinois was \$871,860,282 — an increase since the census of 1850, of \$715,595,276 or 457.93 per centum! Indiana's aggregate wealth is less. It is valued at \$528,835,371—an increase of \$326,185,107 since the census of 1850, or 160.95 per centum. This shows where emigration goes as between these two States. Michigan's figures are still smaller — \$257,163,983 — an increase o \$197,376,728 since the census of 1850, or 330.13 per centum. But that is by no means a bad exhibit.

Missouri takes rank next to Indiana among the States thus far is enumerated in the amount of her wealth. Her real estate and personal property is valued at \$501,214,398 - an advance since the census of 1850, of \$363,966,691, or 265. 18 per centum. She is not increasing in wealth as fast as Michigan, but much faster than Indi ana; and is far behind Illinois.

Wisconsin's real estate and personal property, in 1860, was valued at \$273,671,668 —an increase of \$231,615,073, or 550.72 per centum since the census of 1850. While her aggregate wealth is less than Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, she leads the older State, Michigan, and walks to the head of all thus far enumerated, in the per centum of her increase in wealth during the last decade. The "Badger" State is a good State to

The next one on the slate is Iowa -the Hawkeye State. In 1860 her aggregate wealth was valued at \$247,338,265 - an increase of \$223,-623,627, or 942.97 per centum during the decade This is mainly agricultural advancement in wealth, for her immigration is not so largely of the commercial classes, as is the case with all of the States above named except Indiana. Her cheap, fertile lands, her beautiful, high rolling prairies and wood-lands, so well watered, are appreciated, as shown by the above figures. And



A CIRCULAR AQUARIUM.

[For description, and remarks on Aquariums, see third page of this number.]

When at St. Louis last January, attending the meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, I visited the quarters of an Iowa regiment in which there was not a man enlisted under 45; and several were over 65 years, of age; one I was told was 75 years old. This, however, in passing. Iowa has a great interest in the solution of this war. Her people know well the value of the Mississippi river to them. It is vital to the interests of her agriculturists that it be opened; and they are conscious of it, and determined it shall be done. A man, fifty-five years old, I should think, belonging to the regiment referred to above, said to the writer, "It is no use for us to grow grain at home without a market; and as long as this river is closed up we shall have none; we old men thought it best, therefore, to help the boys open it." Such are the men of Iowa. That is why she increases in wealth as she does.

Minnesota reports the value of her real estate and personal property to be \$52,294,413. But as there was no returns in 1850, the per centum of increase is unknown. Minnesota is a growing State, however, and is well worthy the attention of the emigrant and capitalist.

Perhaps I should not omit the young State, Kansas, whose history is a part of the political history of the country. She reports her wealth to be \$31,327,895, in 1860; in 1850, she was scarcely known.

CASH VALUE OF FARMS AND FARM MACHINERY. Illinois.-In 1860, the cash value of her farms

is given as \$432,531,072 - an increase over their cash value in 1850 of \$336,397,782. The value of her farm machinery in 1860 is \$18,276,160nearly three times as much as it was in 1850. Indiana.—The value of the farms of the

Hoosier State in 1860 are put down at \$344,902,-776 — an increase over their cash value in 1850 of \$208,517,603. The value of her farm machinery in 1860 was \$10,420,826 - not nearly doubled during the decade.

Iowa.—The farms in Iowa in 1860 were worth \$118,741,405; in 1850, \$16,657,567; and her farm machinery is inventoried at \$5,190,042 -full five times more than it was worth in 1850.

Michigan.-The value of the farms in Michigan has more than tripled during the ten years. In 1860 they were worth \$163,279,087; in 1850, \$51,872,446. Her farm machinery has a little more than doubled, being valued at \$5,855,642 in 1860.

Minnesota.—Here is where this young State its fulfillment? How is it in regard to long- promptly for contingencies as they arise. This she has a large Yankee, and fighting population. shows what she is doing. In 1860 her farms are

reported worth \$19,070,737 - over 117 times as much as they were in 1850; and her farm machinery has increased proportionately. In 1850 it was worth \$15,981; in 1860, \$1,044,009!

Missouri.—The farms of this State in 1850 were valued at \$63,225,543; in 1860, at \$230,632,-126 - not quite quadrupled, but nearly. The value of her farm machinery in 1860 is nearly three times as great as in 1850, being put at

Wisconsin.—Farms \$28,528,563 in 1850, the value of her farms had increased to \$131,117,082 in 1860. And the value of her farm machinery was (in 1860) \$5,758,847—fully five times as great as in 1850.

I have given these figures and instituted these comparisons in order to show the relative growth in wealth of the great States of the North-west: and to show also the progress of agriculture as indicated by the figures given in the States named. But these figures do not show and cannot impress the reader with the physical changes that have taken place in the country embraced in the States named. The broad prairies have become dotted with groves and orchards, dwellings and barns, and divided by roadways, fences and hedges. Corresponding to the agricultural growth indicated, is the commercial growth, which has built up cities and villages, schools and churches, railroads and trade. But I am not through with figures yet.

# FARM STATISTICS.

In 1859 the Illinois Legislature passed a law providing that the Auditor of the State should prepare the forms of the assessors books in such a manner, and give the necessary instructions by which the assessor should ascertain and report to him the number of acres in wheat, corn, and other field products, at the time of making the annual assessments. An annual report of the breadth of land planted with the different kinds of grain and vegetables, respectively, together with the number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine on hand, so arranged as to show the product of each township and county respectively, would not only possess great interest, but great value. Farmers in States where such a provision has been made, should not only take pains to give accurate and detailed information when it is asked of them, but should see assessors and personally urge their attention to this duty, and point out to them the advantages which may result to all classes by the publication of such reports. I call attention to this subject now because I believe it to be timely.

ABOUT FLAX,-NO. IX.

E STANT

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- In my last, I proposed to devote my next to the subject of Water-Rotting Flax.

During the time that there was so much excitement in this country on the cultivation and manufacture of both hemp and flax, the Senate of the United States, on the 17th of May, 1824, passed a resolution calling upon the President for a report from the Secretary of the Navy, to be laid before the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress, showing the reasons, if any, why "canvas, cable and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of National vessels, with equal advantage, as if of foreign fabric and materials."

The resolution was communicated, by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Board of Navy Commissioners, of which J. Rodgers was then Chairman, who, in compliance with their duty, made inquiries of both growers and manufacturers, and embodied their answers as received in their report. The six principal ones I will give, as included in said report:

"1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the United States, to any extent our necessities may require.

"2d. That in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it.

"3d. That in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing.

"4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture.

"5th. That if sown thicker on the ground water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other.

"6th. That canvas, cables and cordage, manufactured out of it, as now cultivated and prepared, are inferior in color, strength and durability to those manufactured from imported hemp, and consequently are not as safe or proper for use in the Navy; and that this is the reason, and the only reason, why canvas, cables and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of National vessels, with equal advantage, as if of foreign fabric or materials.

"The Commissioners beg leave to premise that the canvas manufactured in the United States, is made generally of flax. They believe that hemp has not been used for that purpose in any of the large factories; though it has been suggested that, if hemp were sowed unusually thick, and pulled at a period to produce a fiber, or hurl, on a medium between ordinary hemp and flax, it would be stouter and stronger than the latter, yet not so coarse and rough as the former, it might be found to be an advantageous substitute in the manufacture of canvas.

"With regard to flax in the manufacture of canvas, there can be no doubt that the American plant, if water-rotted, and properly dressed, will make a cloth which may be used in the equipment of our National vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign materials. We have purchased a considerable quantity of canvas made in the United States, of flax grown at Fairfield, Connecticut, where they are in the habit of water-rotting it, and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the service, but equal to the best imported canvas. We have also purchased canvas made from foreign and dew-rotted American flax mixed, and it has passed inspection, though not equal to that made of Fairfield flax. The manufacturers of canvas object to dew-rotted flax on various grounds. They prefer Dutch at fifteen or Irish at fourteen cents per pound, to this kind of flax (dew-rotted) at nine cents per pound; because, while one hundred pounds of Dutch will yield seventy-two pounds, and an hundred pounds of Irish will yield sixty-five pounds, the like quantity of American dew-rotted will yield only forty pounds of clean flax."

I have quoted thus far from what I consider the highest authority in this country, to show the superiority of water-rotted over dew-rotted flax. I will next proceed to give Mr. BESNARD'S description of the water-rotting process, as practiced in the Netherlands, which I consider as the best foreign authority. N. GOODSELL. New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1863.

# AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE,

WHEN we hear men talk of farming it scientifically, are we to conclude that they go forth to the field with their heads full of big words, great ideas, and, as some illiterate farmer would say, a lack of old-fashioned common sense? Perhaps he may tell you he only means farming according to books. This, again, seems to puzzle you, for really you cannot conceive how books made in cities, written by men who never have spent an hour out of its dusty streets, can contain that thorough, practical knowledge necessary to the cultivation of certain and all kinds of soil. He declares to you the manure for an acre of land in the form of superphosphate he can carry in one hand, while you retort you may carry the resultant crop home in the other. Ask him when corn should be planted, in May or the moon, and he will tell you upon rich, gravelly loam, plowed eight inches deep, and well pulverized with a spoonful of guano or a fork full of manure in each hill, and well hoed and tended to produce seventy-five bushels of shelled corn

Talk to men of coupling science with farming, and they stare at you; it is a bug-bear before them. They suppose you mean the man pushing forth on a new farm with more books than muscle-more gallipots from the apothecaries than common sense by birth. They little sense and books, and then apply the force of whole was looking well, more rain was wanted. I obtained from an acre. Scientific American.

muscle to bring to bear upon the difficulties and hardships of a farmer's life in such a manner as to produce the greatest desired end with the least possible outlay of money and strength, taking into consideration the enriching of the soil. A scientific farmer always has an eye single to the benefit of his land for the future.

Science has produced wonders in all the different branches of industry. It called to its aid steam, by which we traverse our broad oceans and seas. It has encircled our land with a belt of iron, over which the iron-horse breathes defiance even to the unicorn of old. Science sends on the wings of lightning our messages of love or our errands of business. Science has almost revolutionized the world. Our fathers toiled from early morn till latest eve, with the old bull plow and two yoke of oxen, to plow from half to three-fourths of an acre a day. All day long they swung the glistening scythe to cut two acres of common grass. Our mothers labored diligently from the cock's shrill notes until the moon rode high up the arch of heaven, to make her baby-boy a pair of trowsers. But now how changed! The old bull plow has been laid by for the more improved varieties of cast-iron plows and the scientific steel plow. The scythe has hung upon its hook in the store-room for years—the mowing-machine having placed it far back in olden times. The sewing-machine has come to the wife's relief, and the pants are made after tea. Give to science the years in Agriculture that she has had in other departments of life, and the results will be incalculable. Farming will be but a pleasure, a mere pastime. Science approaches close to the throne of the Creator -- it reads from off the plans of the future untold decrees for the benefit of man.

Farmers there are, and not a few, who tell us science is only for the factory, the machinist, or the astronomer. True, say they, science has called the sun down as a painter; yes, a painter of faces and features. Has science not also told us we can grow our cucumbers, our tomatoes, our cauliflowers from four to six weeks earlier in the hot-bed than we can in the open air? Science bridges our rivers, brings from the mines of India her rich treasures, and leaves upon our tables the delicious fruits of the tropics. Science tells us that with liquid manures we can perfect our asters, our zinnias and phloxes by the first of August, as readily as we could in years past by October, or perchance not at all. The farmer's wife reaps her share. How much of strength did she spend on washing days, how dreaded the rubbing, and more especially the wringing; now the washing-machine and wringer do away with this tedious labor. We speak lightly of science because she teaches not, as by instinct, all the illiterate and superstitious. We must walk her shining paths, study her infallible laws, and we grow in wisdom-grow to love her secret courts, and are not fettered with the idea that farmers cannot be scientific men. H. A. WHITTEMORE. Fluvanna, N. Y., 1863.

# Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Agricultural Prospects.

THE following, from the N. Y. Tribune comprises a summary of the Agricultural Prospects both at Home and Abroad:

As a general thing the agricultural prospects of America are flattering-as much so now, June 24, as they have been at any previous date. In small districts the drouth has been so severe that some of the spring crops and grass are seriously injured. For instance, the Long Island farmers believe now that the hay crop will not be more than half the average. In the counties north of the city, it will certainly be very short, only one heavy shower having fallen in six weeks, and that not sufficient to wet through the sod. In Dutchess county, some farmers talk of plowing up oat fields and sowing buckwheat. In Columbia county the rains have fallen seasonably. So it is in the interior of the State. One place the whole talk is, "this terrible drouth." In the next county, perhaps, there is no complaint. The wheat is spoken of as premising everywhere in New York. Around this city the drouth has seriously affected the supply of garden vegetables and strawberries, cherries and currants will be abundant.

At the West the prospect of grain crops is mixed. In some parts of Michigan the prospect of everything is spoken of in glowing terms, while in others it is quite the reverse. It is the same in Ohio, though the tone of late is more cheerful, copious rains having fallen upon the parched earth. In Missouri, the prospect never was more favorable. Some part of Illinois has suffered severely by drouth, to the permanent injury of spring wheat, which is the staple crop. Of the West, generally, we think we may say the prospects are exceedingly favorable.

The prospect of price is favorable also; for the last reports from England do not look as well for English farmers as they do for American.

Accounts from other parts of Europe are briefly these:—The lowness of the rivers in several parts of France has made the manufacture of flour more limited, and prices have consequently somewhat improved. Oats, in consequence of the continued dry weather, were rather higher.

More warmth and rain were wanted in Holland, though no serious complaints were as yet made. The average at Antwerp shows a slight gain in wheat and rye. The Swiss markets varied; but a rise was most prevalent. Some rain had fallen in the neighborhood of Hamburg, with much benefit to the crops. There were some complaints of the rye in the low lands of Bremen; but the other crops were looking well. Wheat was dull; barley in small demand; oats a slow sale, plentiful, and rather cheaper. At Berlin the weather had alternated between wet and dry, cold and mild. Arrivals were small,

At Odessa, a fair crop was expected, the weather being favorable. At Genoa, rust had ensued, as the consequence of cold nights and mornings, and the heavy rains experienced for three days had lodged much of what was strong. A very large crop of barley was being gathered in Algeria and the Western Provinces, and some new had already appeared at Oran and Mostaganem. In the East, crops were not so good.

#### Women Wanted in the Hay-Field.

UNDER the title of "Who are the Patriotic Women?" a writer in the N. E. Farmer, offers the following remarks, which, like a N. E. Almanac, will answer for other sections:- "As the having season in New England approaches, it becomes a question of interest to the farmer how he is to secure his crop of hay, with the present scarcity of labor. Undoubtedly, a great deal will be done with the horse-mowers and horse rakes, but then there is a vast amount of labor, both in the field and the barn, which cannot be occomplished by these labor-saving implements. There is the spreading and turning of the hay, the pitching it on the wagon and loading it there then the pitching it off and stowing it away in the barn-surely, our hands will be full, and more than full, and who is to help us in this driving and exhausting labor?

"Now it may seem to be going back to days long past—it may seem to be uncivil, if not uncivilized, to propose, as I do, that we call upon the women of the country to lend a hand in this emergency, to help harvest the crop, so valuable, so indispensable to the whole community. The young men are mostly away in the war-others will soon be called thither-they thus show their pluck and their patriotism-and the Lord be praised for it; but our young women have both patriotism and pluck, and are willing to do what their hands find to do to bring the country out of her trials. They often complain that there is not work enough for them to do; their zeal sometimes is in danger of outrunning their opportu nities to do good. Now here is a field, wide, useful, healthful and honorable; will you, ye fair ones of New England, give us your aid out of doors in haying, at least the present season? It may harden your hands, brown your faces and disarrange your dresses; but just don a bloomer dress, or something of the sort, and go to work with a will, and we promise you kind treatment and the gratitude of warm hearts. You can render a service in this way hardly to be estimated in dollars and cents, but which will be appreciated by all intelligent farmers. We make the proposal in all sincerity, and we earnestly hope it may be accepted."

To the above the editor of the Farmer adds:-"And so do we. A vast amount of good may be accomplished without a single unpleasant result. The effort may soil the hands, but will not tarnish the reputation. Listen to the fair proposition, matron and maiden, abandon your hoops for hoes, for a season, and show the men of the country that you are not a whit behind them in any patriotic effort."

# 'Fining' Manure.

An English gardener, of the writer's ac quaintance, makes a great deal of what he calls fining manure." He means breaking up the lumps, tearing in pieces the long, strawy parts, and bringing it into such a fine state that it can be thoroughly mixed with the particles of the soil. Having broken it up, he mixes it with ashes, leaves, sawdust, tanbark, and all the refuse of his garden, laying it up in thin layers. When it has become partly decomposed, he overhauls it, turning it over with a shovel, and making it one homogeneous mass. After the heap has lain a few months, it gets another working, when it is thoroughly "fined," and ready to use anywhere. He is a very successful gardener, and ascribes no small part of his success to this careful preparation of his manure. Farmers and others may learn a hint from this example. It is plain that coarse, lumpy manure, cannot benefit land as much as that which is broken up and finely diffused throughout it. One reason why liquid manure and guano act so efficaciously, is because they are so minutely divided among the soil.—Mass. Ploughman.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Field says fowls may be kent free from vermin, as follows:-- "First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of a poultry house, mix about half a pound of black sulphur in the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, dampen the skin under the feathers with a little water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. Let the bird be covered with insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to sitting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be troubled by them Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one seems to know the cause.'

# Linseed and its Oil

In addition to what we have already said respecting the favorable prospects for the cultivation of flax to obtain fiber, the present prices of flax seed and linseed oil also offer great inducements for its more extensive culture. Linseed oil has recently been selling for \$1.75 per gallon, at wholesale, and flax seed at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bushel. Flax for rope and cordmaking is selling for twenty-five and thirty cents per pound. Land on which oats or corn have been planted in the previous year, is well suited for flax when put into good tilth. If the season is favorable, and the soil suitable, 14 bushels of suppose that you mean to combine common and so was the demand. Though the corn on the seed and 500 pounds of dressed flax may be

The Poll Evil in Horses.

ble. It is sometimes called fistula. No matter how long the sore has been running, it can be cured in a brief time, and at a cost not exceeding ten cents. One dime spent in muriatic acid will be sufficient to effect a radical and permanent cure of the most stubborn fistula. The sore should be first thoroughly cleansed by some abstergent fluid, and for this purpose pure water is perhaps as valuable as anything that can be used, and drop eight or ten drops of the acid in twice a day till it has the appearance of a fresh speedily do if the acid has been used long enough. Should it, however, heal slowly, apply the acid a second time, and in the manner above described, taking care to wash out the pipe thoroughly, and it will be found an infallible remedy in the most inveterate diseases of this sort; but it must be remembered that in order to do so, the acid must be applied till the corrupt or diseased flesh is all burned out.—Germantown Tel-

Some persons regard the poll evil as incura-

#### About Flax Culture.

On this subject a writer in the Germantown Telegraph remarks: - "Farmers have only to look ahead and reflect a little on the subject, to see the absolute necessity for every farmer in the land to put in a few acres of flax. When I was a boy, some sixty years ago, every farm about this city had its patch of flax, as it was called; and in some of the counties—Lancaster and

Berks especially -a farmer's daughter was not thought eligible for matrimony until she had spun, with her own hands, a sufficient quantity of flax for her household linen, and those who remained on hand at five or six and twenty, had generally a large stock on hand, as they began early. Next to a waving field of wheat, ripe for the sickle, as a beautiful sight, is a field of flax in bloom, with its blue and yellow blossoms. The Yankee cotton-gin, and machinery for weaving cotton, superseded the raising of flax. Now let flax again clothe our farmers with the produce of their soil."

### A Truthful and Cheap Barometer.

TAKE a clean glass bottle, and put in a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky, spiral cloud in the center of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

# Inquiries and Answers.

N. Y. STATE FAIR.—Will you please inform me when the State Fair occurs? I have seen it once in the RURAL, but cannot refer to it now.—A. B. B., Orleans Co., N. Y. The State Fair is to be held at Utica, Sept. 15th to 18th inclusive. The grounds and fixtures are being well arranged, liberal premiums are offered, the location is cen tral, and a good exhibition and large attendance ought to

FOR BLUE LICE ON CATTLE.—I notice an inquiry in the RURAL of May 23d. for a remedy for blue lice on cattle. ] have a sure remedy. Take one pound of good tobacco boil one hour in six quarts of urine. Then strain off the liquor and add four quarts of soft soap. Mix well, and when cold apply thoroughly with a brush to all the parts affected. One application is enough if well done.—N. F. THOMAS, Burnett Station, Wis.

How to KILL TICKS ON LAMBS. - In the RURAL of June 13th I notice the inquiry about killing ticks on lambs, and will give my plan. Take tobacco (damaged is just as good as any,) and put it in a large kettle, build a slow fire under and steep until the strength is all out of the tobacco. Let it cool; then fix a tub or half barrel near the pen, e a board so as to carry the liquid back into the barrel. Dip them in, all except the head, and I warrant it will kill the ticks and not hurt the lambs. The quantity of tobacco to be used is ten lbs. to 100 lambs.-F. L. Derter Mich

HEAVES IN HORSES .- BRUSH AROUND TOMATO PLANTS -The fact stated in the RURAL of June 13th, that horses afflicted with heaves, on coming to Illinois are cured, is true. I once brought from the State of New York a mare that had the disease badly, and in six months after her arrival here no one would suppose from her appearance that she had ever had the heaves. Whether or not it is the rosin weed, as stated by thy correspondent, E. E. T., I am not able to say, for there are large quantities of hay used here that do not contain any rosin weed. If tha weed is a cure for the heaves, cannot a medicine be made from it to cure the asthma, or consumption, or both in the numan family?

Take stout brush, four of five feet long, and stick around your tomato plants, and let the tomatoes grow up through them. The fruit will be much fairer, ripen better, and be much more conveniently gathered.—S. W. ARNOLD

Carss.-"Chess is a hardier plant than wheat and thus dourishes where wheat has frozen out, or from any other cause has not grown well. It seems to commence its growth late in the spring, so that where the wheat is good it is choked and makes but little show; but where the wheat has been injured the stalks spread into large stools and produce abundantly."-Patent Office Report, 1852.

This accords with my observation, and I have no doubt of its substantial correctness. But for the benefit of those that will yet sow chess-flattering themselves that it will not grow, or that they will have it from wheat if they do not sow it-I will add that when I used to grow rye, my rule was to sow early or very late, just before the ground freezes up. Chess never showed itself in the latter whilst it was otherwise with the former. It will not be denied that those who sow the most chess generally grow the most. Better not sow it. If I am correct why waste time and breath in writing and talking to prove that chess will not grow, or that wheat will change to chess ?-A. W. T., Troy, Pa., June, 1863.

We give the above with some "premonitory reluctance" fearing it will open an interminable if not useless discuss. ion-but as the subject has not been ventilated in the RURAL for a long time, perhaps no harm will ensue.

### Rural Notes and Items.

ONTARIO Co. Ag. Society.—Interestin g Reminis -While in Canandaigua, a few days ago, Gideon Grag-Ger, Esq., Secretary of the Ontario Co. Agricultural Society, showed us copies of the combined show bills and premium lists issued by that ancient and honorable Society in 1820 and 1827, and also a roport of the Fair held in Oct., 1820. The Society was organized in 1819, when, and for some years after, Ontario county extended to the Genesee river on the west (Monroe county not having been organized,) and to the "pre-emption line" (near Geneva,) on the east, and embraced thirty-five wound; then wash clean with soap-suds made of towns. The list for 1820 is very liberal, aggregating near-Castile soap, and leave it to heal, which it will ly \$700. The first premium is on Farms—offering "To the owner and cultivator of the best organized and improved farm in each town in the county, at least fifty acres under improvement, considered in relation to proper buildings, yards and manures, fences, divisions, fruit trees, cultivation of the soil, farming implements, and profits, \$10-[an aggregate, for the thirty-five towns, of \$350.] The premium offered for the greatest quantity of wheat, of good quality, grown on one acre was \$29-and it was awarded to EDGECOMB CHAPPELL, of Avon, who presented a sworn statement of having produced Eighty Bushels, 11 lbs. and 13 ounces of Wheat on one acre! What do our present wheat-growers think of that? The same year DARIUS CARTER, of Bloomfield, was awarded the first premium for best breeding sow and pigs. The sow weighed over 300 lbs., and had 13 pigs less than five months old, which averaged over 150 lbs. each ! The report of the awards at the Fair in 1820 contains several other interesting items, but the above must suffice.

> WOMAN FARMING-What a Woman Can Do.-Our readers will remember the article by Miss Roberts, in a recent number of this journal, defending woman's right to share with man both the pleasures and profits of rural labor. Miss R. is quite young, yet has had several years' experience in out-door labor. Here is an account of another successful woman farmer:--J. B. BARDWELL, Worcester, Co., Mass., writes to the Agriculturist that an unmarried woman of that place, now over 80 years old, a few years since bought a farm for \$5,300, and recently added to it a pasture lot costing \$500 more. She had accumulated the whole by doing housework at \$1.50 per week, and putting her savings at interest. She formerly let the farm to tenants, but not liking their doings, last year she assumed the management, and with the help of one man carried on the business. She kept sixteen cows, attended personally to the dairy, and attended to her own housework, besides doing the marketing, etc. A large class of young men who are idly "waiting for something to turn up," should take lessons from this old lady.

LARGE YIELD OF CLOVER .- In a recent letter Mr. N. W. CLARK, of Hemlock Lake, writes,-" In these times of war, when our country's energies are put to their severest test, any unusual success among our farmers in their agricultural pursuits seems to be well worthy of note. On them I think rests a pretty fair share of the burden. My friend P. P. BARNARD, Esq., of Richmond, Ontario Co., has just informed me that he raised last season from 12 acres of ground seventy-three loads of clover hay from which he thrashed seventy-three (73) bushels of seed, (large kind,) and has marketed the same for \$7 per bushel, making \$511. If any of your subscribers have beat that we would be glad to know it,"

Effors of Underdrianing.—Hon. B. N. Huntington, Ex-President of the State Ag. Society writes to the Society's Journal that he was at White Plains at the farm of Mr. SAMURL FAILE, with President E. G. FAILE, May 3d, and saw the effect of underdraining on Mr. FAILE's farm. Fields that two years ago a person could not walk over without miring, they were plowing with oxen and drilling in their seed with horses. Mr. H. writes that he was much surprised to see the great change that had taken place. The land is now fertile and valuable for cultivation of all crops, whereas previous to its being underdrained it did not pay the taxes assessed upon it.

THE CROPS, WEATHER, &C., IN ILLINOIS .- Under date f June 20, S. W. ARNOLD, of De Kalb Co., Ill., writes: -"Rye has been in head three weeks, winter wheat and barley are well headed, and spring wheat just heading. All kinds of grain look very well. Corn is from six to twelve inches high. Haying will commence with a few this week, but not generally till about 1st July, and with some not till after harvest. The gardens are suffering some for want of rain; about the 15th had a few days of extremely hot weather. The past few days and the present are extremely cold for the time of year.

A HEAVY FLEECE OF WOOL .- A letter from Livonia. N. Y., states that "on the 12th inst. Mr. EDWARD BREMAN, of that place sheared from a Merino buck lamb 14 month and 28 days old, a fleece weighing 12 pounds and 2 ounces The carcass after being sheared weighed one hundred and eight pounds. The sheep is a full-blooded Merino, bred by Justin S. Goodrich of Lime, and now owned by Mr. BERMAN. Beat this who can." Pretty good; but if our correspondent will tell us what the fleece weighs after being thoroughly cleansed, we can judge better whether it can be excelled. Will it then weigh over six pounds?

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to purchase a Fruit Farm or interest in a Nursery, is offered by our old friend M. B. BATEHAM, Esc., of Columbus, Ohio, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper. Mr. B. attended the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, and we regretted to observe evidence of impaired health in one who has been so endinently laborious and useful. It is this that has induced him to offer his business for sale. We hope that a little respite from care and responsibility will result in an entire restoration to health and vigor.

FAILURE OF THE WHEAT CROP IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA .- A letter from Mr. Benjamin Wilcox, of Pierce Co., Wis., dated June 25, assures us of the failure (in consequence of drouth,) of the wheat crop in that region, where more was sown than ever before—and that the Upper Mississippi has not been so low in twenty years. Thousands of acres are past all hope. The same is true of all Minnesota.

OHIO AND ILLINOIS STATE FAIRS.—We are in receipt of pamphlets containing premium lists, regulations, etc., of the Ohio and Illinois State Fairs. The Ohio Fair is to be held at Cleveland, Sept. 15th to 18th inclusive—the same time of the N. Y. State Fair. Many who would like to attend both Fairs will not like the arrangement. The Illinois State Fair is to be held at Decatur commencing Sept. 28th, and continuing six days—until Oct. 3d. We hope our Western friends will have a pleasant week, and a successful exhibition.

VERMONT STATE FAIR AND WOOL GROWERS' CONVEN-TION.—The 13th Annual Fair of the Vt. State Ag. Society is to be held at Rutland, Sept. 8—11. A Wool Growers' Convention is announced in connection with the Fair—on the first day-before which an address will be delivered by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland Co., N. Y.



# Korticultural.

## PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

#### SUMMER MEETING.

THE Summer Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, was held in Rochester on the 24th of June. At eleven o'clock President AINSWORTH called the Society to order. A large number of members were present from this section of the State, and visitors from Ohio, Canada West, and other sections of the country.

The minutes being read and approved, a Committee of five was appointed to report subjects for discussion. The following were presented by the Committee:

#### STRAWBERRIES.

- 1. What is the most profitable Strawberry for market? 2. Which are the four most desirable varieties for general cultivation, including early, medium and late ripen-
- 3. The best method of cultivating the Strawberry? CHERRIES.
- 4. Which are the three best varieties for market 5. Which are the twelve best varieties for general cultivation, including early, medium and late?
- CURRANTS. 6. Which are the four most desirable varieties for general cultivation?
- 7. The best method of preserving the plants from the ravages of the saw-fly or current worm?
- BLACKBERRY. 8. Which are the most desirable varieties for general cultivation?
  - RASPBERRY.
- 9. Which are the six best sorts for general cultivation? 10. The best method of cultivation?
- 11. The best three varieties for market?
- D. W. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, C. W., in behalf of the Fruit Growers' Society of Upper Canada, expressed great pleasure for the courtesy extended to the Society he represented, by this Association, in appointing delegates to attend their last meeting. He had the honor of being appointed with two other gentlemen, to repre sent the Canada Society at this meeting.
- M. B. BATEHAM, of Ohio, E. W. HERENDEEN, of Macedon, N. Y., and D. W. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, were appointed a Committee to examine fruits on exhibition.
- H. E. HOOKER called attention to the fact that the arbor vitæ trees and hedges were suffering very much from the depredation of an insect that bored into the leaves and small branches, entirely destroying them. At first he supposed that the injury was caused by hard winters, but observing that those least exposed were injured as much as others, looked further for the cause, and found an insect to be the sole cause of the trouble. It is easily found and seen with the naked eye. He knew no remedy, but wished to call attention to what threatened to be a serious evil.

The Society then adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M.

# Report of Fruit Committee.

The committee appointed to examine fruit on exhibition report that upon the tables they find a very fine show of Russell's Prolific Strawberry. The fruit is of large size, measuring over six inches in circumference in some instances; the color bright red and the quality very good. It seems to be very productive. A single plant or hill on exhibition, four years old, had upon it 226 berries in different stages of growth, and these when ripened would measure some three quarts or more. The flowers are pistillate, but it is claimed by the parties having this fruit on exhibition that it fertilizes itself perfectly. This fruit was exhibited by R. SCHUYLER, of Seneca Falls, and G. CLAPP, of Auburn.

We also found two dishes of very fine Wilson, and one of Prince's Scarlet Magnate, exhibited by H. N. Landworthy. Several varieties, all fine, were presented by W. H. LEE, of Newark, and among them we noticed Jenny Lind, Triomphe de Gand and Austin.

ELLWANGER & BARRY exhibited seven plates of well preserved winter pears—Colmar des Invalides, Black Worcester. Bezi d'Esperin, Leon Le Clerk de Laval. Passe Colmar, Cadette de Vaux, and Haddington. Their apearance was as fine as summer or fall sorts, and indica ted perfect preservation.

E. Moony exhibited an apple said to be a seedling, and known as the Mann Apple or Spring Swaar. It is medium in size, form roundish, color greenish-yellow, flesh very firm and moderately juicy. The specimens were in s

D. P. WESTCOTT, of Rochester, presented a large, fair looking apple not known to the Committee. It was grown by Mr. WILCOx, of Manlius, Onondaga county, and the quality was not such as to merit commendation.

# M. B. BATEHAM, Chairman.

### DISCUSSIONS. Profitable Strawberries.

What is the most profitable Strawberry for Market? H. N. LANGWORTHY said Early Scarlet should not be lost sight of among new varieties. Triomphe de Gand was desirable, and also Wilson.

For one variety would prefer Early Scarlet. H. E. Hooker had not grown strawberries for market since the introduction of the Wilson. Thought Wilson the best for market if only one variety was grown.

M. B. BATEHAM, of Ohio, was with a large strawberry grower of Cleveland not long since. He had 15 acres, and picked 150 bushels a day. Had but two varieties, Wilson and Triomphe de Gand. States that he could raise Wilson for one-half the price he could any other variety. Wilson was pretty good when grown in the sunny climate of Ohio. About Cincinnati the Iowa is grown extensively for early fruit. Some are introducing Jenny Lind in its place.

CHAS. DOWNING didn't like the Wilson. From the beds he had seen, judged Russell's Prolific would bear as great a crop as the Wilson. It seemed to be the most productive large berry he was acquainted with.

C. M. Hooker had grown strawberries for market for some years. Had discarded everything but Early Scarlet and Wilson.

Mr. Hoad, of Lockport, considered Longworth's Prolific next to Wilson for productiveness, but none that he had tried produced more | H. E. HOOKER-Early Purple, Gov. Wood, | Orange, Harvest Giant.

than one-third as much as Wilson. Triomph de Gand winter-killed.

P. BARRY had but little experience in growing strawberries for market. Wilson seemed to be the most profitable berry for this market, for it is large, and people will pay as much for it as for better fruit. Russell's Prolific promised well. It is as large as Wilson, of better quality, and seemed to be as productive.

#### Four Most Desirable Strawberries for General Cultivation.

Which are the four most desirable varieties for general cultivation, including early, medium and late ripening sorts CHAS. Downing recommended Jenny Lind, Longworth's Prolific, Triomphe de Gand, Rus

M. B. BATEHAM-Jenny Lind, Wilson, Longworth's Prolific and Triomphe de Gand, for Central Ohio.

Dr. Sylvester - Jenny Lind, Hooker, Wil son, Triomphe de Gand. The Hooker did not winter-kill. Jenny Lind and Burr's New Pine ripen about the same time; the former perhaps a little the most productive.

H. N. LANGWORTHY would recommend about the same list as Dr. Sylvester; but was much pleased with what he had seen of Russell's Pro-

P. BARRY-For our own use would select Early Scarlet, Hooker, Longworth's Prolific and Triomphe de Gand. Among the newer varieties there were some very promising-La Constant, foreign, and Russell's Prolific, American, might be mentioned.

### Cultivating the Strawberry.

What is the best method of cultivating the Strawberry?

H. E. HOOKER-Set the plants in April or May, in well prepared land not previously occupied with the strawberry. Planted in rows four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Kept the ground clean until runners appeared, and then allowed them to take possession of the soil, leaving alleys between the rows or beds about two feet wide.

H. N. LANGWORTHY believed in growing strawberries in hills and keeping the runners off the plants. This produced splendid fruit, but

the soil needed mulching to keep the fruit clean. E. Moody pursued the plan recommended by Mr. Hooker. For economy he would only grow one crop on the same ground—then plow it up, having another bed ready to give fruit.

E. W. HERENDEEN said the Triomphe de Gand would not give a good crop unless the runners were kept off.

Mr. BARRY said when strawberries were grown in a mass as recommended by some, the ground becomes hard during the spring, and as there is no chance for cultivation, the crop suffers in dry weather and is often almost a failure.

### Three Best Cherries.

Which are the three best Cherries for market?

Mr. BARRY said the demand in the market here was always the best for black cherries. He would, therefore, recommend Black Eagle, Monstreuse de Mezel, and Elkhorn. For a white cherry, Napoleon Bigarreau.

W. P. Townsend recommended for the Lock port market, Gov. Wood, Elkhorn and Black Tartarian.

BENJAMIN FISH recommended Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian and Black Eagle. The Elkhorn was apt to rot on the tree.

H. E. HOOKER-Most of the cherries bought in the Rochester market were for transportation, and the firm fleshed varieties were, therefore, most sought. Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau and Monstreuse de Mezel he considered the

Mr. Townsend said last season he lost the entire crop of Napoleons by rotting, and the year before it was nearly as bad.

Mr. BARRY said the Black Tartarian tree had proved tender of late years.

# Twelve Best Cherries.

Which are the twelve best Cherries for general cultivation including early, medium and late?

J. GREEN - Napoleon Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, May Duke, Knight's Early Black, Coe's Transparent, Reine Hortense, Elton, Bigarreau d'Mezel, Tradescant Black Heart, Early Richmond, English Morello.

E. WARE SYLVESTER-Early Purple Guigne, Gov. Wood, Burr's Seedling, Yellow Spanish, Reine Hortense, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Great Bigarreau, Holland Bigarreau, Downer's Late, Coe's Transparent, Late Duke.

F. W. LAY-Knight's Early Black, Gov. Wood, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau, Early Purple Guigne, Coe's Transparent, May Duke, Rockport Bigarreau, Carnation, Black Eagle, Sparhook's Honey, Elton.

BENJAMIN FISH-Early Purple, Gov. Wood, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Belle d'Orleans, Yellow Spanish, Reine Hortense, Late Duke, China Bigarreau, Turkish Bigarreau, White Hart.

P. BARRY-Early Purple Guigne, Belle d'Orleans, May Duke, Reine Hortense, Yellow Spanish, Gov. Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Eagle, Black Hawk, Tradescant's Black, Monstreuse de Mezel, Downer's Late.

CHARLES DOWNING-Early Richmond, Belle d'Orleans, May Duke, Coe's Transparent, Gov. Wood, Rockport Bigarreau, Elton, Champaigne, Reine Hortense, Downer's Red, Great Bigarreau Late Duke.

WM. SMITH, Geneva-Belle d'Orleans, Early Purple Guigne, Early Richmond, Gov. Wood, Elkhorn, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Reine Hortense, Monstreuse de Mezel, White Tartarian.

ELISHA MOODY-Early Purple Guigne, Reine Hortense, Gov. Wood, Coe's Transparent, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Knight's Early Black, Bigarreau de Mezel, Elkhorn, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Downer's Late Red.

May Duke, Coe's Transparent, Knight's Early Black, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Early Richmond, Yellow Spanish, English Morello, Bigarreau de Mezel, Downer's Late.

D. P. WESCOTT - Early Richmond, (for cooking,) Knight's Early Black, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Delicate, Black Hawk, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Kirtland's Mary, Great Bigarreau Downer's Late, Elliot's Favorite.

W. P. Townsend - Early Purple, Townsend, Gov. Wood, May Duke, Black Eagle, Elton, Reine Hortense, Belle d'Orleans, Rockport Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Elk-

H. E. MAXWELL, Geneva - Black Eagle, Yellow Spanish, Elkhorn, Monstreuse de Mezel. Napoleon Bigarreau, Gov. Wood, Coe's Transparent, Black Tartarian, Reine Hortense, May Duke,

Belle Magnifique, Late Duke. M. B. BATEHAM-Black Tartarian, Early Purple Guigne, Gov. Wood, Belle d'Orleans, Yellow Spanish, Rockport Bigarreau, Black Hawk, May Duke, "Early May" of the West, (may prove Donna Marie,) Reine Hortense, English Morello, Late Duke.

C. L. HOAG - Black Tartarian, American Heart, Belle d'Orleans, Early Purple, Gov. Wood, Townsend's Seedling, Belle Magnifique.

# Four Most Desirable Currents.

Which are the four most desirable Currents for general cul-tivation?

CHARLES DOWNING - White Grape, White Dutch, Red Dutch, May's Victoria, Versaillaise. P. BARRY-White Grape, Victoria, Cherry, Versaillaise.

ELISHA MOODY-Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, Fertile de Angers.

H. E. HOOKER-Red Dutch, Victoria, White Grape, Cherry. E. W. SYLVESTER-Cherry, White Grape,

Champaigne, Black Naples. J. FROST-Cherry, La Versaillaise, White Grape, Black Naples.

### Ravages of the Saw-Fly.

What is the best method of preserving the Currant plants from the ravages of the saw fly or currant morm.

Mr. BARRY said the most effectual remedy was air-slaked lime, put on every day until the worms are destroyed.

Dr. Sylvester had succeeded in killing them with whale oil soap.

H. E. HOOKER used soap suds made of soft soap, strong. Had used lime and seen the worms eat the leaves when both them and the leaves were covered with lime.

B. Fish had used lime successfully.

### Blackberry-Most Desirable Varieties. Which are the most desirable valeties of the Blackberry for general cultivation?

H. N. LANGWORTHY-The Lawton is not hardy, and is very troublesome to gather on account of the thorns. Had grown the Dorchester for several years, but it had never produced half a crop. Had grown Dr. Miner's blackberries and thought well of them.

H. E. HOOKER said our desirable blackberries had proved very undesirable.

Dr. Miner was called upon for a description of his Seedling Blackberry, but declined to respond, stating that there were others there who were acquainted with it. The President then called upon J. Vick, who said he had visited the grounds of Mr. Miner for the purpose of examining this fruit, and was much pleased with what he saw. This blackberry is of the running or Dewberry species, and roots at the points like the Black Cap Raspberry. The fruit, like most of the species, is sweet and of fine flavor. The Doctor had two varieties, one some ten days earlier than the other. The earliest one is the best flavored, but the berries are sometimes imperfect. This is a common fault with the Dewberry. The other variety gave uniformly perfect berries as far as he had observed. The shoots that are to produce the fruit next season come from the ground like the raspberry, and are allowed to run at will until the following spring. A good portion of them will be found rooted, giving new plants. A stake some five feet long is driven into the ground near each plant, and they are set about six feet apart. The running branches are then collected together and twisted around the stake four or five times, tied with a stout cord to the top of the stake, and all above cut off. As soon as growth commences a great number of lateral shoots are thrown out, entirely concealing the stake and branches. These bear the fruit, the weight of which causes them to droop, forming a very pretty pyramid. The amount of fruit produced is very great - often three or four quarts to each plant. In fact the whole plant looks like a pyramid of fruit. It is easily gathered, as there is no thorns to interfere with the operation, the fruit

standing out free from leaves or branches. The President made a statement somewha similar to the preceding. He had noted the imperfection of many of the berries, and though the flavor was excellent, this berry, like all of the blackberry family, left a kind of woody taste in

### Raspherry-Six Best Sorts. Which are the six best sorts of the Raspberry for general

P. BARRY - Fastolff, Vice-President French

Franconia.—Best for Market-Orange, Red Antwerp, H. R., Black Cap.

CHARLES DOWNING - Orange, Vice-President French, Northumberland, Fillbasket, Franconia. Purple Cane or Red Prolific, Fastolff. Best for Market - Hudson River Antwerp, Franconia Northumberland, Fillbasket.

H. E. HOOKER-Doolittle Black, Red Antwerp, H. R., Brinckles' Orange, Hornet, Fastolff, Franconia. Best for Market-Black Cap, Hudson River Red, Orange.

F. W. LAY-Fastolff, Doolittle Black Cap, Hudson River Antwerp, Franconia, Brinkles'

J. FROST-Brinkles' Orange, Belle de Fontenay, Mervelle de Four Seasons, Black Cap, Franconia, Red Antwerp. Best for Market-Brinkles' Orange, Black Cap, Belle de Fontenay.

### Cultivation of the Raspberry.

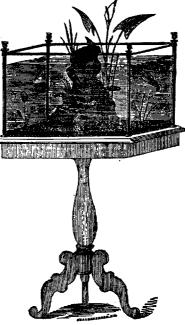
What is the best method of cultivating the Raspberry?

Mr. Downing said the common practice on the Hudson was to plant in hills four feet apart each way. Four or five canes are reserved for each hill, tied to a stake four feet high. When bearing is over the stakes are pulled up and the old canes are cut away. The new canes are laid down and covered with a little earth every fall.

H. N. LANGWORTHY did not use stakes, but tied the canes together, which seem to give sufficient support. The Society, after agreeing to meet in Rochester in the autumn, adjourned.

## THE AQUARIUM.

AQUARTUM is a term applied to any artificial arrangement for the exhibition of living animals or plants, either in fresh or salt water, and we know of nothing that furnishes more innocent and instructive amusement. Gold fish have for many years been the only kind used for this purpose, but of late years, many curious and interesting species have been added, in fact the greater the variety the more pleasure and instruction is afforded. Where water is used alone it requires frequent changing, but by the introduction of plants, the aquarium is not only rendered more beautiful and instructive, and bears a closer resemblance to nature, but the plants perform an important part in purifying the water, or rather rendering it capable of sustaining animal life, for a long time without renewal. As the air is contaminated by the breathing of animals living upon the surface, and its oxygen is combined with the carbon furnished by the organic body, so the air contained in the water is consumed by administering to animal life, and the gaseous product is not only unfit for longer sustaining this, but, unless removed, proves fatal.



PARLOR AQUARIUM. The office of plants is to restore to the atmosphere the oxygen, and absorb the excess of carbon; and it appears that the subaqueous vegetation fulfills the same office in preserving the purity of the air in the water, upon which depends the life of the animals it contains. But beside the animals and plants properly proportioned to each other to maintain the uniform composition of the air in the water, it has been found necessary to add certain animals which feed on decomposing vegetable matter, and act as the scavengers in this community. Such are the various species of the molluscous animals, as the snails. &c. It is also of importance to guard against the preponderance of animal life in these artificial tanks or jars; for although there can hardly be too many plants, for the health of the animal, as long as they grow healthily, and do not decompose, yet an excess of animals over plants, in a given space, will disturb the balance, and lead to the destruction of life. When this is likely to be the case, the water must be changed frequently until plants are introduced, and obtain sufficient size to perform their important

In making an aquarium, the first work, of course, is to obtain the glass case, and this must not only be made firm, but secure against leakage, and should be tested thoroughly before the fish are introduced. A little care on this point will prevent much vexation. Persons, with a little time and ingenuity, will find no difficulty in making an aquarium that will answer all purposes. They are kept for sale in many of our cities. After the case is ready, the work of furnishing it is easy. Some old picturesque rock may be placed in the center. On the bottom should be placed a coating of sand and gravel, and if a little black muck from the swamp is placed at the bottom, such as will not make the water roily, and covered with sand and gravel, all the better. The ponds and creeks of almost every neighborhood will furnish abundance of small fish, as well as aquatic plants. The latter should be planted in the gravel and sand. A little attention to the natural habits of both animals and plants, will enable any one to succeed in furnishing an aquarium that will afford constant and increasing pleasure. Those, however, who have no natural taste for these things, and who undertake the work because it is becoming fashionable, will seldom succeed, as they will abandon the whole thing as soon as the novelty was off

The accompanying engraving shows a very good parlor aquarium, made by G. Frauen-Berger, of this city. The posts are of cast-iron, the bottom marble. On our first page will be found a view of a circular aquarium.

# Pomestic Geonomy.

### HOW TO CAN STRAWBERRIES.

It is believed to be difficult, by most housewives, to can Strawberries successfully. Recently, while on a visit to the famous farmer, M. L. SULLIVANT, of Champaign Co., Ill., I ate at his table strawberries nearly a year old that had been preserved in cans without sugar.

In reply to a letter asking for the details of her mode of putting up this fruit, Mrs. SULLIVANT writes me as follows:—"I put what I judge to be enough strawberries for two cans, into a porcelain kettle and add about a quart of boiling water, or sufficient to keep the fruit from burning. Let them boil -- which they will soon do-over a hot fire, for about five minutes. Then begin to fill your cans—which had best be filled first with hot water (and emptied, of course,) before putting in the fruit, as it helps to exhaust the air. Then seal as you do anything else. I generally leave the kettle over the fire while filling my cans lest it may get cool.

"As the berries shrink a good deal there is sufficient juice for the first cans; and enough to commence with again. It may not be necessary to add any more water before having filled four or five cans; but whenever the sirup becomes too thick add what water seems to be necessary; and be sure to have it hot water.

"I put considerable juice with the fruit in the can; but there is then, as I have said, enough left to commence again. Sugar can be added if desired, but I do not consider it at all necessaryfor those I put up without sugar, were thought to be equal, if not superior, to those put up with sugar.

"I sealed mine in tin self-sealing cans—the same as I use for peaches. I keep them, after being canned, in an ordinary store-room until cold weather, when they are sent to the cellar to keep them from freezing. I doubt not your wife will hesitate, after putting up one or two cans, as they do not look nor taste inviting, at the time, and require at any time much sugar. But we all prefer to add the sugar when opened, instead of putting it in the cans with the fruit, as it gives them a much more natural flavor."

It is proper to add what Mrs. S. told me, and what she omits to write, that the work of canning should commence as soon as the fruit is picked from the vines. The berries should be fresh. I send this (although not written for publication,) because it may not be too late for some of your readers to avail themselves of this mode of preserving strawberries.—c. D. B.

### [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

MISFORTUNE.—This is a world of misfortune, and one of the saddest to a good housekeeper is to be afflicted with heavy, yellow, sour bread, biscuit, &c. If you are ever troubled in this way, use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, when you will be surprised at its charming results in removing the cause of your misfortunes.

The Kublisher to the Kublic.

ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1863.

# MOORE'S NO

COMMENCES

# A NEW HALF VOLUME,

Affording a favorable opportunity for renewals and the commencement of new subscriptions. All whose subscriptions expired last week, will find the No. (702) printed after their names on address labels. A prempt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper, as our terms are strictly in advance. In re-enlisting we trust our friends will bring many new recruits for the On our part we promise a Useful and Entertaining Campaign. See Programme in last week's RURAL.

# TERMS OF THE RURAL, IN ADVANCE:

TERMS UR THE BURKER, AN ABVARVE.

Two Dollars a Year—\$1 for Six Months. Three Copies one year (or I copy 3 years,) \$5; Six Copies, and one free to Agent, \$61; Ten, and one free, \$15, and any greater No. at same rate—only \$1.50 per copy. Clube for six months at half above rates, and free copies to Agenta for the term.-No subscription received for less than six months. Club papers sent to different post-offices, if desired. As we pay American postage on copies mailed to foreign countries, \$1.63 is the lowest Club rate for Canada, and \$2.50 to Europe.—but during the present rate of exchange, Canada Agents or Subscribers remitting us in bills of their specie-paying Banks will not be charged postage.

Now is the time to Subscribe and form Clubs for the New Half Volume. Agents and other Friends, will please see that those who want the RURAL, and would readily take it if invited, are not neglected.

Address D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N Y.

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

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

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL - copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the Cash Plan is the best for both Subscriber

and Publisher. THE RURAL AS A PRESENT .-- ADY SUBSCRIBER wishing to send the RUBAL to a friend or relative, as a present, will be charged only \$1.50. It is also furnished to Clergymen Teachers and Soldiers at the lowest club rate-\$1.50 a copy

# Padies' Department.

E A STORY

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "CONTENTMENT IS HAPPINESS."

How prone are we to discontent, To.others' bliss aspire; Dissatisfied with what is sent, We seek for something higher. We wealth or fame, Or honor claim. Or else a name

If sweet retirement is our lot, We value not its bliss; If humble is our little cot Consider not its peace: But upward soar, In search of more And what deplore But this.

We seek for Honor's glittering hue We seek for earthly gain; With these we pleasures have in view, But do we thus obtain? No-if secured, Not long endured Before assured They're vain.

Can then no happiness be found, While dwelling here below? Yes, let your wants your wishes bound. And you are happy so. No wants invent, But be content With what is sent To you. B. F. K.

Bainbridge, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. WHISPERINGS OF THE WIND.

YESTERDAY from the Southland came the wailing, sobbing winds, and to-day from the broad fields of the West it rushes past, shricking and groaning out its restless fury. Yesterday it brought to me the sighs of suffering that it had borne from the low cots of the hospitals, from the lonely death-beds of those who, for their Country's sake had dared to do and die. And I saw the rows of white beds, and the thin forms stretched thereon. Strong men, whose strength should come no more; fair boys, whose life hence forth should be a crippled boon; bearded faces white with the agony of death, and grave eyes dark with the mystery of Acheron. There is no gentle one to watch beside the bed, and wipe the spray of death's wave from the pallid brow; there is no loving voice to tell the beauties of the "fairer city," in the crimson sunlight lying on the river's farther shore.

Silently in darkness lonely, Do their souls put forth alone, While the wings of angels only, Waft them to the great unknown

And from the West to-day comes on the boom of cannon — the shriek of crashing shells — and the ring of flashing sabres. I see the bloody field, with the battle smoke low above it; and sharper flash the lurid lights - and louder rolls the dim - but above all are the cries and groans of dying men; and I know that tonight there will the dead unburied lie, and the wounded writhe in agony.

And yet we sit at ease to-day and call our Saxon slaves to heed our slightest wish, while the dying moan for drops of cooling water that there are none to bring. Women, in your Northern homes, how can you live so selfishly? You sit in gilded rooms and dream the hours away, while thousands die, whose flowing blood even such as you might staunch.

The cares of home and helpless little ones hold many back with thralling grasp, but there are true and noble women who sit to-day in their hearth's bright glow, and chafe in golden chains, whose hearts are aching at the thought of pangs they do not still. Oh! sisters, in this bloody country-sisters of these martyred ones-if you feel that with no fainting heart you can look upon the scenes of death, if you can go to the poorest and the lowest of the suffering ones with gentle words and thoughtful care—can you not with as strong a hand put down your fear of a sneering world, and rise clear from the fetters that bind your souls with such a weight of accusation? Can you not go into our hospitals, where they pine for woman's care, and pay the debt of Charity you owe to the dear LORD whom you say you serve, and the debt of Love due the Land for which your fathers' died, and for which your brothers bleed?

LEIGH HUNT writes with poet-pen, that unto him who loved his fellow-man, the angel showed the book of gold; and lo! BEN ADHEM's name stood first in all the lists of those whom love of God had blessed. And in the hereafter to which we are hastening, to those who in the love of a pure heart for suffering humanity lay down the luxuries of their lives, will there not be given a starry crown withheld from such as sit unmindful of the lesson taught by the SAVIOR'S life of suffering and of shame? ANNA PARKER. May, 1863.

MAXIMS FOR HUSBANDS. -- Resolve in the morning to be patient and cheerful during the day. Laugh heartily on finding all the buttons off your shirt—as usual. Say, merrily, "Boys will be boys," when you discover that the children have emptied the contents of the water-jug into your boots. On gashing your chin with a razor, remember that beauty is but skin deep; and in order to divert your thoughts from the pain, recite a speech from Hamlet, or indulge in one of the harmonies of your native land. If breakfast is not ready for you, chuckle and grin pleasantly at the menials; remembering that a merry heart is a continual feast, and depart to your daily business, imagining yourself a sufferer from indigestion.

### A WHISPER TO DAUGHTERS,

GIRLS, before you decide to accept a man as your companion for life, look well to his resentments. See if he hates anybody soundly. If so, you run a great risk in marrying him. A man who can hate well, has not the qualities to make a good friend. A truly noble soul will never hate bitterly, even though deeply injured. He stands on too high ground. He may be deeply hurt and much displeased; he may avoid one he knows to be an enemy, but he does not harbor hatred in his soul.

A noble mind is not always on the lookout for little offences, but takes good-humoredly slight annoyances that are plenty enough in every one's pathway. Do not countenance a person who thinks to add to his importance by blustering at hotel servants, railroad employes, or whenever he feels safe to do it. Instead of proving him a cosmopolitan as he vainly thinks, his barking and snarling only show his affinity to the puppy. Do not marry a rowdy if he is ever so rich, hoping your influence will reform him. See to it that he is well reformed before you take a step from which you can never recede while life lasts.

It is an excellent sign for a young man if he is kind and attentive to his mother and sisters Such a one will be quite sure to make a kind husband. There is something kind and genial and worth loving in a young fellow that all the children run to, if they wish to ask a favor,-one the little girls are not afraid to ask to carry them across the street,—one the boys looks to naturally to help them out of trouble with "that plaguy kite,"-one who has a few moments to spare from his work to put up a swing that shall furnish weeks of enjoyment to the little folks. Children are sharp observers of human nature, and depend upon it, a young man that all the children like, has something about him worth liking, whether he wear home-spun or broad-

Above all, remember that the "Christian is the highest style of man." The religion of Christ alone can make the proud heart humblethe violent, angry nature, mild and gentle-and perfect in the highest degree all the virtues and graces which make the person an agreeable companion and a useful man in the sphere God has placed him .- The Mother's Journal.

### SOJOURNER TRUTH ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE remarkable colored woman described by Mrs. Stowe, in a late number of the Atlantic Monthly, who, though wholly without learning, had many shrewd thoughts and keen perceptions. spoke thus at a recent philanthropic convention in Ohio: "Well, chillen, whar dar's so much racket dar

must be som'ting out o' kilter. I tink dat 'twixt de niggers of de South and de women at de Norf, all a-talkin' 'bout rights, de white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all dis here talkin' 'bout? Dat man ober dar say dat woman needs to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to hab the best place eberywhere. Nobody eber helps me into carriages, or ober mud-pudles, or gives me any best place;" and, raising herself to her full height, and her voice to a pitch like rolling thunder, she asked, "And ar'n't I a woman? Look at me, look at my arm," and she bared her right arm to the shoulder, showing its tremendous muscular power. "I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me - and ar'n't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man, (when I could get it,) and bear de lash as welland ar'n't I a woman? I have borne thirteen chillen, and seen 'em mos' all sold off into slavery, and when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard - and ar'n't I a woman? Den dey talks 'bout dis ting in de head. What dis dey call it?" "Intellect," whispered some one near. "Dat's it, honey. What's dat got to do with woman's rights or niggers' rights. If to get enough of both wood and water. On my cup won't hold but a pint and yourns holds reaching the alloted place the arms are stacked, wouldn't ye be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full?" and she pointed her significant finger and sent a keen glance at the minister who had made the argument. The cheering was long and loud. "Den dat little man in black dar, he say woman can't have as much right as man 'cause Christ wa'n't a woman. Whar did your Christ come from?" Rolling thunder could not have stilled that crowd as did those deep, wonderful tones, as she stood there with outstretched arms and eye of fire. Raising her voice still louder, she repeated:-"Whar did your Christ come from? From God and a woman. Man had nothing to do with him."

CHEER. SEEK to be patient in distress, The weariest night at last must close Tears are akin to happiness, The thorn is neighbored by the rose

The love that keeps the buried flower Safe from the winter's stormy breath Can guard us through each evil hour, And lead us safe to life, through death [Alice Cares

TEACH PROPERLY .- Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by example, and use gentle and patient means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank good-humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion. If pride makes his obedience reluctant, subdue him by council or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sin.

Young children often do wrong merely from the immaturity of their reason, or from a mistaken principle; and when this is the case, they should be tenderly reproved, and patiently shown their error.

# Choice Miscellany.

### PRACTICE KINDNESS WHEN YOU CAN.

PRACTICE kindness when you can, Act the part of noble man; Tender thoughts and loving ways Help to cheer our gloomy days. Where there's kindness there is joy Love dwells here without alloy; Then cheer the drooping heart of man, And practice kindness when you can.

Practice kindness when you can, It is only for a span; Smiles beguile the human race Into thoughts of love and peace. And O, when the heart is sad, Kindness ever makes us glad; Then glory in this noble plan, And practice kindness when you can

Practice kindness when you can. Strive to be a better man; Words of sympathy impart Hopes to cheer the weary heart; Neither beauty, wealth untold, Jewels rare, nor precious gold, Can cheer alone the soul of man; So practice kindness when you can

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE DOCTOR IN CAMP .--- No. III.

### THE BIVOUAC.

I LEFT you, my gentle readers, at the close of the day's march, which we made in company, with the promise that I would on another occasion discourse somewhat concerning Bivouacs. But before I proceed to redeem my promise it is perhaps my duty to venture some explanation for having so summarily dismissed you, without asking for your company in the romance of a night in the open air. In good sooth I did so out of a pure regard to your own comfort and pleasure: for while you might indeed enjoy a march with troops, and be pleased and amused at what would meet your eye, I could not think you would so much prefer a thin turf to a hair mattrass or a feather bed So much has been said and sung about the

charms of a night passed under "the blue canopy of Heaven" that many people (who never tried it,) really talk about it as though the unfortunate portion of our population who are not in the army, are really to be pitied for having to sleep in beds. And truly this bed al fresco has its charms to the novice, and even approaches the dignity of a luxury when the night is calm and neither too hot nor too cold,-when the turf is thick and elastic, and when the frame is tired. But there is no enjoyment which may not pall upon the senses, and one can become satiated with sleeping out-of-doors. When all the water gods have conspired to give our worthy mother earth her fill of water for drinking or for washing; when the turf is thin, and the stones sharp; in short, when the aforesaid mother earth, instead of wooing us to her bosom, turns to us the cold shoulder, with a touch of a sharp elbow,-then may we be permitted to prefer the handiwork of man, to the scanty provisions of nature. It has been said that "hunger is the best sauce," for it makes any sort of food to relish; so I say, that so you but get tired enough you may sleep sweetly anywhere, as a friend of mine once sleptall night in a car loaded with ammunition, though one would generally prefer a bed not liable to be blown up by a stray spark from the locomotive.

But if you will take the bitter with the sweet, and as to-night promises fair, I will give you a place in our bivouac.

Staff officers have been sent ahead some hours ago, who have selected houses for the headquarters of the several Generals, and convenient fields for the accommodation of us, who belong to the different regiments — the great care being and ranks broken and then ensue most surprising and wonderful scenes ever imagined; for no sooner are the men excused from the ranks than the nearest rail fence seems to rise up, en masse, and walk off. The greater part of the fences in Virginia are built of rails, and as everybody knows that a dry rail burns much better than a stick of green wood, I hope no one will imagine that it is within the limits of military human nature to use the latter when the former is at hand. Hence it happens that when the time comes to make coffee each individual rail of a fence seems to take unto itself legs and walk to the fire. Not that our soldier is a thiefnot at all. He is simply a practical philosopher, and has at least the merit of strict impartiality; for, since it would involve a long time, and an extended discussion, to determine the question of any man's loyalty, he cuts the Gordian knot by taking the rails alike of the just and unjust, resembling the blessings of Providence in so far at least. Between himself and the farmer he reformula, "I want—you have." Nor is it necessary you should believe that this shocking laxity peculiar to a civil war; it is simply "military necessity" in one of its humbler phases. The General "confiscates" the corn, hay, or oats, needed for his command, the private gets material for his supper and a rail to boil the pot withal by the same summary process. And before you condemn the act, put yourself in his place -tired, footsore, and hungry-and feel that, if you are on the farm of a disloyal man, his treason and that of his friends forced you to be a soldier; or if on the land of loyal citizen, you are fighting his [battles, and either way his rails will be very apt to cook your food and warm

But my moralizing is cut short by the announcement, "Der coffee ist ready," of our Dutch factorum. So we sip the grateful beverage, eat | each happy man claims the copyright.

vour toes.

our pork and "hard tack," and renew the discussion when our pipes are lit, unless you prefer to hear the manly strains of my Dutch choir, of which more anon. Then, rolling ourselves in our blankets, with our feet to the fire, we are soon off for the land of dreams, where soldiers and sailors are privileged to fold in a brief embrace the forms of their loved ones, each including "the gal he left behind him." Good night!

### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A PLEA FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

HEAVEN'S choicest blessings rest upon our gallant, noble-hearted volunteers - a grateful nation's spontaneous applause and reverence attend their footsteps, and succeed every noble achievement! It is meet that we, who still retain the pleasures of our cheerful, comfortable firesides, basking in our accustomed pleasures and luxuries, should permit our hearts to go out after them in innumerable blessings, and unconstrained, heartfelt sympathy. For are we not equally interested in the issue of this distressing contest, whether foul Treason and Rebellion shall desecrate our once-glorious land with their unholy, pollutéd footsteps, or exalted, starcrowned Liberty resume her lawful, indisputable sway? It is meet that we who remain at home should in some degree share in the privations and endure the hardships of our representatives on the battle-field?

We talk of "hard times," when our wardrobes manifest not the least retrenchment, and our boards are groaning beneath the burden of their wonted delicacies, well-nigh forgetting, in our utter selfishness, the far-off camp-field, where our valorous brothers lie down at night-fall, with their wearied, destitute bodies wrapped in their coarse, half-worn blankets, dreaming, doubtless, of "Home, sweet home,"-or sit down to their uninviting repast, often composed of "musty beans and crawling bacon," thinking of mother's soft, white loaves, and sister's flaky crust and spongy cake. We talk of unbounded patriotism, and undying love for our glorious country, exhibited, perhaps, in our liberal bounties and ample donations to different hospitals-in our deeds of charity, and tender sympathies with the destitute, grief-stricken widows, and weeping, fatherless children. All these munificent acts do, indeed, merit the highest regard and commendation, and will doubtless be recorded conspicuously in the annals of future history. But, candidly, do they not appear, in our own estimation, somewhat meager and less deserving when brought in disparaging comparison with the more brilliant, praiseworthy offerings of our noble soldiers and their desolate families?

A fervent "God bless them" comes welling up in our hearts, already overflowing with esteem and admiration, when we think of the inestimable offering they have laid on our country's sacred altar—an oblation doubly dear and precious because two-fold:-For is it not a great and honorable sacrifice on the part of dearly-cherished ones at home to resign their proud, heroic sons and brothers to the flerce conflict?—whose long absence, attended with numerous inevitable exposures, costs so many emotions of bitter anguish and keen suspense, that they are rendered a hundred-fold more beloved and indispensable to our happiness, now that the tender chain that riveted them to home is disconnected. Only for a season we trusted and encouraged our deponding hearts during that painful separation; but alas! to how many hearts and homes has it been severed forever.

What heaven-born boon do we value more highly than life-sweet life! What would we not relinquish to insure, to rescue our life when endangered? And yet these courageous, generous-hearted volunteers have taken this priceless gift in their hands, willing, if need be, to spill their life's blood in the sacred cause of Union and Liberty.

"Our bosoms we'll bare to the glorious strife, And our oath is recorded on high, To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life, Or crushed in its ruins to die."

May the "GoD of battles" shield them well, and buckle on their armor of defence. In the name of God may they set up their glorious stars and stripes, rembering that

"The race is not—to be got By him that swiftest runs; Nor is the battle-to the people That's got the longest guns." Townsendville, Seneca Co., N. Y., 1863.

# UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE.

What bores they are; what havor they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has an appreciable pecuniary value; minutes, even, are worth so much apiece. He who robs you of them, might just as well take so much money cognizes but one tie, expressed, in a very short from your purse. The act is petty larceny or grand larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a of principle in regard to meuum and teuum is fair appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise-breakers cheat them, may represent in fact the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf, or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habit ually behind time. They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake, as well as for the sake of others—be punctual.

> NATURE keeps writing her books in every one's heart-new editions of the same old poem read with new delight; her gem-books are bound in the hearts of women; these are her gift-books, and

# Sabbath Musings.

#### A LITTLE WHILE.

A LITTLE while to walk this weary road; H little way to bear this heavy load: Then all our earthly pilgrimage shall cease, And we shall wear the crown in perfect peace.

A little while to love with earthly love, And then we share the "fullness" from above: A little time of darkness and of doubt, Then the bright home whose light shall ne'er go out.

A little toil and sadness here below; A little time to watch, and plant, and sow; Then Jesus calls his laborers away Where everlasting joy and gladness stay.

A little while of storm, and wind, and rain, And then the shining haven we shall gain; A little time to toss on life's rough sea, Then in that peaceful home our rest shall be.

A little while! Oh, Savior, make us strong To bear that little, though it oft seem long: Guide thou our way with thine own loving hand, Till we shall enter in the Promised Land!

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

Home! - most sacred spot on earth! There is the nursery of piety, of virtue, of true manhood. How memory loves to linger round that hallowed spot! The remembrance of days spent there, of the earnest prayers of a gentle mother that her guileless children might not go astray—a father's kind advice-a sister's boundless love and quiet influence—a brother's guardian care — all, all combine to render home most dear to the heart

of the absent one; a spot, the sanctity of which the world may not invade, to which he may turn and be refreshed.

Since thy voyage on the ocean of life began, the sea may have been calm and the winds propitious - the sunshine of prosperity may have lighted thy pathway at every step, and flatterers may have thronged around thee; but does not thy heart, at times, turn from them all, as from an empty show, to the place where confidence is perfect and the light of home-so full of lovesheds round thee an influence more potent for good than all the alluring pleasures of the outside world? Hast thou walked with kind friends neath the sunny skies of prosperity? They may be only friends of a summer's day. But in thy home are those who will not forsake thee when the winter storms of adversity shall lower. Hast thou erred, and doest society close her door and spurn thee from the very threshold? In thy home a mother's tears will fall, a father's prayers ascend for thee, a sister's love will cling even more closely about the erring one; and then, if anywhere, will the mantle of charity be thrown over thy sin. There may'st thou go and screen thyself from the sneers and taunts of the world, and there, by love and kindness, may'st thou be

When one has been absent from home for a long time and proposes to return, what thoughts of home and loved ones there, fill the mind with pleasurable emotions, and visions of a happy re-union are his brightest dreams. Many changes may be there, yet it is home—a pleasant, well-remembered spot. Each favorite haunt is sought with eager interest, each former friend, whom time has spared, is met with cordial greetings.

A lovely, happy place is home. Yet there is happier, an eternal home, where nothing may occur to mar the felicity of that blessed family. Happy, thrice happy shall he be who, when his tale of life is told, shall find a home in Heaven with his Father-GoD; his companions-the sons and daughters of the LORD ALMIGHTY.

Kendaia, N. Y., 1863.

A GRAVE WITHOUT A MONUMENT.-The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery, the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all, the requiem, by the minstrelsy of the ocean, is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storms beat, and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored will sleep on until, awakened by the trump, the sea will give up its dead.

No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered. Yet the cemetery hath ornaments of which no other can boast. On no other are the heavenly orbs reflected in such splendor. Over no other is heard such noble melody.-Henry Giles.

UNBURIED DEAD PEOPLE.—There are many dead people in the world who are not yet buried. There are thousands who have been dead many years, and do not know it. When a man's heart is cold and indifferent about religion; when his hands are never employed in doing God's work; when his heart is never familiar with his ways; when his tongue is seldom used in prayer and praise; when his ears are deaf to the voice of Christ in the Gospel; when his eyes are blind to the beauty of heaven; when his mind is full of the world, and has no room or time for spiritual things—then a man is dead.

THE TRUE LIFE. - To imitate the highest examples, to do good in ways not usual to our rank of life, to make great exertions and sacrifices in the cause of religion and with a view to eternal happiness, to determine, without delay, to reduce to practice whatever we applaud in theory, are modes of conduct which the world will generally condemn as romantic, but which are founded on the highest reason.— J. Foster.

# The Reviewer.

THE GENTLE SKEPTIC; or, Essays and Conversations of a Country Justice on the Authenticity and Truthfulness of the old Testament Records. Edited by the Rev. C. Walworff. [pp. 368.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1863.

ATTACKS upon the Bible and Christianity have of late years been neither few nor insignificant. Many occupying high positions in the world of letters, have been found willing to prostitute their fine talents and great attainments to the base, ungrateful task of undermining faith in Him who favored them with such endowments. Their efforts, as a general thing, however, have been successfully counteracted, by men of greater ability and authority, and have only caused the eternal principles of the Christian Religion to strike root more deeply and more firmly. The book before us is calculated to help on this good work. It is well adapted to "Gentle Skeptics," those who desire to believe, but are beset with many painful doubts, and is prepared especially for "young men-the fresh, buoyant, intelligent, live young men of the country." The author is a Roman Catholic Priest, but the work contains very few things that the strictest Protestant cannot thoroughly endorse and rejoice to see so ably presented and discussed. For sale by STRELE & AVERY.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA:—Its Origin, and 'au 'Account of its Progress down to the death of Lord Ragian. By ALKXANDER WILLIAM KINGLARE. Vol. 1. [pp. 650.] New York: Harper & Brothers—1863.

MANY books have been published within a few years in reference to the war in the Crimea. They have all been more or less incomplete and unsatisfactory, however, and the need of a more full and reliable account has been universally felt. In Mr. KINGLAKE'S work this want is supplied. It gives us the whole history of this great war, which cost so much and accomplished so little, together with much collateral information and speculation, which is important as it serves to throw light upon the general subject. The author had access to the most] valuable materials that could be obtained, and used them with great success. He inspires an agreeable feeling of confidence in the reader, as he seems to have thoroughly mastered his subject, and presents it in a style at once pleasing, graphic and powerful. We commend the book to all, feeling assured that it is what it professes to be, a full and accurate history of the great struggle in the Crimea. For sale by STRELE & AVERY.

MONEY. By CHARLES MORAN. [pp. 228.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.—1863.

THERE are men who have labored diligently in the pursuit of riches, and accumulated immense stores of wealth, and yet whose knowledge in regard to the real nature of money has always been extremely limited. To such, and to all who are interested in a commodity which in itself is a very good thing, though the love of it may be "the root of all evil," our advice is—read this book. The subjects of the relative value of gold and silver, of paper currency, and indeed many interesting questions in Political Economy, Trade and Finance, are here fully and ably discussed. It is a book that business men especially can read with both pleasure and profit. For sale by STEELE & AVERY. Price \$1.25.

### Books Received.

fMost of the works named below will be noticed in future numbers of the RURAL—as soon as we can give them proper examination.—Ev.]

PRINCIPIA LATINA.—No. 1. A First Latin Course. Comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book. With Vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., author of "A History of Greece," "A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," "A Classical Dictionary," etc., etc. Revised by H. DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, New York; Editor of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," etc. [pp. 187.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—STEELE & AVERY.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FREE THOUGHT IN REFERENCE A CRITICAL HISTORY OF FRRE TROUGHT IN REFRENCES TO THE CRISITLAR RELIGION. Eight Lectures Preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1862, on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A., Canon of Salisbury. By ADAM STORRY FARRAR, M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. [12mo.—pp. 487.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester—STEELE & AVERY. Price \$1.50.

What to Eat, and How to Cook IT:—Containing over One Thousand Receipts, Systematically and Practically Arranged, to enable the Housekeeper to prepare the most difficult or simpler Dishes in the Best Manner. By Pierre Blot, late Editor of the "Almanack Gastronomique," of Paris, and other Gastronomical works. [16mo.—pp. 259.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Bochester—Sterle & Avery. Price \$1.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL: Containing the Direct and Excise Taxes; with the Recent Amendments by Congress, and the Decisions of the Commissioner; also complete marginal References, and an Analytical Index—sho wing all the Items of Taxation, the Mode of Proceeding, and the Duties of the Officers. With an Explanatory Preface. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester—Steele & Aveex.

CIENCE FOR THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY. Part I.—Natural Philosophy. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, author of "Human Physiology," "Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," "Store Hustrated by nearly 300 Engravings. [16mo.—pp. 246.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

Two PICTURES; or, What we think of ourselves, and what the world thinks of us By M. J. McIntoren, author of "Two Lives; or, to Seem and to Be;" "Charms and Counter Charms," etc. [12mo.-pp. 476.] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Rochester—STEELE & AVERY.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC:—Designed for Children. By ELLAS LOOMIS, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philos-ophy and Astronomy in Yale College, and author of "A Course of Mathematics," stc. [pp. 166.] New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester—Steele & Avery.

THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY. By JUSTES VON LIEBIG. Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. [12mo.—pp. 387] New York: D. Appleton & Co. 'Rochester—Steele & Avery. Price \$ 1.50.

IN THE TROPIOS. By a Settler in Santo Domingo. With an Introductory Notice by RIGHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," "Undercurrents," &c. [16mo.—pp. 306.] New York: Carleton. Bochester—STELLE &

THE FAIRY BOOK. The Best Popular Fairy Stories Selected and Rendered Anew. By the author of "John Halifar, Gentleman," &c., &c. [18mo.—pp. 479.] New. York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—Steels & Apply

DARRELL MARKHAM; or, the Captain of the Vulture. By Miss M. E. Braddon, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "The Lady Lisle," etc. [8vo.—pp. 164.] New York: Diok & Fitzgerald.

MANUAL OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. For Schools and Families. By SAMUEL L. MASON, Master of the Eliot School, Boston. [pp. 47.] Boston: Crosby & Nichols. Rochester—Adams & Ellis.

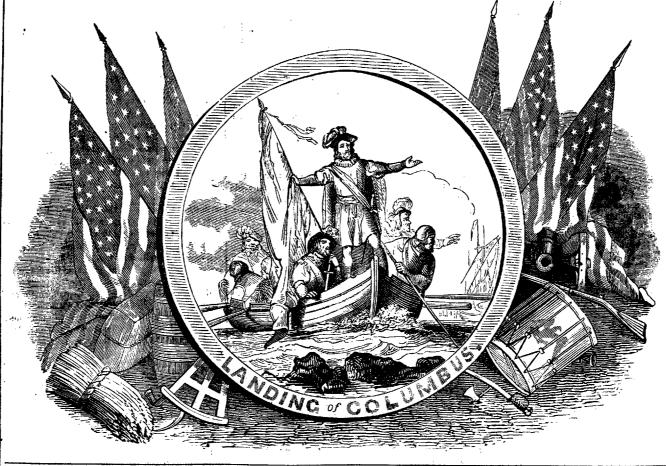
A POINT OF HONOR. A Novel. By the author of "The Morals of May Fair," "Creeds," "The World's Verdict," &c. [8vo.—pp. 120.] New York: Harpers. Rochester —Strelle & Avery. A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. A Novel. By Mrs. GASRELL author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "North and South," &c. &c. [Svo.-pp. 90.] New York: Harpers. Rocheste —Steelle & Avery.

ST. OLAVES. A Novel. [8vo. - pp. 162.] No. 231 of "Library of Select Novels."] New York: Harper & Bros. Rochester-Steele & Avery.

XENOPHONTIS ANABASIS. Recensuit J. F. MACMICHEL, A. B. [pp. 224.] New York: Harper & Brothers. Rochester—STRELE & AVERY.

YORK: Harpers. Rochester—Steale & Avery.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



In commemoration of the Discovery of America, and the Declaration of American Independence, we give on this page illustrations of the LANDING OF COLUMBUS, and the Signing of THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The history of these important events is so familiar to all that no description is necessary. The pictures at once recall the most important scenes connected with the early settlement and subsequent Independence of the American Colonies.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR COUNTRY'S BIRTHDAY.

Two years ago the 20th of last December the State of South Carolina committed an act of perfidy second only to the betrayal of the PRINCE OF PEACE into the hands of the Jewish oligarchy. Reason seems to have departed from the human soul in both instances, and a spirit of ingratitude and wickedness the most intense, must have entered to fill the vacuum. In sight of that fortress which defended the city of Charleston and the State from the British in 1776, and while some few yet remained who witnessed, in their childhood, the heroic deeds of their defenders, base, selfish, bigoted men, resolved that South Carolina was free! - free from the United States of America! - free from that Great Charter their fathers helped construct!-free from the appeal of the blood of patriots to appreciate and cherish their dear-bought privileges! — and free to rush headlong into anarchy, degredation and ruin! Like the Prodigal Son, they left the paternal circle-left the home of their childhoodthe protection of an arm powerful to shield from all danger-a home where want was never known -gave up their rights and equal privileges in the family, and declared themselves outcasts! Was ever infatuation more complete? Were ever men more dead to all that is honorable? to all the ennobling qualities of true manhood? and Darkness danced with that delight known only to demons, when that Convention opened their the well-being of mankind. doors and proclaimed to the world that the deed betrayed their country! -- that they were traitors!

force, the men in their country's service from himself—to charm the unwary into acts of rebel- work to be performed in counsel among the peotheir midst, and wrest from that Government to lion, while a government to legalize their actions | ple, as well as with the hands; and an important

title to everything within the State of South Carolina. The DAY all true Americans so delight to honor and celebrate as the Nation's Birthday, was decreed to be odious, and stricken from the list of holidays on the statute. Robbery followed, and the FLAG, which had so long upheld them as an integral part of ene of the mightiest nations of the earth, was assaulted and trampled in the dust. While the flames ascended from Sumter, the citizens of South Carolina, from the pinnacles of the city, gloated their eyes upon the spectacle as did Nero while Rome was burning. With music and joyous demonstrations did they witness the discomfiture of ANDERSON, and the Stars and Stripes disappear from Charleston Harbor, while in its place arose a "flag," the insignia of which truthfully portrayed the character of the usurpers—a serpent—the beguiler, the betrayer of our first parents—the disturber of the peace of mankind-an animal in which all the characteristics of abomination found a dwelling

Had South Carolina been content with the trouble she had brought upon herself and the nation, she might have been, in due time, as anxious to return to the home of her childhood as that Son, whose father received him with outstretched arms, and ordered that the fatted calf should be killed to commemorate the joyous occasion. But she was possessed of a deadly virus, which she ejected upon her neighbors, and they, in turn, became polluted, and sloughed off from the sound and healthy portion of the body politic.

LAFITTE, the Pirate of the Gulf, MURRILL, the Land Pirate, and BURR, the Hero of Blennerhassett Island, established governments to legalize murder and rapine—to wage war upon their own species—upon the "Flag of our Union"—the "Star-Spangled Banner." Men, carried away with a blind hullucination, were prevailed upon, and often forced, to join those governments, and, even to their own interests? The Powers of for a time, be led, in undertakings against the peace of society, their lawful Government, and

Prosperous as were the many, a few of the was done! — that it was finished! — that they had Southern autocrats at the commencement of the to an end this cruel contest. Each one may do national troubles, appeared to possesse the fas-Preparations were then made to drive, by cinating powers of reptiles—the Old Serpent old Union in its pristine purity. But there is

Great was Diana among the heathen; but greater still were those false gods among the ignorant masses of the "Sunny South." "The Day we Celebrate" no longer receives a "passing notice' in the land of chivalry, and the thunder of cannon, instead of proclaiming a nation's gratitude to Washington and Jefferson, reverberates over their graves in the endeavor to overthrow that structure which they gave their country as an inheritance to be cherished till the Angel, with one foot on the land and the other on the sea, declared that "time should be no more." The memories of Mount Vernon and Monticello plead in vain to stay the destroyer's hand. The ashes of the "Father" and the "Sage" no longer receive the sacred homage so long the wonted and solemn custom of those who once called them their countrymen with feelings of the highest veneration. Serried hosts of armed men, rebels against their Government, rebels against the very REMAINS of the Author and Defender of their Birthright, now tread the ground once hallowed by them in their progress to and from the Council and Executive Halls of their country. Toward the Capital of the "Great Republic" march, in battle array, those who plot the downfall of freedom-the downfall of "Columbia's Pride"-which, so far, has only been prevented by those who love their "Native Land" next to their CREATOR.

Upon the return of each anniversary of the Savior's Birth, Christians are wont to dedicate themselves anew to His service-to take new obligations, and fight, with renewed courage, the Enemy of Man. The Patriot, in these "times that tries men's souls," has a similar duty to perform. He is called upon by a sense of love for free institutions, of the blessings he has enjoyed under the noble system of our Government, to stop and reflect upon the course he ought to pursue in the present great national affliction. Wisdom, if ever needed, is needed now. The man of wealth, of business-mechanics, laborers-men and women in all the honorable pursuits of lifelook around you and see how much you can do to further the efforts of Government in bringing something toward re-constructing our glorious whom they owed their very being, all right and among their owndupes, was pompously instituted. | work it is. Democrat, Republican, Abolitionist,

all party men of whatever stripe-bear in mind that you are citizens of the nation and not of a party, and that it is your bounden duty to ignore all party, all tenets but one-and that one the desire to help the country in this her time of greatest need and peril. What better time to resolve to do your whole duty than the eightyeighth Birthday of the "Land of the Free?" We have not only the spiritual enemy to contend with as do Christians, but spiritual and material enemies, devils-incarnate, men whose characters for darkness would have cast into the shade that darkness Pharoah's wickedness called down from heaven. United in one solid compactall having in view one great object-and the minions of those kings of traitors would be stayed in their career of desolation, while their masters would either have to flee the country or receive the punishment they so richly deserve.

"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny," was the language and sentiment of DANIEL WEBSTER. Would that this might be the expression and feeling of every one of the twenty millions of those who are permitted by a wise Providence to commemorate the Fourth Day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Rochester, N. Y., June 30, 1863.

# Scientific, Aseful, &c.

### GET ENOUGH SLEEP.

We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or, like Othello's "gone," and living in idleness the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister Death" will avenge the insult.

# MOISTURE IN THE AIR.

THE atmosphere always contains water. Most people think its presence a misfortune. They say the atmosphere of California is very healthy because it is so dry. This is an error. The air of California has a great deal more moisture than that of New England, and that is the principal reason for its superior healthfulness. In New England, the dry air sucks the moisture out of a man's air passages, and he has the consumption. If he could breathe the moist atmosphere of the Pacific coast, he might recover. In their influence on consumptives, I do not mean to say that the only difference between the Atlantic and Pacific coast is found in the amount of atmospheric moisture. But I do say that this is one of the most essential sanitary differences. A man who, in New England, is ever suffering with dry and cracked skin, has in California a moist and healthy skin. What is true of the skin, is true of the lining of the lungs, with which the same atmosphere is in constant contact. The dry air sucks out the moisture, and produces disease.

# A RAIN GLASS.

THE following may be depended upon as a rain glass; I have used it for months. Get a common pickle bottle, such as is sold at every Italian ware-house; fill it with any kind of water to within two or three inches of the top; plunge the neck of an empty Florence oil-flask into the pickle bottle. Before rain the water will rise two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask-often in three or four hours. If the weather is settled for fair, the water will remain not more than half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask. It never fails to foretell rain; and to-day, July 15, rose as high as the rim of the pickle bottle, in the neck of the flask. It may stand in or out of doors, in sun or shade, and the water never needs changing so long as it can be seen through. Mine is now green through long standing. The oil-flask must be cleansed before the neck is plunged in the water. Soda and warm water will clear it of oil.—Thos. Zuiller.

SINGING FISH.-M. de Thoron has addressed a curious communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences on the subject of certain singing fish that inhabit the seas as well as the rivers of South America. He specially mentions the Bay of Pallon, situated north of the province of Emeraldas, in the Republic of Ecuador, where, being in a boat, he was suddenly startled by a deep, humming noise, which he at first attributed to some large insect, but which, upon inquiry, turned out to be a kind of fish called musicos by the people of the country. On proceeding further the sounds became so strong as to remind him of the strains of a church organ. These fish live both in salt and in fresh water, since they are also met with in the river Mataje. They are not more than ten inches long; their color is white, sprinkled with blue spots, and they will continue their music for hours without minding any interruption.



# Kural New-Norker.

DAY DY NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE

MEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

The tyrant, lifts again her brow. God's precious charge we sternly keep Unto the final victory; With freedom we will live, or sleep With our great dead who set us free,

God forget us when we forget To keep the old flag flying yet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 4, 1863.

### The Army in Virginia.

Advices from the Army of Virginia of the 23d ult., says Gen. Pleasanton had the greatest cavalry fight, the day previous, that has yet taken place. He advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburg, being supported by Gen. Barnes' division of infantry. A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Gen. Stuart being driven back steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of twelve miles.

Gen. Pleasanton captured two guns, one a Blakely, three caissons, and blew up another caisson. The number of prisoners taken during the fight was 450, including twenty officers, among them one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors, and the rest line officers.

Harper's Ferry was still nominally in our possession. The bridges are fully protected by our guns. The nearest rebel force was about five miles off, at Little Antietam.

The Baltimore American of the 23d says:-We have received information this morning that the whole line of the Potomac on the Virginia side of the river, up to and beyond Leesburg, was yesterday in the possession of Federal troops, a large force occupying that town. This of course relieves the Maryland side of the Potomac from raids in that direction.

At McConnellsburg, Pa., on the 24th ult., business was at a perfect standstill. Farmers are constantly compelled to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging. Rebel deserters from a North Carolina regiment, belonging to Ewell's corps, came into our lines this morning, and report that the whole of that commander's forces are in Pennsylvania.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, of the 25th ult., states Lee's forces as follows:-Ewell's corps 35,000, Lonstreet's 42,000, Hill's, the rear guard, 28,000, Stuart's cavalry 18,000, and Jenkins' forces 3.000. It also says Richmond is defended by D. H. Hill's corps of 21,000 on the south, and Gen. French on the north with 18,000, while a heavy brigade under Wise is on the York railroad. Gen. Corse, with two brigades, occupies Hanover Junction, assisted by 3,500 mounted Texans, captured by us at Arkansas Post and exchanged.

The rebel force which took possession of and occupied Gettysburg on the 26th ult. is said to belong to Gen. Early's division, Longstreet's corps, and makes two corps which are supposed to have crossed the Potomac. The troops of Longstreet are supposed to have crossed at Shepardstown Ford.

When Rhodes' divirived at Chambersburg, the operator was unable to escape. He remained until Wednesday, when he escaped by way of London to the Pennsylvania railroad, and arrived here to-day. The rebels numbered about 12,000, and had five batteries, with a long train of ambulances. When he left, Gen. Johnson's division, belonging to the same corps, was within six miles of the town.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued a Proclamation, on the 26th ult, calling out a force of 60,000 men to repel the rebel invaders. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the State, and the Pennsylvanians are flocking to the standard of the Governor from all parts of the State. The ministers of the gospel in Philadelphia have tendered their services to the Governor, to work in the entrenchments and upon the fortifications.

Gov Seymour, of our own Empire State, has, with commendable spirit, forwarded to the seat of war in Pennsylvania, eighteen regiments of the National Guard of the State, numbering from 12,000 to 13,000 men.

Gov. Parker, of N. J., has also, at the request of Gov. Curtin, issued a Proclamation, calling upon the militia of his State to turn out and help the Pennsylvanians drive the rebels from their

Major-General Dix, on the 28th ult., telegraphed as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28, 1863. Col. Speen, of the 11th Pennsyvania cavalry, Col. Speen, of the 11th Pennsyvania cavalry, whom I sent out two days ago, completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna river, captured Gen. W. F. Lee, Col. Harsable, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants and 100 privates, and brought them here. He has also brought in 35 wagons, with six mules each, and 150 mules in addition, and from 75 to 100 horses. He took \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued by agents of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property no private property has been touched. authorities at Richmond. This is all public property; no private property has been touched. Col. Speen's loss is 3 killed and 8 wounded. On the evening of the 20th, the launch of the Fort Henry captured off the mouth of the Crystal stores for a regular cruise. She had a ram, a

Mark Walter

river, a cotton barge loaded with 39 bales of cotton, capturing three men who were in charge.

On the 9th inst. the boats of Fort Henry captured off Withalacochee river a sloop boat which had several times run the blockade. On the loth, near the same place, captured a flat boat and skiff, loaded with corn, consigned to D. Yulee.

A Headquarters Army of the Potomac dispatch of the 28th, to the N. Y. Herald, says:-This morning Col. Hardie arrived by a special train from Washington, as bearer of dispatches relieving General Hooker of command, and appointing Major-General Meade as his successor. Soon after General Hooker issued the following farewell address:

In conformity with the order of the War Department dated June 27th, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many

the confidence and esteem of the army on many well-fought fields.

Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from 16, yet not without the deepest emotion. The serrow of parting from comrades of so long acquaintance, is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail—that it will yield to its successor, as it did to me, its hearty yield to its successor, as it did to me, its hearty d willing support.
With the earnest prayer that the triumph of

its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

Joseph Hooker.

This was followed by an address from Gen Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Poto mac, June 28:

By direction of the President of the United By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to save it from disgrace and hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us bear in mind constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling mine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished sol-dier, whose name, must ever appear conspicuous 

H. F. Barstow, Ass't Adj. General.

The report of the change soon extended to the several corps, and the officers bade farewell to Hooker. He leaves for Baltimore, where he has been ordered to report.

The appointment of Gen. Meade gives the utmost satisfaction, and all expressed their intentions to give the heartiest co-operation.

Gen. Early's force, estimated at 10,000 men, were in full occupation of York on the 29th ult., and the rebel commander had made a requisition upon the inhabitants for \$150,000, besides a given quantity of flour, boots, shoes, etc. If the demand was not complied with within the course of twenty-four hours, the citizens were to "take the consequences," a threat which probably involves indiscriminate plunder and wanton destruction of property.

# Department of the South.

THE following dispatches were received by the Navy Department on the 23d ult.:

FLAG SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL, June 17, 1863. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—DISPATDH 313—1863.—SIR—Having reason to believe the Atlanta and other rebel iron-clads at Savannah were trying to enter Warsaw Sound by Wilmington River, for the purpose

saw Sound by Wilmington River, for the purpose of attacking the blockading vessels there, and in the sounds further south, I dispatched, some days ago, the Weehawken and Nahant, Commander John E. Downs, from North Edisto to Warsaw, where the Cicerone, Commander Drake, was maintaining the implied blockade.

I have the satisfaction to report to the Department this morning that the Atlanta came down Wilmington River into Warsaw Sound, and was captured. This information has just been received in a telegram from Fort Pulaski, sent by Capi. John Rogers.

Capt. John Rogers.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral Com. S. A. Squadron.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, June 17, 1863.

PLAG SHIP WABASH, FORT ROYAL MARSOR, \$
June 17, 1863.

DISPATCH 317.—SIR—I have the honor to inform the Department that since mailing my dispatch No. 316, I have received further details of the capture of the Atlanta, sent through the kindness of Col. Barton by telegraph from Fort Pulaski.

Pulaski.

The Atlanta, Capt. Webb, came down this morning by Wilmington River, to attack our vessels in Warsaw Sound, accompanied by two wooden steamers filled, it is said, by persons as

The Weehawken, Capt. John Rogers, at once engaged her, fring into her five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor, and killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two killing or wounding the crews of two guns. Two or three of the pilots are also badly wounded, and the pilot house broken up; whereupon the vessel grounded, and immediately after surrendered. The armament of the Atlanta was two 7-inch and two 6-inch guns. She is but slightly injured. Yours, &c., S.F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral Com. S. A. Squadron. P. S.—The officers and crew of the Atlanta numbered 165 persons.

NEWFORT NEWS, June 22.

To Hon. the Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—Telegrams just received says Admiral Dupont sent the Weehawken, Captain John Rogers, and Nahant down to Warsaw Sound to look out for the Atlanta, June 16th. The Atlanta came down with two gunboats. The engagement was exclusively between the Weehawken and Atlanta. The latter was mounted with four of the Brooks rifles, two of 7-inch on the bow and stern on pivots, and two on each and NEWPORT NEWS, June 22. with four of the Brooks rifles, two of 7-inch on the bow and stern on pivots, and two on each end. She could fight two of the former and one of the latter on a side. Rogers engaged the rebels at close quarters. The first 15 inch shot fired by himself took off the top of the Atlanta's pilot house and wounded two of her three pilots. Another 15-inch shot struck half way up her proof iron pleted four inches thick. Another 13-inch shot struck half way up her roof, iron plated four inches thick, killing one and wounding 17 men. Eleven shots were fired in all, five by the Weehawken and six by the Atlanta. The latter got aground and surrendered.

The Atlanta steers well and made six knots against a heavy sea in going to Port Royal. She was completely provided with instruments and

saw and a torpedo on her bow. Ex-Lieut. W. A. Webb commanded her. Her complement was 165 souls.

The Atlanta is said to have come down confi-

dent of capturing the monitors easily, and her consorts, filled with spectators, were prepared to tow them to Savannah.

She will soon be ready for service under the Flag of the Union.

S. P. Lee,
Acting Rear Admiral.

The steamer Convoy arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 23d ult., from Newbern, N. C., and reports no news from that department. The 5th Mass. regiment arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., whose term has expired. They have to-day volunteered their services to Gen. Dix, and entered at once into the service.

Newbern advices of the 22d state that deserters from Wilmington report two rebel iron-clads with 15-inch plating on 18 inches of wood, mounting heavy guns, were about ready to make a raid on the blockading squadron. They are about the size of the first Merrimac and lay very deep in the water, and are only able to make three or four miles an hour.

In the vicinity of Wilmington, near the border of South Carolina, a large number of deserters and conscripts are entrenched, and successfully resisting the rebel authority-having had three engagements already.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered all the North Carolina troops into other States for immediate service, on account of the growing disaffection among them. Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their places in this State.

Gen. Foster has tendered to Gen. Dix and the authorities at Washington, the services of all the nine month's men in this Department, who are ready to move at a moment's notice.

#### Department of the Gulf.

DISPATCHES from Gen. Banks have been received by the War Department to the effect that on the 14th ult., having established his batteries to within 350 yards of the works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannonade, he summoned Gen. Gardner to surrender. On his refusal an assault was made and our forces gained a position within 50 to 100 yards of the enemy's, which they held. Gen. Paine was severely

wounded. Gen. Banks is confident of success. Private letters state that the 41st Mass, regiment has been mounted as cavalry, and was at Port Hudson under Col. Chickering. Three companies have been detached under command of Capt. Bunker and were at Baton Rouge on the 14th. Everything is said to be going on successfully, and the capture of Port Hudson is daily expected.

The Herald's New Orleans letter states our loss in the repulse on the 14th at Port Hudson at 700 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Col. Halcomb, 1st La.; Col. Bryant, 175 N. Y.; Capt. Hulburt, 91st N. Y.; Lieut. Hutchinson, 75th N. Y. Among the wounded were Gen. Paine, in leg, severely; Col. Smith, 114th N. Y., mortally; Col. Curry, 122d N. Y., severely in both arms; Lieut.-Col. Babcock, 75th N. Y., leg, slightly; Capt. Savary, 75th N. Y., arm, slightly; Lieut. Thurber, 75th N. Y., knee, slightly; Lieut. Crocker, 75th N. Y., arm, slightly. These are but a few of the injured. It is thought Gen. Paine's leg will not have to be amputated.

The Herald has advices from Port Hudson to to the 20th ult., says, it is expected and generally believed an assault was to take place on the 20th, to be led by Gen. Grierson and Col. Van Petten of the 116th N. Y. The assaulting party is to be supported by Gen. Weitzel's old brigade and that of Col. Dudley.

#### Movements in the West and South-West TENNESSEE.-The following dispatch has

been received by Gen. Burnside from the expedition sent into East Tennessee: Boston, June 23, 1863.

I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lenbire, destroyed the road up to Knoxville and made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above. I then destroyed the railroad track and started for Strawberry the railroad track and started for Strawberry Plains. I burnt the State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plains bridge, 1,600 feet long; also the Nursery Creek bridge, 325 feet long. I captured three pieces of artillery, some 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 500 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms. I destroyed a

oners, and 1,000 stand of arms. I destroyed a large amount of sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, and one saltpetre work and other stores. My command are much fatigued. We have had but two nights' sleep since leaving Williamsburg.

The rebel force in East Tennessee is larger than I had supposed. I did not attack London Bridge for reasons that will be explained. At Massey Creek I determined to return into the mountains. I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the Gap through which I intended to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry. A force was also following in our rear. I then determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did. I will report more fully as soon as possible

S. H. Saunders, Colonel Commanding.

Gen. Jackson commands in East Tennessee,

Gen. Jackson commands in East Tennessee, and has under his command Gen. Pegram with 8,000 or 10,000, which, with the force in Cumberland Gap region, is expected to invade Kentucky.

The news from the Southwest is gratifying. Gen. Rosecrans is steadily advancing, notwithstanding unfavorable weather and bad roads and the enemy are retiring. Several brief but sharp engagements had taken place, uniformly resulting in our favor, and the army were in good condition and impatient for a decisive battle. On the 27th Gen. Rosecrans was reported at Manchester.

Mississippi.—The marine brigade under Gen Ellett, accompanied by Gen. Moore, made a reconnoisance to Richmond, La, on the 16th ult. with 2,300 men, drove 3,500 rebels out of the place, captured 30 prisoners and burned the town. Our loss was slight.

Official advices from Grant to noon 19th report some advantages gained by our forces on the 18th. The siege is progressing satisfactorily. Gen. McClernand has been removed from the command of the 13th army corps by Gen. Grant. Orde has been assigned to the command in his

place. Col. Wisner has destroyed the railroad at Panola.

Major Wilson, with a detachment of the 13th Illinois cavalry, surprised and routed the 1st appointed to purchase or charter vessels to cap-Mississippi cavalry, near Mechansburg, Yazoo county, a few days since, killing quite a number.

ARKANSAS.-On the 15th at Marion, Ellett's cavalry captured a wagon containing what purported to be six barrels of flour and three boxes of goods, but on examination by a commissary found to contain over half a million of percussion caps packed in flour. The boxes contained stationary. The whole was permitted to pass out of Memphis. Documents were also found implicating certain well known merchants of St. Louis as guilty parties.

KENTUCKY .- A member of General Asboth's staff from Columbus, reports that Gen. Price, with 6,000 rebels, is in the vicinity of Island 37. It is said he is preparing rafts to cross the Mississippi, his object being to co-operate with the rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis. Another report says he will report at Island 35, and intercept mavigation. Capt. Pennock, of the Navy, is on the alert and will entrap Price.

KANSAS.-Gen. Blunt left Leavenworth on Friday week for Fort Scott, and will soon take the field in the Indian Territory with an adequate force for active offensive operations. He fights to achieve a department and endeavor to on the night of the 18th. reach Texas.

#### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THE following official order was issued from the War Department on the 28th ult., for recruiting a Veteran Corps of Volunteers:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 28, 1863. Washington, June 28, 1863. 5
For recruiting veteran volunteers: 1st. In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer riflemen, cavalry and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date, in their respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers are respective of the regulations of the respective of the r teer so enlisted, and such of the three year troops now in the field who may re-enlist in ac-cordance with the provisions of this order, to constitute a force called the veteran volunteers. he regulations for enlisting alhis force is as follows

2d. The period for enlistments and re-enlist-ments above mentioned shall be for three years

ments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

3d. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enrolled under this order as veteran volunteers in accordance with the provisions hereinatter set forth.

4th. Every volunteer enlisted and revetored

as veteran volunteers in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

4th. Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service as a veteran under this order shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance, and bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid as follows: 1st. Upon being mustered into the service, he shall be paid one month's pay in advance, first installment of bounty, \$25; premium, \$2—total amount on muster, \$40. 2d. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster, in addition to the installment of bounty, will be paid the sum of \$50; at the regular pay-day after six months' service he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty, \$50. 3d. At the first regular pay-day at the end of a year's service, an additional installment of \$50. 4th. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' seran additional installment of \$50. 4th. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment will be paid the sum of \$50. 5th. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid of \$50. 6th. After two and a half years of service, an additional installment of \$50. 7th. At the expiration of the three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid, \$75.

5th. If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they

they shall be mustered out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, on being mustered out, their whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the whole term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers in the service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death. 6th. Veteran soldiers enlisted under this order will be permitted, at their option, to enter old regiments now in the field; but their service will continue for the full term of their own en-listment, notwithstanding the term for which

will continue for the full term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be officered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command.

As a badge of honorable distinction, "Service

CHEVEROUS" for the War Department will be furnished, to be worn by the veteran volunteers.

7th. Officers of regiments whose terms have expired, will be authorized, upon proper application and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within ors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days, and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into the service within the said period of sixty days, the officers may be re-com-missioned from the date of their original com-mission, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receive the pay entitled to their rank.

8th. Volunteers or militia now in service,

whose term of service will expire within ninety days, and who shall then have been in the serat least nine months, shall be entitled to vice at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, provided they re-enlist before the expiration of their present term for three years from date of re-enlistment or for the war, and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

9th. After the expiration of ninety days from this date, volunteers serving in three years' organizations may re-enlist for three years from the date of such re-enlistment or for the war.

the date of such re-enlistment or for the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the ser-

10th. Officers in service whose regiments or commands may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order before the expirations of the present term, should have their commissions continued so as to preserve their date or rank as fixed by the original muster in the Uni-

ted States service.

Ith. As soon after the expiration of their original term of their enlistments, as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of 30 days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with provisions of this act.

12th Volunteer provisions of this act.

12th. Volunteers re-enlisting under this order will be credited as three years' men in the quotas of their respective Cartes. of their respective States.

of their respective States.

Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers and for enlisting veteran volunteers, well be immediately issued to the Governors of States. By order of Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

At a meeting of the underwriters and merchants of Boston, held on the 28th ult., a liberal sum of money was contributed, and a committee ture the rebel privateers. A dispatch from Secretary Welles was read to the effect that Government would accept any vessels that the merchants might tender, and would arm them at once, and furnish everything necessary for the cruise, being willing to commission such persons for commanders as the merchants would recommend to Commodore Montgomery.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald states that an officer of McClernand's staff brings unofficial advices from Vicksburg up to the 22d. Grant's army is in splendid condition. The investment was perfect. Our loss was very light, and the feeling there is universal of a speedy reduction and capture of the place and all the rebel force in it. There are no apprehensions of an attack by Johnson. A correspondent at Vicksburg states that twelve miles of rifle pits and breastworks, mounted with heavy cannon, have been dug by our troops. One of our saps is within five feet of the rebel works, on Sherman's front. Grant is running these saps up to the rebel works along the whole line, and when they are finished he will carry the place by storm. Our batteries opened with red hot shot

There is a rumor prevalent, as we go to press, (Tuesday, 30th,) that Gen. McClellen has been called to Washington to supercede Gen. Halleck.

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Farmers, Dairymen, &c.—Josiah Carpenter, I Clover Thrasher and Huller—Birdsell & Brokaw. Sugar Mills and Evaporators—Blymen, Bates & Day, A Rare-Chance, Fruitr arm, &c., for sale—M. B. Batcham, Employment at a Liberal Salary—Harris Bro's, Farmers Who can Teach Singing Schools—F. H. Robinson, A House and Lot Wanted—S. E. Thomas, Agents Wanted—T. S. Page.

Special Notices. Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.
Misfortune—D. B. DeLand & Co.
The Practical Shepherd—Agents Wanted—D. D. T. Moore.

# The News Condenser.

- Western Virginia has been admitted as a State.
- The Pirates Alabama and Virginia were at Bahia on the 14th ult.
- Garibaldi still walks with a crutch, but his health
- There are counterfeit \$5 bills afloat on the Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y. - The city of Jeddo, Japan, consists of 1,500,000 houses
- and 5,000,000 souls. - A large emigration is leaving the Western States for
- Nevada and California. — The Emperor Napoleon celebrated his 55th birth day on the 22d of April last.
- The Boston people are buying peaches grown in a hot-house at \$30 a dozen.
- The Dubuque Times says the growing crops in Iowa promise an abundant yield.
- Rear Admiral Foote, the hero of Fort Donelson, died in New York on the 27th nlt. - Chief Marshal Kane escaped into Dixie, and is made
- a Maj.-Gen. in the rebel army. - A married pair dwell at Maralan, Australia, aged
- respectively, 112 and 108 years. - Gen. Rosecrans has ordered a female rebel spy to
- three years solitary confinement. - A beautiful porcelain service has been presented to Mrs. Gen. Banks in New Orleans.
- Col. J. A. Holman, of Missouri, has been designated Colonel of the first colored troops.
- There will be much less European travel than usual this year owing to the scarcity of specie.
- The Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad was sold recently under a decree of the U.S. District Court. - Seventeen thousand unaudited claims are on file in
- the Second Auditor's office at Washington. - Rhode Island is raising three regiments of infantry
- and one of cavalry to serve for six months. - Five hundred dollars in Confederate money were re-
- cently sold in Nassau for four cents a dollar. - Sharps' rifle factory at Hartford, Conv.
- larged by the addition of a three-story wing.
- Joel Fay, of Northfield, Mass., lost, a few days since, horse which had reached the age of 36 years.
- The war has thus far made three thousand six hun dred and twenty-eight rebel widows in Georgia.
- A diabolical attempt was made to burn the State House at Springfield, Ill., on Friday night week.
- More than one thousand members have been added to the Masonic fraternity in Maine during the past year.
- A "medium" has declared that Stonewall Jackson
- has, since his death, become a strong Anti-Slavery man. - Vermont farmers at Salisbury have had sent to them herd of ten buffaloes, eight yearlings and two two-year-
- The tobacco crop in Hampshire county, Mass., promises to be twice or three times as large as that of last year.
- The amount of internal revenue received up to last week was twenty-three million dollars. Its inc steady - Marietta Zanfretta, the tight-rope danseuse, intends
- making a summer excusion (a la Blondin) across Niagara Falls. - The Brooklyn Star, one of the oldest papers in the State, has suspended publication after an existence of 54

years.

- There is a great amount of Government cotton at and below Memphis. 12,000 bales will be taken to St. Louis and sold at auction.
- A Short horned cow belonging to H. H. Huntington, of Bozrahville, Ct., yielded 141/2 lbs. of butter of the best quality in one week. - The Chattanooga Rebel of the 7th inst. says Vallan-
- digham had reached Wilmington, N. C., designing to make his way to Nassau. - Gov. Gilmore of New Hampshire was inagurated on Thursday week. He says the State has furnished 18,000
- troops, 700 over her quota. - One hundred and thirty-four of the dead of the wrecked steamer Anglo-Saxon have been buried side by side near the scene of the disaster.
- Richmond papers say that the State prison and jail are so full of all sorts of criminals, the authorities are beginning to inquire what to do with them.

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# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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# Atlantic Monthly

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### THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD

### AGENTS WANTED.

DR. RANDALL'S new work on SHEEP HUSBANDRY recently announced as in preparation, is now in press and will be published in August. It is entitled THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD, and must prove the BEST and MOST COMPLETE practical work on the subject ever published in America. The demand for a good Sheep Book is great, and this one is designed to supply it fully. Its sale must be immense in all parts of the country where sheep are kept. The book will be furnished to Agents on such terms that they cannot fail to make money rapidly by its sale. Enterprising canvassers wanted in Every Countysuch as will attend to the business thoroughly. For circulars containing terms and other particulars, address D. D. T. MOORE,

EDITOR RURAL NEW-YORKER, Rochester, N. Y.

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, A ROCHESTER, June 39, 1863.

THERE are no changes to note in our market quotations this week, save in the price of wool which sells at from 50c to 60c per pound.

Rochester Who	olesale Prices.
Floor and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 15@160
Flour, win. wheat,\$6,50@7,76	Honey, box 1200140
Flour, spring do 5,75@6,26	Honey, box 12@14c Candles, box 12%@13c
Flour, buckwheat. 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra. 14@140
Meal, Indian 1,63@1,75	Fruit and Roots
Wheat, Genesee. 1,45@1,55	Apples, bushel, 30@50c
Rest white Canada 1.50@1.55	Do. dried With 4@416c
Corn, old	Peaches, do 10.7012c
Corn, new 70@70c	Cherries. do 10@12c
Kye. 60 ida 47 dubi 9000 90	Plums, do 8@ c
Osta, by weight 60(a)650	Potatoes, do 25@35c
Barley 1,20@1,40	Hides and Skins.
Beans 2,50@3,00	Slaughter 7 @ 7c
Meate.	Calf 11 (a) 12c Sheep Pelts 1,25@4,00
Pork, old mess 13,00@13,50	Sneep Petts 1,25(0)4,00
Pork, new mess 14,00@15,00	Lamb Pelts 25@1,00
Pork, clear 15,00@15,50	Beeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 5,63@ 6,25	Clover, medium. 4,50@4,75
5 set, CWV 5,00(# 5,00	Do. large 6,00@6,50 Timothy 2,00@2,50
Beef, cwt 3,00@ 5,00 Spring lambs each 2,50@ 8,00 Mutton arcass 6 @ 8	Sundries.
Hama Taked 81/001/0	Wood, hard 4,75@5,90
Hams, tracked 81/409/40 Shoulders 6 @6/40	Wood soft 3 00/34 00
Chickens 9 @11c	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00 Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,75
Turkeys 10 @12c	Coal, Pitteton. 6,75(07,50
Geese	Coal, Shamokin, 6,75(07,50
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 7 @ 8c
Butter, roll 14 @16c	Salt, bbl. 2,00@2,123
Batter, firkin 13 @150	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00
Cheese new 8 @19c	Hav. tan 9.00@16.00
Cheese, old 12@14c	Wool, 10 fb 50@60c Whitefish, 14 bbl 4,76@6.25
Lard, tried 10@10%c	Whitefish, 1/4 bbl 4,75@5.25
Tallow rough 7 @ 7%c	Codfish, quintal. 6,50@7,00
Tallow, tried 10@10c	Trout, half bbl 5,50@5,75

### The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, June 29.—FLOUR — Market dull, and lower, except for round hooped Ohio and extra State. Sales at \$4,550,65.00 for superfine State; \$5,500,65.20 for extra State; \$8,800,600 for choice State; \$4,400,495 for superfine Western; \$5,205,80 for common to medium extra Western, and \$5,90,05,10 for common to medium extra Western, and \$5,90,05,10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull; sales at \$5,400,575 for common, and \$6,80,07 50 for extra.

Grain—The market for wheat 1@2c better, with a fair demand; sales at \$1,18,01,36 for Chicago spring; \$1,290,145 for Milwaukee club; \$1,420,144 for amber 10wa; \$1,460,1.51 for Milwaukee club; \$1,420,144 for amber 10wa; \$1,460,1.51 for Milwaukee club; \$1,420,144 for amber 10wa; \$1,460,1.50 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Market active; sales at 78,00,105 Barley for Shipping mixed Western, nearly all at inside price, and 74,0745c for Sastern. Oats dull at 74,077c.

Provisions—Pork market firm; sales at \$1,05,01,125 for old and new prime. Lard firm; sales at \$1,00,01,05 Barley for Barley sales at 33,00,08,00 for Pots and \$9,62% Agains 20,000 for Pots and \$9,62% Agains 20,000

at 19:2013c.
Associated and the second and second associated assoc

@1,05; Clover, # ID, \$4(20)740.

BUFFALO, JUNE 29.—FLOUR—Market moderately active; sales at \$7.60 for choice St. Louis double extra white wheat; \$5.00(3),40 for extra Ohio red winter, and \$7.00 for white wheat double extra Canada. Closing quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales at \$56(3),03 for Chicago spring, the winter on private terms; red winter on private terms. Milwantee club at \$1,16(3),16. Corn in fair demand at 60.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales at \$50(2\$),03 for thicago spring, white winter on private terms; red winter on private terms; Milwankee club at \$1,16(0),18. Corn in fair demand at 60. 620%c, chiefy at the inside price. Oats firm at 63%c. Barley—The nominal quotations are about \$1,00. Rye, sales Wisconsin at \$50.
PROVISIONS—There is a steady and fair demand for smoked meats. Quoted at \$12,00(2),250 for light mess pork, and \$13 (3),325 for beavy mess. Hams, plain 8%c; sugar cared in bulls and plain sacked, 9%c; sugar cured sacked ite; \$hothers 5%,66c. Lard 9%(3)00.

ders 54@6c. Lard 94@10c.

TORONTO, June 24.—Fall wheat has been in good supply, about 1,500 to 2,000 bushels having been offered each day. Quotations, however, are much lower, selling at 90@34c 3 bushel for inferior samples. Spring wheat is but little changed. The feeling is somewhat duller, though without actual change in prices, viz., 90@35c 30 bushel, and for inferior 75@30c. Barley inactive at 45@30c 3 bushel for good average samples. Rye nominal at 1c 30 h, or about 56@5c 40 bushel. And in limited supply; prices rather better, selling at 47@48c 30 bushel by measure, and 45@30c 30 bushel by weight. Peas sell at 55c 37 bu. on the street, and 56@55c by the car load.

# The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK. June 26.—Wook.—The market may be said to be closed, and that there are no reliable prices to be given. Quotations may be said to be nominally lower; the foreign arrivals have been heavy, and sales are rumored at a considerable decline, but nothing definite is known outside of a limited circle. A considerable full in gold and exchange is expected to follow the fall of Vicksburg, and importers are anxious to realize. Domestic fleece and pulled may be quoted at 50cm.

As one of the considerable field of Vicksburg, and importers are anxious to realize. Domestic fleece and pulled may be quoted at 50cm.

American full-blood Marina. 78075

Dilloudy 1 10000, Ma Inc.	
American full-blood Merino	72(a)78
DO Bail and three-quarter de	—@70
DO Navive and quarter do	—@#
Extra pulled	75(0)78
Extra pulled. Superfine do	70007
No. 1. do	47(0)R
No. 1, do California fine, unwashed	487016
Peruvian washed. Chilian Merino unwashed.	400
Chilian Marino unwashed	35/00
Do Mestiza do	
Valparaiso do	
South American Merino unwashed	20(0)20
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ALBANY, June 26.—The new clip comes in slowly.— Holders are not anxious to dispose of it at the present rul-ing of the market, and buyers are not disposed to put up prices. Lots that have been sold on the street during the week were taken at prices averaging from 55@60c., as in quality.—Journal.

RIFFALO, June 27.—There is very little doing in this market, with the exception of some few lots purchased in the surrounding towns, at 50,955. Buyers are not inclined to purchase much even at these quotations, and several of them that are usually in the market early, have not purchased any as yet this season.—Courter.

THE WAS A

BOSTON, June 26.—The market for domestic wool sustains the alwance noticed at the close of last week, with a BIRDSELL'S PATENT COMBINED NEW WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY. PURE ITALIAN QUEENS

uur demand				
	and Merino do do			70@72c 70.a 71 rths6.@70
Palled,	enperfine		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	70 @ 85
Western Smyrns	MO. I muxed		**********	00(@000
Uape	unwashed.			307734D
Buenos Pernyia	Ayres n washed	**********		28(n 70)
Californ	ia,		•	28@70

CINCINNATI, June 26.—There has been no change in the market for wool. Dealers and manufacturers will no pay over 50,0050 ₽ ib, and the market is unsettled.—Gaz.

WOOL IN THE WEST .- We give below the quotations of wool at different points in Ohio and Michigan, as gathered from our exchange papers of this week: At Cleveland, Ohio. for choice lots 65@70c has been paid but buvers are not disposed to pay over about 65c \$\hat{\text{p}}\$ in for the best grades of wool.

Ar Toledo, O., the market is quoted firm with fair inqui-ry, part speculative, at 550055c. AT Adrian, Mich., there were sales of 7,000 ibs at the range of 55@65c; demand very moderate.

AT Hillsdale, Mich., the wool-growers are firm at 75c or no sale, but so far, 56@60c are the highest prices paid. AT Monroe, Mich., wool is quoted at 50@60c. AT Pontiac, Mich., sales at 56@65c. Ar Corrana Mich., 60@63c; holders asking 65@75c.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 25—All grades of wool have been in fair request, and prices, in the absence of receipts, have favored sellers:—Unwashed we quote at 44@47c; No. 1 pulled at 54@45c; medium faece at 86@65c, and tub-washed 56@66c \$7.6b. No fine fleece or merino in the market.—Sun.

#### The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22.—For Beeves, Mich Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street, at Chamberiain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street, N.—Cro Ewine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 57th street, N.—Che current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

TOTTOMB.	
B	EF CATTLE.
First quality	\$2 cwt \$11,00@12,00
APPOINTED CUBBLY	
Common quality	9.50@10.00
Inferior quelity	9.00(0) 9.50
: COW	MAND CALVES.
First quality	\$50,09@75,00
Ordinary anality	40.0009/1¥.00
Common quality	32.50(0)\$7.50
Inferior quality	28,00@32,50
· <b>V</b> I	EAL CALVES.
First quality	
Ordinary	6 @7 c
Common	5½ 0,6 c
Inferior	5 @5%
SHR	IP AND LAMBS.
Extras	
rnme quanty	5 75(a)R 00
Ordinary	5,00@5.50
Common	4,50,25,00
Infarior	3.25@4.50
THIOTACT	3,25@4,50
	SWINE.
Corn-fed	5%@5%c ledium 5%@5%c
Do. Light and M	ledinm \$1/0.5 v. o
CLASS TT Barrier S.	10 at attain

Still Hogs 5%05% CAMBRINGE, June 24. — Whole number of Cattle at narket 291; about 250 Beeves, and 40 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

Id.

MARKE BEEF—Prices, Extra \$9.00@2.25 first quality \$8, 22.55 second do. \$7.00@7.60; third do. \$5.00@5.00.

WORKING OXEN — \$7.91 pair \_\$00, \$100@176.

GOWS AND CALVES — \$25, \$30.00.

GOWS AND CALVES — \$25, \$30.00.

Foress — Yearlings, none; two years old, \$00.000, three years old, \$00.000. SHEEP AND LAMES —2600 at market; prices in lots, \$5,50@ 400 each; extra, \$5,00@6,00.

SRIES LAMES —\$5,00@6,00.

SRIES LAMES —\$5,00@6,75.

HIDES —\$0,00% & 10.

Tallow —\$6,00% & 10.

OALF SRIES —12@14c. \$7 ib. Veal Calves —\$6,00@7,50.

# New Advertisements.

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If prigreted, I will sell my interest in the COLUMBUS NURSERY (one-third.) This is an extensive, pleasant and profitable business, sufficient for three active partners. It occupies 120 acres of land, has been in operation 8 years, with a reputation and trade extending throughout the whole West and South, west, unequalled, it is believed, by any establishment of the kind west of Rochester. A cash payment of about \$200 would be required; the balance could probably be paid from the profits of the business. Columbus, O., July, 1863. Fruit Farm, or Nursery Business for Sale.



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Cook's Sugar Evaporator,

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PATENT, are infringements. The public are mereby cauliused not to purchase those that are infringements of said patent, as any person purchasing and using such will be held liable for damages. All communications directed to the subscribers, at West Henrietta, will be somephy responsed to. Order early if you wish a machine the subscribers are rely if you wish a machine to the subscribers are rely if you wish a machine to the subscribers are rely if you wish a machine to the subscribers are rely if you wish a machine party where allowed to courpete, and saves more than balf the expense of the old way of getting out clover seed, in time and labor.

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MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE—We understand that the
Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture, recently issued
by Mr. MOORS, of the Rural New-Yorker, and noticed by
msa few days ago, is selling very rapidly. Indeed, the publisher has found it very difficult to fill orders. Though first
published within two weeks, a third edition has already
been printed, and the popularity of the work indicates that
others will speedily follow. These who wish to know all
about Flax and Hemp Culture, and to aid in killing "King
Cotton" and suspending traitors, should remit the cost of
the Manual—25 cents—to D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N.Y.

Evem the New York Tribune.

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From the New York Tribune.

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

From the New York Argus.

A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE—The work on flax culture, announced some weeks ago in our columns as soon to be issued by Mr. Moors, of the Rural New-Yorker, at Rochester, has made its appearance as "Number 1, of Moors's Rural Manuals." The work furnishes much valuable information, and will meet with a ready sale.

From the Prairie Farence

From the Prairie Farmer.

MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE. "We have received from the publisher, D. D. T. MOORS. Rochester, N. Y., Rural Manual, No. 1, being a collection of valuable information on the culture and manufacture of Flax and Hemp: with illustrious. The wants of a large number of persons who are experimenting with these crops for the first time will be filled with this book. It can be had by addressing the publisher, inclosing 26 cents. From the Prairie Farmer.

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 SEEPHERD, by Hop. 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 flock master 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 corres condence during a long period with leading flock-master n 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, 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 vriters. 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 improvem 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 circumstances, 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 que

tioned.

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 Crees-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.)

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THE BOARD

#### YANKEE DOODLE

TUNE-" Yankee Doodle.

BY T. S. DONOHO.

"YANKEE DOODLE." Long ago They played it to deride us; But now we march to victory, And that's the tune to guide us! Yankee Doodle! ha! ha! ha! Yankee Doodle Dandy! How we made the Red Coats run At Yankee Doodle Dandy!

To fight is not a pleasant game; But if we must, we'll do it! When "Yankee Doodle" once begins, The Yankee boys go through it! Yankee Doodle! ha! ha! ha! Yankee Doodle Dandy ! "Go ahead!" the captains cry At Yankee Doodle Dandy

And let her come upon the sea. The insolent invader-There the Yankee boys will be Prepared to serenade her! Yankee Doodle ! ha! ha! ha! Yankee Doodle Dandy! Yankee guns will sing the bass Yankee Doodle Dandy

"Yankee Doodle!" How it brings The good old days before us! Two or three began the song-Millions join the chorus Yankee Doodle | ha! ha! ha! Yankee Doodle Dandy! Rolling round the continent Is Yankee Doodle Dandy

"Yankee Doodle!" Not alone The continent will hear it-But all the world shall catch the tone And every tyrant fear it! Yankee Doodle | ha! ha! ha! Yankee Doodle Dandy! Freedom's voice is in the song Of Yankee Doodle Dandy

# The Story-Teller

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR FLOWER BED

BY DATE LANSING

Ir was a rickety old shell of a house that we lived in, a summer or two agone, while waiting for the new one to be built. Its origin dated as far back as the first early days of our city, now fourteen or fifteen years ago. It was built at a time when wood was plenty, but carpenters scarce; when all sorts of houses were improvised to meet the demands of the grave and wise legislators who were sent into these woods to make the laws for our beautiful Peninsular State, and of the attendant crowds which always wait upon their footsteps.

For good and sufficient reasons, no doubt, our wise men in council convened, had decided that our chief city was no place for the Seat of Government, so they carried it away and set it down in these North Woods, where bears and wolves and timid deer, and their red-skinned pursuers, were the only inhabitants; where "groves" were the only "temples," and a single log cabin was the sole pioneer of civilization. Perhaps it was thought that laws emanating from such a spot must partake of its surroundings - pure, free, and uncontaminated by sordid touch. Perhaps it was thought that our law-makers might catch and embody some inspiration from Nature in the solitudes where she reigned supreme; that in their hours of contemplation they might discover or invent some new theory of government, which should raise our State above her sister States, and be a beacon to the world. Maybe they thought that by building a city here, they might open up this vast northern wilderness, with its boundless resources of animal and mineral wealth, to the light of day and the markets of the world. But whatever the motive, the fact remains the same. By what modus operandi the ponderous institution, with all its complicated machinery, was moved along,-whether it was convoyed upon the earth, through the air, or on the water,-history recordeth not. The means must have been peculiar, however, for roads there were none, nor scarce an Indian trail leading in that direction. It came, however, and abides to this day.

In these days men paid dearly for the honor of being "Hon." They had to take the risk of broken bones and bruised heads in going, and of starvation upon arriving at the scene of their labors; and many are the ludicrous adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes yet recounted of those perilous days. Upon those miles of corduroy, sometimes submerged and sometimes floating, the Honorable members were made acquainted with another kind of log-rolling from that which they had used among their constituents. The bottom of a miry slough was no unfamiliar sight to their eyes, that is, if eyes filled with mud can be expected to see. Many a pair of shining "patents" ceased their shining, and many an immaculate shirt collar lay limp and lifeless, the starch taken out of it, fit emblems both of their disconsolate proprietor, long before the journey's end was reached; and happy was the man who actually arrived with unbroken bones and his five senses intact. Still the election contests raged as fiercely then as now. Whatever may be the case in these degenerate days, patriotism was no mythical virtue then. The perils by land and by water, and through mud which is a mixture of both, were braved unflinchingly, yea gladly, yea joyfully, if only they might do their country service. Money was as freely spent, whisky as freely drank, stump speeches vociferated as loudly, then as now. Verily, "skin for skin, yea all that a man hath will he give," for the privilege of serving his country officially!

puffing locomotive breaks the solitude in one direction, and stage-coaches rumbling over plank roads in every other. A spacious avenue, graded and side-walked, stretches for two miles away. Numerous tasteful residences have sprung up here and there; churches point their spires far heavenward; two colleges, one for young men and the other for maidens, stand at a proper distance, that is to say, the length of the city, apart; and over all the low hum of business may be distinctly heard. Yet the most evident sign of "improvement," and that which most truly typifies the stage of civilization at which we have arrived, lies in the fact that the cumbrous old forest trees have all been cut down, and in some instances, the unsightly stumps removed, and in their places have been planted straight rows of straight twigs of elm, and maple, and hickory and oak. These twigs it is expected will live, will throw out branches, will some time grow into trees,—that, if they do well, and nothing happens, and the war ends, it is likely that as early as nineteen hundred and sixtythree, they will be sufficiently large for the children to play beneath their branches. What wisdom, what forethought, in our city fathers, thus to provide shade for the children of a century hence! I know of nothing to equal it, unless it may be New York and her Central Park. If the benefit to the present generation be not so evident, we have at least the consolation that it will mature in us the cardinal virtues of faith, and hope, and patience. At any rate, it will be our own fault if such is not the effect.

But amid all the changes and improvements. some relics of the past still remain, and this old house is one. Built originally for a store, then heightened and lengthened and widened and converted into a dwelling, then by more additions here, and partitions there, it was made a school house of, and when it had served its day and the rising generation in that capacity, our hostess, for lack of a better, appropriated it, and took us boarders as its inmates until her own should be finished. It was an odd-looking, weather-beaten, dilapidated old mansion as one might wish to see. "The Castle" we called it. It was not, like HAWTHORNE's, a "house with seven gables," but it had about as many different pitches to the roof, each separate addition being of a different height, and having a separate roof. It looked, indeed, as if half a dozen small houses had been thrown at each other, all striking together just where they chanced to hit. It was just such a house as would have delighted the eyes of HENRY WARD BEECHER, could be only have seen it, for it exactly embodied his theory of houses, namely, that each separate room should grow out of, and be built for, some special need. It stood directly upon the street a single step leading from the sidewalk to the threshold, and from each front corner a board fence stretched away for a few feet upon each side, and continued back for a little distance also. Here then we were domiciled for the summer-the "we" including, among others, Mic-NONNE and her little four years' old FLORIAN, IVA, Noisette, the daughter of the house, and myself, being nobody only DATE, the school-

A right merry time of it we had that summer in the old ruined Castle. Its tumble-down walls re-echoed with glee from morning until night. And though we of the upper story could lie awake nights and count the stars as they came peeping down at us through the chinks in the roof; and though every heavy gust of wind rattled the windows and shook open the doors, as if a legion of spirits were making manifestations, and we were all mediums; and though every rain storm threatened to deluge us entirely, yet these were only laughable episodes in our summer's life, and caused us much more merriment than discomfort.

May came. The birds were trilling their quavers, and semi-quavers, and demi-semi-quavers, on every budding twig. The children were bringing in their treasures of dandelions and violets and hepaticas. The south wind blew upon us, and breathed into us a longing for out- in my close recitation room and looked out upon door employment. We stood in the sunshine and drank in long draughts of the delicious spring. We felt in harmony with Nature, and longed to help her in her blessed work of beautifying earth. Grace hoops and skipping ropes ceased to satisfy. The chess-men were imprisoned in their little red box. Needles were only used to mend unsightly rents, and in our favorite books there was no longer any charm. A restlessness, and a longing came over us, which we felt could only be satisfied by making a flower bed. MIGNONNE had brought with her from her distant home a little package of flower seeds. So far we were provided for; but where to plant them? was the next question. Behind the house was the kitchen garden; on one side was an impenetrable jungle of alders, and brier bushes, and last year's weeds; on the other was the wood-pile, with only a few feet of weedy space between it and the house. The case seemed hopeless, but in proportion as difficulties arose, so also arose the determination to conquer them. A flower bed we must have—a flower bed we would have. To be sure, the woods had already mammoth beds of Spring Beauties and Anemones and Adder-tongues; and we knew where, by-and-by, there would be large spaces blue and purple and white with Lupines and Lichnedias and Trilliums; we knew just where the Creeping Vetch would trail its delicate blossoms, and where the wild Columbine would droop its gold and crimson nectaries; we had learned to track Cinderilla's light footsteps by the dainty Ladies' Slippers which she had flung all along the way, and we knew, too, one deep, shady spot, where long ago the council fire had blazed, and the red man and the white had smoked the calumet of peace together; and wherever the ashes had dropped, there sprang up the transparent, wax-

after bouquets. No, we were not willing that Nature should do all the work for us. We must have a hand in too.

So our hostess was called in for consultation, and it was finally decided that we should have a space upon the wood-pile side of the house, three feet in width and some fourteen or fifteen in length. It was close to the house, and Iva's window directly overlooked it. It was a sorry-looking strip of ground, most certainly, and we eyed it with dismay. It was on the wood-pile side, and when our three feet of bed should be made, there would be but a narrow space between the two. Some adventurous sticks had already made the journey, and lay half concealed among the rank. dried stalks of weeds, the sticks and the stones, the broken crockery, the old boards, and all the accumulated debris of half a dozen years of neglect and decay. Could beautiful flowers ever rise in the place of that chaotic mass? Faith was not very strong, but resolution was. There was evidently work before us, but then we could work. Had it been necessary to remove the wood-pile first, I believe we should have done it. The vision of a flower bed, all our own, having once broken upon us, no obstacle would be too great for us to surmount, in order to its realiza-Protected by thick gloves, we went to the task.

The lighter rubbish was picked up and thrown as far as we could send-where, we little cared. The long-imbedded boards and stones were more difficult, often requiring the united strength of two, and sometimes three, pairs of hands to move them, and, when moved, revealing underneath whole communities of wriggling, crawling, creeping worms and bugs and insects, who, indignant at being disturbed in their snug winter quarters, scampered this way and that way, and every way, as fast as their diverse means of locomotion would allow, until finally the earth must have opened to receive them as it did KORAH and his troupe-for upon a sudden they would be no where visible. But the removing of the rubbish, bad as it was, was only a slight skirmish compared to the pitched battle we were yet to wage with the weeds. Deep-rooted they were, and loth to quit their habitation. Indeed, they evinced the most dogged determination to stay where they were, and seemed to ask what right we had to invade their soil, sacred to them so long. But might made right, in this as in some other cases. We charged upon a regiment of thistles, but the old gray veterans well knew how to receive us, and we were obliged to beat a hasty retreat, covered with wounds. Armed with jack-knives and carving-knives, we again made an assault, and this time were successful. Their works were carried, their batteries silenced, and themselves lying prostrate at our feet. This brilliant success rekindled our ardor, and we returned to the work with renewed energy. A raid upon some mullein stalks, and they bit the dust. A dash upon some gigantic fireweeds, and we brought them off prisoners. We laid siege to some blackberry bushes, and though they opened upon us with their masked batteries of thorns and briers, they were finally compelled to surrender, and we were masters of the field. We gave no quarter, showed no mercy, for it was a war of extermination we were waging-a war to the bitter death. The enemy's slain were lying, heaps upon heaps, and not a man on our side missing. We forebore to pursue our successes that night, but slept upon our victory, as other great generals since then have done.

Our next evening's task consisted of the spading, raking, hoeing, &c., and the implements of husbandry were brought to aid in the work. Iva went ahead with the pick-ax to break up the fallow ground; I followed with the spade; behind me went MIGNONNE to break up the clods in pieces, and Noisette brought up the rear, armed with a rake, to give the finishing touches The pick-ax moved ahead briskly enough. The strokes were not very deep, but they roughened

the surface, and that was something. But the spading! O, HERCULES, what a task! Now, my knowledge of the art was confined to observation entirely. I had often sat at the desk the laborers at work upon the grade beneath my window, and when some more than usually dull or frolicsome pupil had tried the full extent of my patience and forbearance, I had watched these spaders with a feeling akin to envy. Now. though I knew to a letter all the philosophical formulas respecting the weight, velocity, momentum, &c., of matter, yet I had not the slightest idea of the actual heft of a shovel full of earth, nor of the amount of muscle required to lift it; and it seemed to me the easiest thing in the world to press down the spade into the yielding clay, with such an even measured stroke that it seemed set to music; to lift it, heaped up full and running over, and then, by a skillful motion, to turn it upside down into its new resting place. O, it was so much easier than teaching school! It seemed sometimes to my weary, aching brain, that if I might only throw my books out of the window, and send the children after them, run out and seize a spade and go to work, I should be perfectly happy. What knew those brawny laborers of the cares, the anxieties, the labors, and the distresses attendant upon the procuring of a well-learned lesson from each of a hundred rampant children? What knew they of the mo notony of going over the same lesson for the hundred and fiftieth time, until every train of ideas leading from it had been exhausted? What knew they of that extreme strain upon the nerves which must be kept up from the time one entered the school-room until he left it, and which, if relaxed for a moment, was sure to be followed by noise and confusion throughout the room? In short, what did they know of all the endless perplexities and troubles and cares of school-keep ing? Evidently nothing; and therefore they were happy, reasoned I. With the smell of the fresh earth ever in their nostrils, and the music But the place, and the approaches to it, are all like Indian Pipe to mark the place. But then of the birds in their ears—breathing the pure wonderfully changed in these few years. A we could not always be going to the woods air of heaven and bathing in its sunshine—

what more of earthly bliss could fall to the lot of a dweller upon this mundane sphere? I enviously wished that I had been born a spader instead of a school ma'am.

So, in the apportionment of work at this time, had eagerly said, "Let me do the spading—I know just how." My companions, wiser than I, were only too glad to assent. So I took hold of the rough handle with my gloved hands, and with my gaiter boot fixed firmly upon the haft, I essayed to press down the blade into the rich black loam, but the heavy rains and fierce suns of half a dozen years had so well compacted the mass that it but mocked my efforts. Again and again I tried. Three inches, by exact measurement, was the farthest it would go. A few puny shovels full upon the edge of the blade, and an unsightly rent in my gaiter boot, were the only results. Faster and faster I plied the shovel. Deeper and deeper I tried to strike it down. I strained every nerve and exerted all the strength I had, and with but little more success. Perhaps I did not strike at the right angle, so I made it more oblique, but it only grazed the surface. Then I struck a direct perpendicular, but it was worse than before. There was evidently a science about the matter, and of its first principles I was just as evidently ignorant, Still I worked away until the perspiration started from every pore. I felt my face grow hot with the unwonted exertion.—[Concluded next week.]

THE TWO GARDENERS.-There were two gardeners whose crop of peas had been killed by the frost. One of them fretted and grumbled, and said nobody was so unfortunate as he was. Visiting his neighbor some time after, he cried out in astonishment, "What are these? A fine crop of peas! Where did they come from?" "These are what I sowed while you were fretting," said the neighbor. "Why, don't you ever fret?" "Yes, but I generally put it off till I have repaired the mischief." "But then you have no need to fret at all," said the fretter. "Precisely so," replied his friend, "and that is the very reason why I put it off."

# Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 29 letters. My 13, 19, 29, 24, 14 is the name of an animal. My 25, 23, 11, 16, 11, 25, 8 is the name of a science. My 28, 11, 22, 24, 29, 11 is the name of an island. My 1, 15, 7, 28, 7, 10, 26, 29, 22 is a product of severa

European countries. My 2, 17, 22, 14, 5 is a verb. My 27, 11, 24, 23, 20, 3 is what we should all he. My 21, 22, 11, 1, 9 is the name of a place where the Apol

tle Paul once left his cloak. My 4, 29, 22, 11, 6 is the name of a king contemporary

My 12, 18, 7, 15, 16 is an auxiliary. My 19 is sometimes used as a vowel. My whole is recorded in the book of Deuteronomy. Mainesburg, Pa., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 17 letters.

My 8, 3, 1, 2, 9 is that fabled stream in the infernal re gions, whose waters are said to bring to man, that which the mysteries of alchemy has ever failed of doing-rest-oblivion.

My 13, 5, 17, 15, 8, 8, 12 was the daughter of Metabus and Queen of the Volsci. She was remarkable for swiftness, and led the Volcians to battle agains Æneas, but was finally slain by Amos.

My 13, 12, 15, 3, 6, 5 according to a poetic legend was the nurse of Æneas, and when she died, was buried on that part of the Italian coast known as the port and city of Gæta.

My 13, 5, 7, 10 was a celebrated Roman, who, after hav ing successfully opposed the ambitious designs of Cataline, finally fell at Utica by his own hand, and was, according to mythology, assigned a place in the Elysium, and made lawgiver to the souls of the pious. My 11, 5, 4, 9, 15 was a proud and illustrious Roman fammbers saved his country by his

wisdom, during the war with Hannibal. My 14, 16, 8, 8, 5 was a warlike female, and companion of Camilla

My whole is what-'Ambracia's gulf beheld: where once was lost A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing; In vonder rippling bay, their naval host Did many a Roman chief and Asian king To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter bring. L'ASPIRANT. East Smithfield, Pa., 1863. Answer in two weeks

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

Ni a nernft fiel fo byenat. Hwree hte edibses gelnsa ilev, Uyo rea gtahut hsit si ruyo tydu, Rifts gfrote nds htne evirfog. FRANCIS. Columbia, Pa., 1863

Answer in two weeks.

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

A BODY was dropped into a well, and was heard to strike the bottom in four seconds. What is the depth of the well, the velocity of sound being 1130 feet per second? S. G. CAGWIN. Verona, N. Y., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGNAS, &c., IN No. 701.

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Go, strangle the throat of Niagara's wrath, Till he utters no sound on his torrent-cut path; Go, bind his green sinews of rock-wearing waves, Till he begs at your feet like your own fettered slaves; Go, cover his pulses with sods of the ground, Till he hides from your sight like a hare from the hound Then swarm to our borders and silence the notes That thunder of freedom from millions of throats. Answer to Geometrical Problem:-19.4829-acres.

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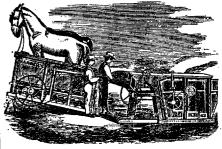
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