TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEBSLY

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 and 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, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## Agricultural.

#### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

LARGE FARMS. [Concluded from first page of last number.] SYSTEM,

As before intimated, is one of the features which impress the visitor here. Here is a large boarding house, with a dining hall and a cook-s "French cook," if you please,—whose duty it is to provide food for the men. It must be ready, promptly, at the hour stipulated—an abundance of it, too. And judging from some things I saw and what I heard, the wishes of the men govern, to a great extent, the kind of food served up to them. A certain amount is necessary to supply the demands of appetite. It requires less in the aggregate, if the appetite is not starved into craving something it cannot obtain. Mr. S. has learned that men work well where they eat well; and that they eat well when they have what they want to eat. He finds also that a generous providence in the kitchen has much to do in determining the stability of his help. Well-fed hands stay longer where the work is not oppressive. If they go away, they are glad to come

back again; and they do come back. Near the dining hall is a blacksmith shop, where the teams are shod, the plows sharpened and repaired, clevises and chains mended, tools put in order - indeed, where all the repairing belonging to a blacksmith is provided for. Near wooded, parts of machines replaced, or new ones constructed, adapted to the peculiar work to be done.

A large shed covers the drills, reapers, mowers, threshers, headers—an endless confusion of farm machinery-some of it in order for work, some in parts to be put together at the proper season, others sent hither for trial and waiting the test, still others that have been tested and condemned-a historical museum, monumental to the various geniuses who have aspired to revolutionize some branch of husbandry. It would be interesting to many, not very complimentary to some, and really unjust to others, were I to give the comments upon the different machines, made by Mr. S., as we passed the mass in review. I say "really unjust," because, while Mr. S.'s remarks may have been valid, so far as these machines related to himself and his needs, they could by no means apply to the small farmer with his needs. Hence I shall not report his opinions. In harvesting grain, headers are used exclusively almost.

We visited "the store," where are kept the supplies for the farm, boarding-house and family, including coarse articles of clothing, such as heavy boots, shoes, over-alls, felt hats, &c., &c., adapted to the needs of working men. From this "store" the stores, &c., are distributed to the different parts of the farm and charged thereto, and the daily transactions reported at the office to the book-keeper, who makes the proper entries thereof.

Each department of labor is directly supervised by a foreman. The thirty or forty plows running at the time of our visit, were under the direction of a superintendent, who, constantly in the saddle, saw that each team had its proper place in the field, and did the work apportioned to it. Another man directs the harrowing; still

and there is a head-gardener. To supervise the whole, is a head-farmer, whose directions are law, unless modified by the proprietor. Thus there is a military system of responsibility; and the commanders of departments are required to report the transactions of the day in their respective departments, at headquarters, to the commander-in-chief, whose adjutant makes a record of all these reports.

#### FARM ACCOUNTS.

There is no guess work about the conduct of this farm. Its operations are not slip-shod adventures. There is a substantial business base to all transactions. And the success or otherwise of all enterprises is a matter of record; the degree of success is exhibited at a glance. The examination of the books of this farm was one of the prominent compensating features of our visit. And I am sorry to be compelled to say that it is the first time I have had the pleasure of examining the books of a farmer which gave an intelligent exhibit of the character, extent and results of farm transactions, embracing the operations, in detail, of each department of husbandry. An account is kept with each crop, working horse, ox, mule, man or woman on the farm. Each crop is charged with the preparation of the soil, seed, planting, culture, harvesting, thrashing, cleaning and marketing; and it is audited with the return. There is a farm improvement account with the farm and with each division of it. Each working ox and horse on the farm has an individuality—has a name by which he is known; and the foreman in the department in which he works is required to report his name and the time he has worked, at headquarters, each night. If he has not worked, a reason must be given. At the close of the year the farmer can tell which ox or horse has been of the most service to him. And charging him with his board, and the interest on his cost, and it is quickly determined whether he is worth keeping

So with the dairy, which is under the supervision of a daughter of the farmer. The dairyhouse is as cool and sweet a place as can be desired. The milk received at the dairy-house is credited the cows at each milking; then whatever goes from it is charged to the department which makes the requisition. A few quarts or gallons go to one or the other of the boarding houses; or a certain number of gallons are made into butter and distributed in that form to the family of the proprietor, or to the head-farmer's family, or to the workmen's dining rooms. Every pint of milk and pound or fraction of a pound of butter is accounted for and reported to the office. The labor expended in the management of the dairy is charged it, and the profit derived from it determined. As indicating where the milk goes, I noticed that during one of the summer months of 1862, there were charged to hands in the field, twelve hundred gallons of milk! Does any one suppose this to have been an unprofitable disposition of milk in the hot harvest season? No, sir, it was as profitable as it was refreshing and nourishing to the workmen.

An account is kept with the garden. Each day's work or fraction of a day's work is charged to it. Last year over four hundred days' work were done in the garden. The books proved the assertion. "Did it pay?" "Yes, sir," the proprietor promptly answered. And yet the rule is, the larger the farm, the smaller the garden. One single item credited to the garden will indicate what comes of it; for, credited to it, and charged to the boarding house, were the aggregate number of one hundred and sixty bushels of snap heans.

And I might continue to enumerate items; but space would fail me. The books are kept by double-entry, as concisely, and yet elaborately, as those of any business firm in the land.

At the close of each month an exhibit is made. showing the departments in which labor has been employed, the kind of work donerthe number of oxen, horses and hands employed, and the number of days' works done, in detail, and in the aggregate. Here is a sample of the headings of this monthly exhibit of labor accounts with the farm for a single month,-for November, 1862,-giving the number of days' works performed each day of the month, under the following heads:—Wheat—thrashing, cleaning, hauling; Timothy seed - thrashing, cleaning Wheat—sowing; Stock—herding and feeding: Fences and fire guards; Oats-thrashing; Fuelhauling; Permanent improvements; Stablesgrooms and hay; Garden; Butcher shop—Curing another the planters; another the fence-makers; meat; Implements and machinery; Store; Ho-

mer; Boarding house; M. L. S. House; Dairy; Smithy; Hauling lumber; Corn—Sec. 13, husking and cribbing; Number of men boarded; Herdsmen boarded. Whole number of days' labor performed that month, 8882.

It will be seen that these headings, with the columns of figures indicating the number of days' works done each day, under each head, afford a comprehensive record of the transactions of the month. At a glance the farmer can tell, not only how many days' works were consumed in trips to Homer (R. R. station) during the month, but on what days the trips were made; and by reference to the farm journal of that date, the object of those trips may be learned. So the number of days devoted to repairing and constructing farm implements, and the time in the month when the work was done, may be learned.

This system of accounts is carried out in the minutest detail, so that the farmer knows accurately what each product costs him, where the labor applied pays best, what proportion of profits he can afford to invest in permanent improvements, what his improvements cost him, and how to go to work, if it is desirable, to diminish the cost of the same. The past is not all lost to him. The pages of his books give him the data upon which to determine his future

Will such a man succeed? Here are all the elements of success exhibited—great agricultural resources, requiring only capital, labor, system and skill to develop them. If farming may be made to pay at all on these prairies, it seems that Mr. S. will succeed. For he is doing it in a business way. He knows when he is able to sell his products; and he is able to hold them until he can realize more than they cost-or at least all that they cost. He can tell you to a fraction

THE COST OF AN ACRE OF CORN.

And a striking illustration of the intelligence and accuracy of guess-work farmers occurred on the day of our visit. We had been talking about corn culture and the various modes adopted of cultivating corn, &c., when I asked Mr. S. for the average cost of producing a bushel of corn. Ah," said he, "that is a pertinent question. And yet it is sad; it is strange that so few men who have been growing corn all their lives know what it costs them to put in and cultivate a hundred acres of corn. Now," said he, turning to a gentleman who had but just come in, "here is an intelligent farmer—really a sensible man, fully equal to the average of farmers. He has been growing corn all his life; is some whatnoted hereabouts for growing a good crop; if anybody has corn, he has. Now tell us, if you please, how many days' works it costs you to plow, prepare the ground, plant and "lav by (which includes all the culture,) a hundred acres of corn?"

The neighbor did not know-"had never reckoned up to see." Thought he could tell after a

"Well, now, to get at it quickly, how many days' works will it cost to put in and cultivate an acre of corn. Give us your best judgment."

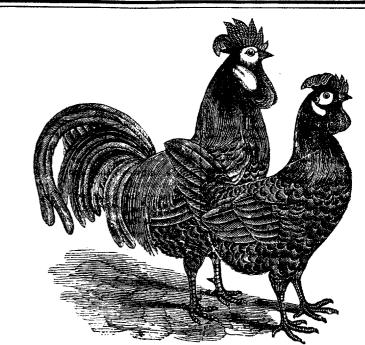
The man hesitated, when Mr. S. asked if four days' works would do it. The neighbor shook his head. "Five? Six? Eight?" asked Mr. S. successively. The man finally concluded it would take from six to eight days.

Mr. S. said it would require just 374 days works to "lay by" (including preparation, planting and cutting,) fifty acres of corn-or seventyfive days' works to "lay by" 100 acres.

"Impossible to do it," said the neighbor. "But I have tried it and know," said the figure farmer. "Now, G., take your pencil and a piece of paper and put down the items as this man gives them, and let us see where he puts the six or eight days' works on an acre."

Mr. S. proceeded to ask him how many acres of corn ground he would plow in a day on an average; ditto, harrow; ditto, plant; ditto, harrow again; ditto, cultivate, say, three times. Here was a getting at it direct. The items obtained, Mr. G. announced that, according to the gentleman's figures, it only cost eight-tenths of a day's work to prepare the ground, plant, cultivate and "lay by" an acre of corn in the manner in which it is usually done! The neighbor did not, even then, believe his own figures. He thought it could not be done.

But giving a day to the work and putting in and cultivating an acre of corn-allowing that it requires that time, see how my neighbor would wrong me if I paid for six or eight hundred days' works in a contract with him for putting in and



BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.

wrong himself if he paid another man at the member, but he did say he wished he had five same rate; see how easy it would be for them to make four or five dollars per day out of me by such a contract, if I did not know better; see how easy I could have made that amount per day out of him, if he had been governed, in making the contract, by his own loose estimate. And that is the way business is done by very many farmers. They know nothing about their business until their debts and empty purses impress them with the fact that it has been "a bad year."

There is much more that might be written, suggested by our visit, but I add but an item or

AN ACRE OF HORSE-RADISH.

"What in the world do you do with so much horse-radish?" I asked, as we came upon a large patch of it.

"O, we oat a great deal in spring. It requires good deal for so many men, and it is healthful. And this spring I found a new use for it. We dug up a good many barrels of it and sent it to the boys in the army, through the agency of the Sanitary Commission. I assure you it was a capital relish for them." Here is a hint worthy of general attention.

## HOW TO SET POSTS.

on a large farm, the kind of posts, &c., Mr. D. asked, "Do you reverse the posts and set the top end in the ground, instead of the butt end?" Ans.-" Oh, no."

Ques .- "Don't you think it would make a difference in their durability?"

Ans.—"Well, it might make as much as it did with the fellow's shoes. He greased one and didn't the other, in order to see which would last the longest; and he said the one that he greased lasted ten minutes longer! So with the posts, there may be that difference - probably not much more."

## GROVES

Of peach, poplar, and other rapid-growing timber trees, are planted at various points on the farm. Mr. S. prefers groves to belts; and if he persists in this preference and continues to plant, he will soon render his beautiful prairie domain a pastoral picture of surpassing loveliness.

## OSAGE ORANGE

Hedges he believes in. Their early history in this State discouraged him; but he is convinced these later years, that it is the fence material for the prairies. He proposes to plant it largely as soon as seed can be obtained. It is true, the hedge is liable to be burned; but no more so than a board fence; and it renews itself, while the board fence does not. That the Osage will succeed in his neighborhood I saw evidence in several very good hedges belonging to his neighbors. And I believe these live fences along the road sides and on farm boundaries, are likely to be the only practical solution of "the fence question" for some generations to come.

## MOLE DRAINS.

While looking at some of the defunct machi-

hundred miles of mole drain. He had seen them in operation, and learned their value, not only as a means of ridding the soil of surplus water, but as a source of supply of pure running water for stock.

It would give me pleasure to write of the flower garden, the flower pit, the flower parterres, the evidences of highly cultivated taste everywhere seen in the surroundings and internal arrangements of this farmer's home; but I have not the space. There are evidences enough of refinement, without ostentation—of acquaintanceship with the outside world, without cold conventionalities—of the practicability of being a farmer's wife and daughter without "slaving one's self to death." And there is no evidence that any one lives here without a place to fill in the machinery of this large farm establishment. I saw no one idle, and yet no one bustling. There is semething to be learned by such a visit, even though a man does not believe in "big farms."

## QUERIES ABOUT FOWLS.

EDS. RURAL:-Will you please state in your paper what breeds of domestic fowls you would especially recommend to a person wishing a small, fancy and profitable poultry yard; where the eggs of such fowls can be ob tained; whether transportation by railroad a considerable distance would injure the batching qualities of said eggs, and any other items of information that would be valuable to a new beginner in the poultry business?-W. P. D., So. Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE above, with several other inquiries on fowl subjects were handed to our chicken editor some time since, but he has been so industriously engaged in bringing his young flocks safely through the critical period of chickenhood, that he has only recently found time to furnish the required information, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

If we were to select a breed of fowls combining beauty and profit, it would be the Black Spanish. We would not make this selection, however, unless we had a good warm house, where, in the winter, they would not be likely to freeze their long, thin, beautiful combs. The Black Spanish fowl is very graceful in form, its color jet, glossy black, the feathers of the thighs and under part of the body being of a beautiful velvety appearance. The comb of both cock and hen is single, thin, very large, of a beautiful red, and contrasts most beautifully with the white fleshy cheek, which is a peculiar and charming mark of this breed. They are of fair size, a full grown male bird weighing from seven to eight pounds, and the hen only a pound or so less. A flock of these fowls in fine condition is a pretty sight, but when the combs are frozen down to the head, and other signs of hard usage are evinced, they are anything but beautiful. For rough usage there is nothing like a mixture of the Shanghae with our common barnyard fowls. The large Chinese fowls were, doubtless, wonderfully overpraised. The people of almost the whole civilized world became affected by the Shanghæ excitement, and, therefore, it was not strange nery stored in the sheds, something suggested | that the people of America, who are exceedingly the question whether he had used the mole susceptible to influence of this kind, should feel cultivating 100 acres of corn; see how he would drainers. Whether he had or not, 1 do not re- its effects rather severely. Now that this has

passed away there is danger of going to the other extreme. These large fowls accomplished a great deal of good for the poultry of the country. We had bred our stock in and in until it had become degenerated most sadly, and the ordinary fowls of our barnyards and for sale in our markets were not much larger than pigeons. By the infusion of the blood of this new race our fowls have become doubled in size, and whatever may be said of the Shanghæ or Cochin Chinas as a pure breed, we think there can be no doubt as to the advantages of the cross, evidences of which we see in every flock. Eggs, if packed carefully in bran or something of the kind, may be kept for several weeks without injury, and carried any reasonable distance. Some years since, during the existence of the hen fever, we purchased in the upper part of New York city, somewhere near Harlem, two dezen eggs, packed them in a large segar box in bran, took them down town, forgot them on our return, and had them sent to Rochester by express, causing a delay of nearly two weeks, and hatched fourteen of the twenty-four eggs. We cannot say where eggs or fowls can be obtained. Those who have them for sale should let the fact be known in some way. On preceding page we give an engraving showing the form and style of the Black Spanish Fowls. They are excellent layers.

CARE OF POULTRY.—Since the business is being taken out of the hands of children, and not only men, but men of science and intelligence, are giving the subject their attention, I have concluded, (falling in with that spirit of progress your paper has contributed so much to arouse, to give my chickens some better place to stay of nights and stormy days, than on the fences and trees. There is here an old "cave," (a substitute for a cellar,) with heavy stone walls, six feet high, and 22 by 17 feet; it has been covered with slabs and sods; these are about ready to fall in, and I intend to put a frame story on it, and make it snow-proof for a pultry house; and as the simple enclosure is the extent of my plan, as yet, I would be obliged to you, or any member of your num ily, for any suggestions respecting the internal (or external) arrangement; any thing essential to a perfect home for poultry .- P., New Florence, Pa.

We have among our readers many who have given the care of Poultry considerable attention, and can no doubt give the needed information. We will at present make only a few suggestions. Poultry houses must be so arranged that while they secure warmth they can be well ventilated. Fowls will do better in an old shed without doors or windows and half filled with snow every storm, than in a warm, dirty, ill-ventilated house Fowls, however, cannot be made profitable in the winter season without warm quarters, and it should be the object to produce as many eggs as possible at this season, when the price is high. Poultry houses should always be built convenient for cleaning, the roosts being separate from the feeding and laying apartments.-The nests should be retired, screened as far as possible from the other portions of the house. This suits the instinct of the hen, and if so accommodated she will not steal away to deposit her eggs. The nests should be so constructed that the straw or other material used can be changed frequently, and a coat of whitewash applied occasionally.

WHAT ALLS THE FOWLS ?- Can you or any of your cor respondents tell me what ails my fowls? I have had two or three of both sexes die with an unknown disease to me. They are taken with dullness and stupidity, and after a few days they cannot support their weight natural ly and walk erect like a person. Have a good appetite all the while, but move around with some difficulty, and therefore do not stir around a great deal. They live in that situation for four or five weeks and finally die .- O.

We had fowls affected in this way a few years since, but were unable to ascertain the cause or the remedy. With us it was confined to the large breeds. It passed away after one season, and we have observed nothing of the kind since.

EDS. RURAL:--I want to find out the best system of raising hens and chickens, and how to get the lice off, and as much more information as you can give without too much trouble.—SUBSCRIBER, Gates, 1863.

Keep the house well ventilated and scrupulously clean. Change the nests often, whitewash three or four times in the year, and give the fowls plenty of ashes and sand to work in. Grease the heads of fowls and the body under the wings occasionally and they will not be troubled with lice.

## A HORSE MAY HAVE THE TOOTHACHE.

A proof of the assertion is as follows:-I own mare, which is a saddle beast for my little girl. Deeming that a bunch on her lower jaw, which continually discharged, needed an examination, I cast her; and in company with an experienced surgeon, used a knife, a saw, and chisel, until we found the cause of the disease. It proved to be an ulcerated tooth. Cutting the roots of the tooth away until we could get to sound bone, we drove the tooth into the mouth, and removed it. Cleaning away all evidence of disease, we sewed up the wound, and the mare is now doing well. I use nothing as yet but cold water, applied through a garden hydropult, several times a day. She

likes that operation. If a similar case can be found upon record, I will be glad to be told who operated upon the animal. I can give a more detailed account of the whole affair, but fear I have already used too much space. D. R. BARKER.

Versailles, N. Y., July, 1863.

## ECONOMY IN SAVING HAY.

MR. MOORE: - During these "war times," while laborers are scarce, and agriculturists are aiming to put all their tillable land to profitable culture. it behooves farmers to economise in every particular. The plan of one of my neighbors in saving hay may be be new to many of your readers, and afford a valuable hint towards economy in that line. Not having meadow enough to mow, he J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, that I believed thrashes his wheat as soon as practicable, and as I the color of Italian queens depended very much

he cuts his grass he hauls it in, mowing it away fresh and green, in alternate loads and alternate layers with straw, salting it as he puts it away.— The grass being fresh and green and the straw dry, the latter drains the dampness and flavor from the former; they both undergo a sweat together, and being salted cure well, and make as good, if not better, hay than all timothy cured and put away in the usual manner. Horses and cattle will feed on it freer and thrive better.

I have thrown out the above suggestion as a hint towards agricultural economy, and hope that other farmers, older and more experienced than myself, will do the same for the benefit of all who read the RURAL.

Lafayette, Ind., July, 1863.

#### HOW WE RAISE POTATOES,

THOUGH too late to practice this season, still many who have fresh in their memory the backaching, shoulder-straining labor they have just endured in clearing their potatoe patches of weeds, will treasure this up in their memory also, and by putting it in practice next season save themselves much pain and sweat, and have a cleaner patch of potatoes by the method, than they ever before have raised.

We prefer corn stubble for potatoes. Plow it well, and drag it thoroughly. Mark it once in three feet with a shovel plow. This will leave the ridges even size. Cover thoroughly. The weeds will be up before the potatoes. Keep close watch and just as the potatoes prick through the ground, take a good stout horse and a shovel plow and split the ridges. Beam it deep and cover the coming potatoes up thoroughly. Put a good lot of brush under the drag, so that the teeth will not move the hils and brush the ridges down, going lengthwise. The weeds are dead; the lumps between the rows and the potatoes will be up in a few days, as clean and nice as you please Now work among them as much as you like with a cultivator, and finish by going through each way with a shovel plow. Let a man shoulder his hoe and follow, falling a dock here and cutting a thistle there, fixing up the end hills and you are done.

Let those who like to see a clean patch of potatoes, but don't like to beam a hoe, try it, and my word, they will let the horse hoe their potatoes till they forget how hard it was to hoe. This method has been practiced for some years in this vicinity, and is growing in favor.

FRANKLIN EWER Mendon Center, July 18th.

## The Bee-Reeper.

On the Color of Italian Queen Bees.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - It is a fact well known to breeders of Italian Bees, that the color of the queens raised from a pure mother is far more variable than that of the workers. Some of the queen progeny of females brought from the districts in Italy where none but the pure race are found, have abdomens of a brilliant yellow, the tip alone being of a black or brownish color; others have only one or two yellow rings, while others again are even darker than common queens.

Various theories have been advanced to account for these facts. DZIERZON and other Germans are of the opinion that none of the Italian bees are absolutely pure, but that all have a taint or dash of black blood, which can only be got rid of by a long course of careful breeding. After ten years of assiduous labor, he does not claim to have entirely overcome this taint, but thinks he has purer bees than can be found in Italy, and that in ten years more he will be able to breed out all traces of the black blood.

Some attribute the tendency to sport in color to a *mysterious* influence exerted upon the queen larva by the hybrid or black nurses by which they are often reared. Mr. KIRBY believes that their larva are fed with the semen of black or hybrid drones, and in this way obtain a taint of the black blood! - a theory which must be rejected, not merely because it appears contrary to all analogy, but because it is directly contrary to facts. The same tendency to sport has been noticed in districts where no common bees are found; and the queen-larva of black bees when entrusted to Italian workers, are not found to have any traces of the Italian blood. Moreover, those breeders who persist in rearing their queens in colonies of black or hybrid bees, are now, after an experience of four seasons, able to secure as large a proportion of beautiful queens as when they first began the practice - a result which could not be obtained, if, according to Mr. KIRBY's theory, they had been getting further and further from the pure blood.

I shall communicate to your readers some facts which seem to me to throw considerable light upon this perplexing subject, if they do not fully account for all its difficulties.

In May, 1862, I reared a number of very beau tiful queens from a brilliantly colored Italian mother, and for some time all her progeny were of this type. After a while some of her queens were small and poorly colored. I now began to suspect that the condition of the colonies in which the queens are reared might have a decided effect upon their color, as well as their size, and was the more confirmed in this view when I subsequently obtained from the larva of the same mother, reared in the same colonies, few but handsome queens. The first lot were raised when the nuclei, or small colonies to which the Italian brood was given, were vigorously getting both honey and pollen; the inferior ones were reared when forage was so scarce that the nuclei had to be fed. Later in the season when forage was abundant, the young queens were nearly all of the beautiful type; while later still, when the colonies had to be fed again, the color and often the size of the queens again became indifferent.

A year ago last spring I suggested to Prof.

on the condition of the colonies in which they were reared; and that small and discouraged nuclei, out of heart, produced a largely disproportionate number of poor queens. The year before he bred his queens in very small nuclei, and was perplexed to find so many of them of an inferior quality. Using, by my advice, a box holding nearly three times as many combs and bees as the one he had been using previously, and breeding his queens when forage was abundant, he obtained last summer the most gratifying results. In a letter addressed to me, he says that nearly all the queens he raised were of a good color, while two other persons, who reared queens in small nuclei, from the same mother. had many poorly colored queens.

My experience this season, is thus far the same with that of last year—leading me to believe that I have discovered an important law upon this subject, and that queens require, for their perfect development in size and colors to be fed with all the royal jelly they can possibly consume. In queen cells, reared in large colonies during the swarming season, a large accumulation of the jelly is often found after the queen is hatched; while in those reared in small or discouraged colonies, there is seldom found any excess of it. This season I have examined, in swarming colonies, a number of uncommonly large queen cells, and in some of them have found nearly half an inch of jelly at the base of the cell. Soon after the queens creep out from such cells this jelly may often be found of the color and consistence of a rich quince jelly. It is very seldom that any jelly is found in the cells of queens reared in small colonies, after these queens have emerged.

As small colonies frequently attempt to rear a number of queens entirely disproportional to the number reared in large colonies, it must often happen that some of those queens are scantily fed, and therefore imperfectly developed. I have not, however, been able to discover that queens of extra size and beauty are more prolific, or that they produce a handsomer progeny, than smaller and darker ones bred from the same mother.

L. L. LANGSTROTH. Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, July 4, 1863.

## Rural Spirit of the Press.

Importance of our Sheep Husbandry.

THE United States Economist contains an elaborate article on the importance of sheep husbandry to the loyal States, from which we condense some interesting ideas, which are worthy of the attention of all our farmers:

"For years past, the quantity of wool manu-

factured in the United States has averaged full 125 millions of pounds. Of this quantity not more than one-half has been grown here. While we have been exporting grain and provisions to an immense amount, we have imported wool from Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, China, Russia, India, and in short from every other quarter of the globe, and are so doing to-day, though it is an indisputable fact that no country on earth is better adapted to sheep husbandry than the North-West. Should the agriculturist neglect to grow a sufficient quantity of wheat and corn to supply our home demand, it would be regarded as a most surprising evidence of a lack of enterprise, and yet facilities of soil and climate are no better for producing corn and wheat than they are for the growing of sheep. In Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, where sheep husbandry is carried on extensively and at a large profit, the climate is not so favorable, the soil is barren, and there is no market for mutton; while in the West the soil is rich, the climate dry and cool, and our large cities furnish a ready market for mutton, at higher prices than in London and Paris. For years past the people of the West have seen the wool-buyer running through the country, eager to contract for wool 'on the sheep's back.' How much more will they be in the future, when the consumption of wool has increased fifty per cent., as it is likely to be! Although the clip of her calf from one day until the next. Our feelwool will be larger this year than upon any former occasion, still our Western farmers do not realize the immense increase of the demand which will be created for this great staple by the cutting-short of the cotton supply. We have at present in the loyal States twenty-five millions of sheep, and we believe that this number could be doubled without producing a sufficient quantity of wool or mutton to supply the demand for the next five years. There is no mystery about sheep husbandry. All that is required to conduct the business successfully is the exercise of plain common sense, which dictates that all domestic animals (and sheep in particular,) to thrive well, require to be well fed, to have plenty of room, and to be protected from storms. The soil and climate of the North-Western States are admirably adapted to sheep husbandry, and the farmers of that section could not possibly turn their attention to a more profitable branch of agriculture. The sheep best adapted to the production of worsted are the Leicester and Cotswold breeds, and can be obtained in Canada to any extent and at reasonable prices. The car-casses are large and the fleeces of long staple which makes these breeds more valuable both for the clip and mutton."

Roadster Horses in Ohio.

Col. Harris, of the Ohio Farmer, who has lately examined the horse stock of Wм. H. and JAMES D. LADD, of Richmond, Ohio, gives the following history of it:

"The father of the brothers Ladd emigrated to Ohio from near Richmond, Va., among the first settlers of this region, and at various times brought out some of the most famous blood horses of those days, by which the horse stock of Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia was largely infused by the best blood of the east; thus it will be seen that the family come honestly by their present tastes in the production of good horses. Finding the blood horses of the country lacking in the

more desirable qualities of power and substance, as teams for the road in this land of heavy grades. they cast about for something which should meet the demand. With a class of mares well up in the blood of the turf stock of Virginia, they had a tolerable foundation on which to engraft scions of freshness and vigor, which promised the desired result. About the year 1850, according to my recollection, they brought out from Vermont the horse Morgan Tiger, a vigorous little stallion of the Sherman family, which after a brief season met with a fatal accident, leaving however full proof of the successful application of the principles of breeding for which he had been selected. When this was manifest to the observation of Messrs. Ladd, they selected with great care another horse in Vermont, known as Champion, of the Black-Hawk family, from which they bred until they had secured a large number of horses and mares of the second generation, when Champion was sold and finally taken to Missouri, where, for aught we know, he remains at this time, though it may be the fortunes of war have taken him off. There is a large infusion of the blood of Champion Black-Hawk, throughout the stock of both Wm. H. and Jas. D. Ladd, as also in the stock of this whole region of country, many of which I have seen, and can testify that for identity, symmetry of form, strength of bone, muscular vigor, fine coat, power and endurance, they may well contest the palm with the famous Black-Hawk who is the father of the race. There is a remarkable fact in this strain of breeding as pursued by Messrs. Ladd, a fact which should be far more widely known, and which deserves to be more prominently brought before the public by the State Board, in their annual exhibitions, to wit: that while laying no claim to the distinction of thorough-bred, the application of well-ascertained principles of adaptation, will secure desirable results with far more certainty than has been attained in any thorough-bred practice in the civilized world. Unhorsemanlike as it may seem to say so, I feel perfectly assured of this fact."

KEEP the tools sharp or they will not cut. A dull tool wastes time, and he who permits it to work when in that condition, is a dull fellow. The best turners are those who have the sharpest tools; the most successful surgeons use the keenest knives, and the most enterprising and energetic men in civil life are those whose wits have been early ground sharp, and whose perceptive faculties have been whetted by sore experience in early life. A dull tool is a useless implement, and a thick headed, unobservant person is the only one who should be found wielding it. The obtuse edge neither cleaves nor separates, but bruises and works off by attrition particles of the substance on which it operates. Grind up the tools and sharpen the wit as well; if one is keen, the other will in all probability be in a similar state, from the force of sympathy alone. Let us have all the tools in good condition, sharp, trenchant, and always ready for service; then, and then only will the result produced be equal to the time and labor expended.—Sc. American

Cows in Honduras.

A LADY correspondent of the Working Farmer, who had been nursing [an invalid husband in Honduras, gives the following description of the management of cows in that part of the world:-"We were much disappointed in the quantity of milk given by our cow, but the quality was most excellent. The cows are managed here in a most miserable way, and never domesticated. The calf is tied near the house. and the cow allowed to wander at will, and often it is her will to go quite a way from home. When she returns to her calf, it is untied and allowed to commence sucking; then it is pulled away, tied to the cow's leg, and the milking begins. Sometimes a pint, often less, but seldom more, is obtained; and they never milk the cows in Honduras but once a day. Often the cow would take a very unmotherly turn, and leave except by those who have drank their tea and coffee for months without this luxury, and who have seen those dear to them unable to obtain what, at the North, is almost as abundant as

Grain Aphis at the West.

THE last number of the Prairie Farmer says: "This insect that caused so great destruction to the wheat and oat crop of New England, N. York and Pennsylvania, in 1861, and to some extent made its appearance last year there, and in this State and Wisconsin, has appeared the present season to a much greater extent in the same sections in the West. We have specimens sent us from several sources. Dr. Geo. Vasey, of McHenry county, brought in to-day several heads of wheat nearly covered with them. Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, says they are so thick on his wheat as to give it the appearance of being very rusty. We notice also that the Madison and Milwaukee papers speak of the ravages of an insect in their vicinities, and report it widely spread in Wisconsin.-From their remarks we conclude it the same insect. We hear nothing of it at the East this year."

## Inquiries and Answers.

BATE FOR HUNTING BEES.—Will you or some of your bee keeping subscribers inform me through your col-umns the best article for bee-bate for hunting bees in the woods and the manner of using it?— A New Subscriber, Vermillion Co., Ill., 1863.

INQUIRIES ABOUT TOBACCO CULTURE.—I have undertaken this year to grow a lot of tobacco. Most of the plants were out about the middle of June, and so far have done remarkshly well and are growing very rapidly. But, being a novice in the business, I must confess ignorance as to the after-culture and cure of the "weed." I remember, when a boy, of hearing tobacco growers talk of "priming;" "suckering" and "tapping," "cutting," "curing," "firing," &c., &c., but of the modus operandi I know nothing. Will Mr. Goodsbll, or some other gentleman conversant with the subject, please enlighten me, and probably many more of your readers in darkness on this branch?—Louis A. Reebe, Lafagette, Ind.

### Rural Notes and Items.

EXPLANATORY .- It is more than probable that critical eaders may discover some deficiencies in our present issue-including perhaps an occasional typographical error. If not we shall be very fortunate—for truth to tell most of our "heads of departments," (such as assistant editor, foreman, proof-reader, and chief mailing clerk,) last week departed to aid in quieting the disturbance in the wicked little village of New York. Three of them (Messrs. KEN-NEDY, LEWIS, and EICHORN,) went as Captains in the 54th Regiment, and it is hoped they will achieve sufficient glory to make some amends for the loss occasioned by any leficiencies in the matter, manner or mailing of this and early future numbers of the RURAL. Meantime, as we cannot readily supply the places of such important cogs in our office machinery, the writer hereof is having a pleasant time generally, though sailing the craft thus short of officers and crew, is not personally agreeable or constitutional. It's pleasant to reflect, however, that a "RURAL" journal sends more men to the rescue of the great city, than all the other publication offices (including those of three dallies) in Rochester-and the fact may be creditable to both the pluck and the patriotism of this institution. Be that as it may, we trust the readers hereof will see the necessity of maintaining "law and order," and be lenient in this direction accordingly. Of course it is foolish for so many hundred thousand people to congregate in New York, exposed to mob violence, contagious diseases (which attack and often destroy mind, body and estate,) and various other great evils—especially while they migth live far better, in all respects, in the "rural districts" -but let us forgive their lack of wisdom, and aid them in their affliction.

-During the pressure upon us, it is hardly considered a 'sin of omission' to defer what we cannot attend to properly; indeed we are constrained to reverse the wise rule about not putting off until to-morrow, etc. Correspondents, newspaporial and private, will please note.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS .- Reports of the condition of the crops throughout Western New York are generally favorable. The cool weather of the past few days has etarded the ripening of the wheat crop, and caused some injury from the midge, about which we hear more com-plaint than usual of late years, though no serious damage s anticipated in this section. An intelligent farmer of Franklin Co., (Mr. John Richer, of Malone,) who has recently visited several counties north-west of Toronto, says the midge is proving quite injurious to the winter wheat in a large section of Canada West. With this exception the crops of that region are very good, promising a full average yield.

Considerable wheat has been harvested in this region during the past week, the weather being favorable for cutting and securing — clear and cool. The yield is generally good. Much of the hay crop has been secured in good order, but the yield, though fair, is not an average. Most other crops promise well, though corn is backward, and the recent cool weather has prevented the rapid growth anticipated at this season.

GOOD INCREASE OF SHEEP .- In a recent note to the RUBAL, Mr. L. SHATTUCK, of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y., writes: — "I think I have some 'beats' for Mr. A. C. Powell, of Illinois - such as he calls for in the RURAL of June 13th. A neighbor of mine, Mr. AARON SHEFFIELD, wintered fifteen ewes of the coarser breed, and has got now twenty-two nice ewe lambs, besides several rams, which he is raising by a cross from a Spanish ram. I have myself seven sheep only — four old ewes, two last year's lambs, and a ram. The last year's lambs were not allowed to raise lambs, one lamb died, and vet my flock has doubled with seven lambs that I would like to see beat. Except one, my sheep were well washed, and sheared, June 11th, 47 10-16 pounds of wool."

THAT HEAVY FLEECE OF WOOL.-Correction.-Mr. J. S. GOODRICH, of Lima, N. Y., writes-"In the RURAL of July 4th you published the weight of a fleece of wool sheared from a lamb owned by Mr. Edward Bernan, of Livonia. As you have it it reads 12 lbs. 2 oz. instead of twenty-one lbs. 2 oz., as it should. The fleece is subject to weight by any one who may doubt the above, and also the amb, his weight being 108 lbs. after his fleece was off."

- We read the figures (21 lbs.,) aright when adding the remark about what the fleece would weigh after being cleansed—but the printer transposed the figures 2 and 1 to 1 and 2, and the proof-reader did not discover the error. Those who have sent us accounts of fleeces which excel the 12 lb. one, will of course have to try again.

SOUTH-DOWNS AT PUBLIC SALE .- It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in this paper, that SAMUEL THORNE, Esq., a celebrated importer and breeder of improved stock, proposes to offer one hundred of his choice WEBB South-Downs at public sale, without reserve, on the 2d of September ensuing. The catalogue of sale includes about eighty ewes and twenty rams. Several of the animals were imported by Mr. T.: among them the famous ram "Archbishop." Those wishing to procure superior specimens of the WEBB stock will find this a favorable opportunity.

FROM WISCONSIN.-Writing us from Dodge Co., Wis., July 13, Mr. J. C. BRAINERD says:—"The prospects of the husbandman are quite promising here at present, though the weather has been somewhat unfavorable for wheat, of late, it having been very hot and sultry, with heavy dews and fog, which hardly disappeared during the day. Still, wheat will be a fair crop in this locality, if nothing befall it from this out. Other crops look well, corn especially so. In some parts of this State crops have fered exceedingly from drouth.

CLARE'S SORGO JOURNAL .- This is the title of an octavo journal (16 pages, monthly,) recently established at Cincinnati, O., by WM, H. CLARK, at \$7 per annum It is mainly devoted to Sorghum Culture, or the "Northern Cane Enterprise," and the number before us (for July) contains much interesting matter on the subject. At a time when so much attention is being given to the "sweet reed" throughout the West, such a journal must prove valuable, especially to those particularly engaged in the growth or manufacture of Sorghum.

NORTH-WESTERN OHIO .-- Under date of Toledo, July 14, Mr. E. P. CHEEVER writes us:-" Weather dry, smoky; very little rain since May. Crops suffer for rain. Wheat rusted by heavy dews last week. Corn, potatoes, beans and tobacco look well. Grass light. Green hay \$15 per tun in Toledo."

NORTHERN PA. - A letter dated Ransom, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 18, says : - "It is very wet here at present, and has been for some time. There has been no good hay weather since clover has been fit to cut. Apples are quite knotty and not very plenty."

GENESEE Co. FAIR.—The Annual Fair of the Genesee County Agricultural Society will be held on the Society's grounds, Batavia, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th day of September and the 1st day of October next, 1863.

USE OF MUCK.-Will not H. T. B., and other men of practical experience, give us a few chapters on the use of muck through the RURAL?-ALONZO BORDEN, Livingston Co., Mich., 1863.



## Korticultural.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

ASPARAGUS.

From my note-book I take my report of Dr. SCHREDERS' remarks on Asparagus culture, before the Ill. State Horticultural Society last winter. I do this for the benefit of F. L., Dexter, Mich.

The Doctor said, "Asparagus is a good, healthful vegetable. It goes right through the kidneys. It is diuretic. I make beds of it that last forever. I spade out the earth a space of five feet wide and one foot deep. In the bottom of this trench I put a few inches of well-rotted manure from the old hot-beds—say six inches deep. This manure is then thoroughly spaded into and mixed with the soil beneath. In this I then sow the seed of the Asparagus, and, as the plants grow, add soil and manure to the bed. In this space of five feet I plant three rows. I commence to cut when it is three years old. I cut it on the German plan, far beneath the surface—not as most Americans do, taking off the tender tops simply."

The Doctor is a practical man, and a success ful horticulturist.

Let me say one word about the German mode of cutting Asparagus. I was talking with a German one day on the subject, and told him I did not think much of the German mode of marketing it. "Why not?" he asked. Becanse I cannot appreciate the long, white, tough, stringy, stalks they bring in. I like better the green tender tops brought in market by the Americans.

"Ah! you don't know how to cook it-you should peel it. Take off the long stringy fibres which form the outside of the blanched asparagus of the Germans and you will like it better. We Germans can teach you Americans how to cook as well as grow it."

I do not know but most American cooks prepare Asparagus as my German friend directed but such is not my observation. At some of the best hotels in the country I have eaten, or tried te eat this long, tough, fibrous vegetable. It does make a difference whether it is peeled before cooking or not.

Tonathan Periam, a practical market gardener, in an essay read before the Ill. Horticultural Society, says on the subject of asparagus culture: "The soil should be deeply trenched. If for home culture the rows may be two and a half feet apart, the plants one foot apart in the row; open the trenches eight inches deep; set the plants so that the crowns shall be five inches below the surface. When the land is trenched, it should have four to six inches of rotten manure incorporated with the soil. If the soil has been properly prepared, a little may be cut the second year, and at four years a full crop, extending to the 15th or 20th of June. Select twoyear old plants to set. There are two kinds, the green, and the purple top. It is manure and good cultivation that make mammoth varieties. The plantation may be made in March or April. It may be raised from seed, or the two year old plants bought of some reliable nurseryman. In November, after the stalks are thoroughly dead, cut and remove them, and cover the plants or bed with about two inches of rotten manure, over which place straw or litter, which is to be raked off in the spring, when the bed is to be lightly dug with a fork, taking care not to injure the crowns or root. A little salt sown on the bed each year is beneficial. No after cultivation is needed only to keep down weeds, except the annual digging and manuring."

## THE EARTH WORM.

THE Scottish Farmer gives the following on the Earth Worm and its use. In pots and seedbeds this worm sometimes does mischief, but it is little trouble to the farmer:

to the birds and fishes that grace the dinner table, it is much more beneficial to man as a fertilizer of the land. Subsisting on the earth through which it burrows, with an occasional meal from a decaying tuber or leaf, its peculations from the husbandman are of the smallest nature; whereas it lightens "the earth's surface" by its burrowings, and thereby aids the spread ing of the roots of all cereals and bulbs; and the burrows also carry down water after heavy rains, that, but for them, would often gather in surface pools, and thereby injure the crops; they also admit the air to the soil to a depth which by natural means it could not reach. The earth ejected by them also tends to the improving of the soil; and instances are known whereby these droppings or "worm-casts" caused in a few years a considerable increase in the depth as well as in the quality of the soil. Mr. Darwin, the naturalist, gives an account of a case of this kind which he tested, and from experiments, he clearly proved that in an old pasture a layer of cinders and lime had been covered in a few years to the depth of an inch, by the castings of worms. "On carefully examining," he also wrote, "between the blades of grass in the field above described, I found scarcely a space of two inches square without a little heap of cylindrical castings of worms." Now, a week or two ago we chanced to walk through a very old pasture, and we were much struck by the number of wormcasts it showed. They were, we are certain, nearly, if not as numerous as those mentioned by Mr. Darwin, and they darkened the field so much, though the grass was growing, that they caused some parts of it to look as if newly top-dressed. And when the fine soil thus raised gets spread by the feet of sheep or cattle, we doubt not but a stimulating top-dressing it will make. We have since examined several old pastures where lime had been most used. This we set down to the hurtful effect that lime will be likely to have upon the wormlings.

The earth-worm is in more cases injurious to the gardener than the farmer. The giant lobworm occasionally carries the main leaf of a young plant boldly into its hole; and in gar-dens the barrenness of the soil enables the observer to notice that it is a common thing for a worm to drag straw, grass blades, plants, leaves, etc., into its hole; but for what purpose these are carried down nothing definite is known. The things taken down, however, pass into manure. The worm in the garden has its uses if it has its faults; and when it partakes of "green meat," which it

never does extensively, the food selected is generally some vegetables or root rendered soft by decay.

They do not penetrate the soil to any great depth, because they require the air. In stiff soils they are not generally found much beyond a foot from the surface, but on lighter soils, through which they bore with much more ease, they may be found deeper. At all events, they go deep enough to penetrate the soil, and air, and drain it, at a depth to which the plow can not reach, and for which, we fear, they get but little credit. Indeed, their usefulness is seldom thought of, whereat by the many they are still ignorantly looked upon and loathed as the "wriggling tenants of the grave."

#### CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

"How can I obtain Picotees and Carnations, such as were common, very common, in my younger days, in Europe-flowers almost or quite as beautiful as the rose, and even more desirable, think, for their fragrance?"-Such is the inquiry we now have before us, from a correspondent whose admiration of the Carnation and Picotee does not excel our own. There is nothing but the rose that can lay any claim to equality with the Carnation. As suggested, in most parts of Europe they are quite common, and we must admit that our climate is not the best for this flower. Old plants will suffer more or less by our severe winters, but young plants either grown from seed, or from layers will be found perfectly hardy. Last winter we had a hundred young seedlings, and about as many grown from layers of the best seedlings of the previous year and none were injured by the frost, though the vagrant cows that range our streets made sad havoc among them one night early in the spring.

In answer to the question how plants are to be obtained, we reply, some very good varieties may be obtained of the nurserymen and florists. though we must say that very inferior varieties have often been sold. These can be obtained in the spring or fall and will flower the first summer. The young shoots of the plant which do not throw up flower stems should be layered, and each one will produce a young plant, which will endure the winter without the least injury. The process of layering is as follows:

The proper season for layering is June or July. When the time arrives for performing the operation, procure a quantity of small hooked pegs; then take a trowel and remove the earth to the depth of an inch or so directly under the shoot to be layered. Take the shoot in one hand, and with the finger and thumb of the other hand remove the leaves from the body of the shoot, and shorten those at the top an inch or so. With a thin, sharp knife, cut through the strongest joint on the body of the shoot, cutting upwards until within a short distance of the next joint, and if the joints are close it may be necessary to cut through more than one. The slit may be from one to two inches Though the worm yields a considerable amount in length. Then press the center of the shoot down to the earth, being at the same time carefu to keep the slit open and the top in an upright position; take one of the pegs and secure it in this situation. A little clean sand placed around the cut, will aid in the formation of roots. In September or October the shoots thus lavered will be rooted sufficiently to separate from the parent plant, when they may be cut away and removed to winter quarters. The operation is pretty plainly illustrated in the engraving.

Another way to procure plants, is by purchasing and planting seed. Get the best you can obtain, regardless of cost, for if you succeed in growing only one or two good Carnations or Picotees they are worth more than the highest price seed will cost, while a 'poor lot are worthless, and thus not only the first cost but a season or two of labor is lost, besides the disappoint-

The seeds may be sown in a hot-bed or coldframe early in the spring with annuals, and they may then be transplanted the latter part of May or early in June—as soon as the plants are large enough to bear removal. They transplant quite readily, and unless the weather is hot and dry shading or watering will not be necessary. But, watch them and do all that is necessary to give them a good start.

If you have no hot-bed or frame, prepare a nice mellow bed in the garden, early in the spring and sow the seed. In about a month you will have young plants. If they come up thin, so as to allow plenty of room for each plant to grow, you can let them remain in the seed bed, keeping the soil well cultivated until September, when they should be removed to the beds where you design to have them flower the next season. If they come up thick in the seed-bed you can remove them in the spring to the flowering bed, or prick them out in another bed four or five inches apart, until September.

Nothing is needed for winter protection—a very few leaves scattered over the bed will do no harm, I beneath the heap, and the heap had been there o. n. r.



PRIZE CARNATION.

but too much is worse than nothing as it keeps the plants too damp. Where it is particularly desirable to keep an old plant over the winter, draw the earth well up around it and cover any long straggling branches the same as for layer ing. In this manner they will generally pass safe through the winter.

If the best seed is obtained, and you have twenty-five plants, perhaps one-third will be single and worthless, another third semi-double, or with some other defects, but these will be very good for cutting. Of the remaining third perhaps two or three you will consider delightful specimens, and be willing to name them after your nearest friend. The others will be such as all your friends will praise, though they may not meet your ideas of a good flower.

As soon as the first flowers appear, pull up all that are single and other poor ones. Save the econd class until they have nearly done blooming, as they make a fine show in the garden, and are very fragrant and therefore desirable for boquets. But as soon as the flowers begin to fail pull them up also. Then layer three or four of the best and you will obtain the best flowers only the next season. Pursue this course a few years and a collection of very desirable seedlings will be secured.

In this connection we give an engraving of good Carnation, taken from a colored plate in an English journal. It is named Emperor and obtained a prize at one of the leading shows. If any of our readers succeed in growing such a splendid flower from seed they will be exceedingly fortunate; but what has been done may be again. We know of few things more interesting and even exciting than watching the flowering of a bed of seedling Carnations. Every lover of flowers should have this experience.

## FERTILITY IN STONE COAL ASHES

THE following we find in the Gardeners Monthly, written by WALTER ELDER. We have tried several experiments with coal ashes as manure. When fresh their operation is mostly mechanical, but old coal ashes possess fertilizing qualities. A few years since we grew medium sized pumpkins on a pile of fresh coal ashes four feet deep: I have always recommended the application

of coal ashes to lands. I have frequently spread it entirely over stiff soils in fall after digging them, and found them more mellow and with fewer insects the following years; have mixed it with other materials and applied it as a manure, and always got good crops after it. I have put it two and three inches thick on beds, and set my pot plants upon it, to discourage the roots going through the holes of the pots; but found out that it rather invited them; and when they got out, they grew so fast and made so many fibers in the ash, that they soon got matted as a grassy sod, and extended beyond the circumference of the pots, and held it so tightly that they could not be parted. These all told my mind that there was fertility in stone coal ash after it got wet and decomposed, and two years ago I got my eyes opened to its full virtue. While improving a part of the grounds attached to the famous seminary of the Rev. Mr. Meigs, in Pottstown, a heap of stone coal ash lay in the way and had to be moved. There was about ten cart loads, or a hundred and sixty bushels. The heap was tidy, and thirty inches high, and covered with tomato plants growing upon it, which had sprung up spontaneously. They had the strongest vines and largest fruit I ever saw; yes much more so than any I ever saw upon good garden soil highly manured. There were also growing among them two plants of Lamb's Lettuce and a plant of a wild Amaranthus, and each of these was seven feet tall and as bushy, with branches as much extended as a Fir tree seven feet tall. They were all wholly growing in the ash. Their roots did not reach the soil

two years. The ash was partly decomposed, and although the soil was very dry, the ash was moist all through. There was nothing in it but, perhaps, house-sweepings, as all kitchen offal was put in the swill barrel for the hogs. I am now fully convinced that there is fertility in stone coal ash when decomnosed.

#### FLOWERING BULBS IN WINTER.

Those who desire to do so can have a nice show of flowering bulbs in the winter, with very little trouble or expense. Fresh imported bulbs can be obtained of the seedsmen and nurserymen in August and September. Most of these, and particularly Hyacinths, can be flowered in glasses, as is commonly done, the process having often been described in the Rural, or they may be grown in pots. The early Tulips, Hyacinths and Crocuses are particularly desirable for this purpose. Fill the pots with mellow earth, containing a good deal of sand, insert the bulb, so that it is about two-thirds covered with earth.-Then place the pots away in a cool shady corner and cover them with about six inches of rather damp saw-dust or coal ashes, or sandy earth, and allow them to remain in this position for a month or more, when they can be taken up and put in the house for flowering. If desirable the pots may be taken up and put in the cellar when the weather begins to get pretty(cool, and then they may be taken to the house for flowering at differ ent times so as to secure a succession of flowers

### Korticultural Notes.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S NURSERY .- During a recen call at this celebrated nursery, I found the same perfec condition as in former years, in every part, kept up. Their home grounds are an admirable specimen of finished cul-ture. They have purchased land so that their home nursery is now one continuous piece of ground of 400 acres the rest of their grounds are in detached portions. Their specimen trees give promise of a large crop for the present eason. They continue their former mode of destroying the curculio, namely, killing the insects (or beetles) by jarring them down on sheets, and also destroying the larvæ by sweeping up from the smooth beaten ground all the nunctured fruit that falls. This makes very thorough work with them, and the consequence is that the trees are every year loaded and overloaded with plums. A few years since some account was published of their dwarf Virgalieu orchard, which yielded for successive years at the rate of several hundred dollars per acre. Latterly this variety has become much liable to scab or cracking, and they have worked all the trees over to other sorts. This has been easily and quickly effected by inserting a graft into each of the limbs or branches. The second year these altered trees bore well; and the present or third sea son they promise a profuse crop. The proprietors see no necessity for always keeping the tree of the same sort that it is first grafted, and think it a very small matter to change the variety, whether on a large or small tree, as often as they like. - Country Gentleman.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S BRIDAL BOUQUET. will doubtless interest your readers to learn that Mr. James Veitch, Jr., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, had, by special permission of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the honor of presenting the wedding bouquet. It was one of the most beautiful description, being composed of Orange blossoms, White Rose buds, rare Orchideous flowers, and sprigs of Myrtle, with a trimming of Honiton lace. The Myrtle was, by express command of Her Majesty, sent from Osborne, and was taken from plants reared from the sprigs used in the bridal bouquet which Mr. Veitch had the honor to present to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. It is, we unerstand, Her Majesty's desire to have Myrtle plants raised and kept in the gardens at Osborne from each of the bridal bouquets of the Royal family in remembrance of these auspicious events.—London Times

PRESERVING PEAS GREEN FOR WINTER USE .- This esirable result has certainly not yet arrived at the state of perfection we expect of it, and we have heard of many failures; but the following mode has been reported to us by a person well qualified to judge of such matters, as being very successful:—Carefully shell the peas—then put them in tin canisters, not too large ones; put in a small piece of alum about the size of a horse-bean, to a pint of peas. When the canister is full of peas, fill up the interstices with water, and solder on the lid perfectly air-tight, and boil the canisters for about twenty minutes; then remove them to a cool place, and they will be found in ly-gathered ness. Bottling is not so good—at least we have not found it so; the air gets in, the liquid turns sour, and the peas acquire a bad taste.

## Juquiries and Answers.

PLANTS FOR NAME.—Is the flower enclosed a yellow daisy?—G. W. KENDOLL, Spring, July, 1863. The proper name is Rudbeckia kirta, a wild flower be-

coming common in our meadows. It is commonly called Rough cone Flower.

HERE is a piece of a shrub that I wish you would name.
—ALMIRA CHASE, Wayland, N. Y.

A spirea, but from the specimen sent we cannot give the variety.

MUCK LAND AND WILLOWS.—I have a piece of muck land that I hardly know what to do with, as it lays so that it is difficult to drain. I want to know what is the best that can be done with it? It is a very rich muck. It has been stated by some around here that the best I could do was to set it out to willows. Now, what I want to know is this, whether there is a steady market for them, how much can be raised on an acre, and the expense? Also, whether they are the common willow or not, and such other advice as you might suggest. If you could inform me of any one to write to that was in the business, that would be quite an advantage. Please answer through the RURAL, and oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Cuba, N. Y.

DWARF APPLES IN THE WEST.—I see that the Illinois Horticultural Society rather discourage the cultivation of dwarf apples. Why? Who in the West has tried them? C. G., Galena, It.

I have received the above. In reply to the first question I wish to say, that it is within my remembrance that the Society were virtuously down on dwarf pear culture; now some of those same men are planting dwarf pears largely. I do not remember to have seen a dwarf apple—not more than one or two-on the premises of any member of the Society,-but did see on the grounds of Dr. CHAFFEE, Tolona, Ill., 100 dwarf apple trees on a small piece of ground. Dr. C. was asked the question-"Do you have an abiding confidence in these dwarf apples? replied, "Yes, if I can select my own trees and varieties." And the appearance of his trees warranted that nswer. Standard apples were condemned for this country not many years since, because the trees planted were not properly grown, and were not of the right varieties.-

## Domestic Geonomy.

VARIOUS RECIPES, INQUIRIES, &c.

To Erase Iron-Rust Stains.—Seeing a request in the last RURAL, for taking out iron-rust stains, I send one which I know to be good. Take the juice of a lemon, and put on the spot that is stained. Lay a piece of brown paper over, and set a hot flat-iron on for a few minutes, or until the stain is removed.

CHERRY PUDDING.—Lay in a pudding dish cherries, pitted, three or four layers; sprinkle sugar over them; a little butter and water; make a batter as follows: two cups cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, and a little salt; pour over the cherries; bake half an hour.

Will some of the RURAL readers please give other Pudding recipes?—A FARMER'S WIFE, Newfane, N. Y.

How to Pickle Blakberries.—I noticed in a late number of the Rural a receipe for pickling blackberries. As my mode is different, and the berries are excellent pickled in this way, I thought I would send it. Take 12 pounds of berries, 3 pounds of sugar, 2 quarts of good vinegar, and 2 ounces of cloves. Put all together in a Porcelian kettle, and scald, but do not boil; let them stand 24 hours; then pour off the vinegar from the berries and scald; pour on the berries, and let stand another 24 hours. Then scald all together and they are done. They don't keep very well, because they are so good.

I noticed in the RUBAL that a very good substitute for tea is being cultivated. Can any one tell what it is, where obtained, and will it grow as far north as Grand Traverse? An answer will very much oblige.—Mrs. H. M. T., Elk Rapids Mich.

PICKLING MANGOES.—Will some of the numerous readers of the RURAL give a recipe for pickling Mangoes? Also, for chraystalizing grass? And oblige-A. N. R., Adrian, Mich.

SORGHUM PIE-SPONGE CARE.-As Sorghum Syrup is in such general use in the West, I will send my receipe for making a very nice pie of it. It is worth a trial; also a sample rule for Sponge: Cake, that I have used eight years:

SORGHUM PIE.-1 pint Sorghum, 1 tablespoonful butter, 4 eggs; when the eggs and butter are well beaten, add the sorghum, and 1 teaspoonful extract of lemon. This quantity is sufficient for two pies.

SPONGE CARE.—Beat 9 egg yolks to a froth, then add 1 pint powdered sugar; beat 6 whites till you can turn the platter, and add with nearly a pint of flour; flavor with lemon or vanilla; bake 20 minutes in a quick oven.

I wish some housekeeper to give me a receipe for a good Lemon Pie.—S. W. KINGMAN, Tazewell Co., Ill.

BOTTLING CHERRIES. - In answer to "A Country Curate's" inquiry, I can assure him, if he try the following recipe, he cannot fail to have delicious fruit for tarts through the winter:-To every pound of fruit add six ounces of powdered lump sugar. Fill the jars with fruit; shake in. the sugar over and tie each jar down with twobladders, as there is danger of one bursting. during the boiling. Place the jars in a boiler of cold water, and after the water has boiled, let them remain three hours; take them out, and when cool, put them in a dry place, where they will keep over a year. We have tried this recipe for several years, and never found it fail. London Field.

RASPBERRY WINE. - Bruise the finest ripe raspberries with the back of a spoon; strain them through a flannel bag into a stone jar; allow one pound of fine powdered loaf sugar to one quart of juice; stir these well together, and cover the jar closely. Let it stand three days, stirring up the mixture every day; then pour off the clear liquid, and put two quarts of sherry to each quart of juice or liquid. Bottle it off, and it will be fit for use in a fortnight. By adding Cognac brandy, instead of sherry, the mixture will be raspberry brandy.

ANOTHER WAY TO "HEAD" BED-BUGS.-If any of your readers need a sure remedy for Bedbugs, they can have mine, and cleanse the foulest house of these troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed-bugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferable to all "ointments," and the haver requires no certificate as to its genuineness.-MRS. L. C. C., Pen Yan.

REMEDY AGAINST MOTHS .- One ounce of gum camphor, and one ounce of powdered red pepper, macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for several days, then strained. With this tincture, the furs or cloths are sprinkled over, and then rolled up in sheets. This remedy is used in Russia under the name of the Chinese Tineture. for Moths.

SALVE FOR CURING BURNS AND CUTS. -- A piece of rosin the size of a hen's egg; the same quantity. of bees-wax; three times the quantity of lard; with a small teaspoonful of turpentine. Melt all together and stir it well, then set it away to cool. Try it some one, and send in a report.—MARY, of Illinois, 1863.

MAKING TEA.—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned is that if it is boiled some time, that all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam and it will then not make tea of the best flavor. Clear pure soft water is the best.

# Padies' Department.

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

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

THE vine from the lattice is bending, As it bent in the days that are o'er; But the lips that I pressed in its shadow Are silent and cold evermore

And the form of my NELLIE they've folded Away, with the flowers on her breast, And the words which I breathe will not waken My love from her beautiful rest.

O, my heart was so strong in the battle, When I thought of the prayers and the love Of a heart that was perfect and holy, In sight of the Father above.

But I thought not the angels would call her Away, ere the summer was o'er, And the lips that I pressed neath the rose-vines Be silent and cold evermore.

The words which she breathed at our parting, How well I remember them now; The moon-beams came down in a halo Of light for her beautiful brow.

Her soft hand she laid on my forehead, And as calm seemed the gaze of her eye As the star lights that o'er us were shining, Afar in the blue of the sky.

She asked not for gold to enrich me,-The laurel to weave o'er my brow; But she said "may the Father protect thee As good and as noble as now.

Sweet one, where the willows are waving O'er a grass-covered grave I have knelt And I knew by the peace in my spirit, Twas thy beautiful presence I felt.

I knew that a guardian angel Had folded its wings o'er my way, To watch, and to warn, and to lead me, E'en up to the kingdom of day.

And there by the Beautiful River Which flows by the Throne of our God, We shall mourn not the life journey o'er, Though lone was the pathway we trod Cambria, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1863.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Rural, we are astonished!-never were more so in four lifeand we are becoming more and more astonished every day. What about? Because Mrs. Brown is wearing her last year's bonnet, or because Mrs. Grundy admits none to her set whose head-gear costs less than twenty dollars? Not at all. Mrs. Grundy and her followers are the least of our troubles. Although we confess we are sometimes rather astonished to see how quickly a new form of dress, an amusement, or an occupation receives a host of admirers and worshipers, as soon as Madame Grundy endorses it. For ladies to skate, was decidedly vulgar, until Mrs. GRUNDY buckled skate straps around her delicate ankle!-but for once the lady was sensible, in making a healthy exercise fashionable; we like to see ladies skate,-and we like to hear a lady whistle too, as well as a gentleman. Of course we know that Mrs. GRUNDY and all of her sons and daughters will turn up their dear little noses at this, but mark my word! Mrs. Grundy will get into a whistling mood one of these days, and then you will see all the girls' mouths in a pucker! and all the exquisites in corduroys will exclaim, "how charming!"

We strongly suspect that some of the GRUNDY family are Agriculturists, and have taken to raising tobacco, by the popularity that occupation is gaining. This is what we are so much astonished about. Five years ago, while spending a year in Iowa, we well remember the indignation a poor, ignorant fellow called down upon himself, from the whole township, by raising How is it now?-It has become an established crop in many States, not only west but east of the great "Father of Waters." Then the "noxious weed,"—now it as boldly raises its head upon our farms as though it was put there for a blessing instead of a curse! Good (?) people no longer frown. Ah, what marvelous revo lutions Mrs. GRUNDY and the "Almighty Dollar" are potent to work!

The use of tobacco has long been known and acknowledged as an evil, and we were surprised to see so few men principled against raising it; but when we found that not only woman's influence, but woman's labor was given to the culture of this abominable weed, we confess our astonishment was at its height. Woman, who should be the type of all that is pure and noble, lending her aid and influence to foster this pernicious habit? -Woman, giving her time and labor to put tobacco into the mouths of her brothers—aye, and sisters? And how long, think you, it will be ere the practice of cigar-smoking among ladies will be as common here at the North as it is at the South? A delightful prospect, indeed!

The most disgusting sight we ever saw, was a woman standing by a liquor-cask, dealing out the death-distilling liquid by drinks! Woman cultivating tobacco is not many degrees higher. Let not the uninitiated suppose it is only the lower classes who engage in this occupation! Young ladies of respectability - many of them formerly teachers in our public schools, are now engaged in the culture of tobacco. But, you say, isn't man as censurable for the occupation as woman? Certainly; but we appeal to woman because to her we look for influence; as woman, so is society. The world acknowledges the power of woman's influence over man-oh, then, sisters, we implore you, let us strive that it may ever be for the right!

But, it is argued, it is profitable, and we do it for bread! Aye, then let us rather go without bread than to gain it at such a sacrifice. So say our bar-room venders:-"We must live; people

will drink liquor, and we might as well sell it as others; we must live." Not so absolutely necessary, in our opinion, unless we can live to some better purpose than filling the world and men's mouths with tobacco. If we drop tobacco seed into the ground, let us not condemn the rumseller; how much better are we than they? True, it may be worse to put the bottle than the quid to our neighbor's mouth, but in both cases it is a traffic in that which is evil for filthy lucre's sake, and who may know the consequences of either? "But what is the harm in using tobacco?" it is often asked. Yankee-like, we answer one question by asking another,-Who can show us any good!-does it give to man a healthier body or stronger frame? - does it give him a clearer mind, or more cleanly person?

We acknowledge that tobacco is very good for preserving flannels from moths, but we are confident there is a sufficiency for that in the country already; if not, use camphor-gum-it is quite as good. If tobacco would do as much for the people as it does for our furs and flannels-if it would remove the film from their eyes so that they could see something else than the Almighty Dollar - or exterminate the moths from the heart, so that it might throb to other sounds than the rustle of bank bills,-perhaps we might become its advocate.

What has so suddenly become of all the affected disgust with the habit of using tobacco; is morality on the wane? Right principle does certainly seem to be at a discount in this age of tobacco-raising and copperheadism. Reader, do you wonder we are astonished? We are surprised and grieved at the course our young ladies are taking in this thing!—we would much rather see them go into the garden, and raise tomatoes and onions for the soldiers! Ah, but that doesn't bring in the money! Ah, no, so it doesn't; but he that giveth even a cup of cold water to a suffering soldier, shall not lose his reward.

In conclusion, if woman will raise tobacco, let her be true to her principles. Let her smile approvingly upon every pipe and quid and cigar-stump that she may meet in the street. Do not let a frown darken your brow, when husband or brother fills the parlor with cigar smoke, or stains the carpet and walls with the dark liquid; -do not gather up your skirts so scornfully, to escape the filth of tobacco-juice, as you enter the public hall, or your pew in the sanctuary. What if your new silk is soiled?-never mind!-you can go home and put in an extra hill of tobacco to buy another! Let there be no more complaint because "husband uses tobacco!" We have little sympathy for such, so long as women plant the seed for the quid, and her own hands form the cigar!

"Oh, Consistency! thou art a jewel!" Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, 1863. MARY M. SMITE.

### ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

THERE is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or parlor; it runs away he knows not how, and that demon, Waste, cries "More!" like the horseleech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare their children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children! This should be her sole aim, and the theater of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much toward making a fortune as he can in the countingroom or workshon.

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance - the worst of all evils, in its train.

THE EDUCATION OF MARRIED LIFE .- It is in the first year of married life that a woman's real education begins. Girlhood's teaching may have laid the foundation of intellectual taste and mental resource—happy if it is so. Here is a wellspring of enjoyment which neither trouble nor sickness nor sorrow can ever obliterate; which nothing but crime can subvert, or turn into a curse, or, unhappily, an education may have been imparted which has only given grace and accomplishments, and left the spark of divine nature untouched. Here, then, will be the trial. Can dancing, music, or dress soothe one real pain, chase one real trouble, or give one particle of sound advice? Summoned suddenly into life's warfare without defense, without the armor of faith, and without moral courage, what wonder it is so many battles are lost, so much ruin strewn on the plains and hills of the marriage territory?-Ladies' Treasury.

As nothing can be more conducive to security, so nothing can better insure a quiet and pleasant life, than to live innocently, and upon no occasion to violate the common covenants of peace and propriety.

WERE we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men and women much more by listening than by talking.

THE mariner's compass has done some of the most important needle-work in the world.

## Choice Miscellung.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE HOME GUARD.

Air,-AMERICA. SING, Patriotic Bard, Sing of the gallant Guard Who needs a name, Who at the call to fight For Freedom and for Right, Stays home with all his might-Trumpet his fame !

Home Guard !- no secesh phiz For, to a heart like his, Union hath charms; Great at a dress parade, Our parlors he'll invade, And to the sweetest maid Dare present arms.

Repulsed he'll heave a sigh, And hero-like will dye-(Faint not, oh bard!) Dye-his red whiskers black Commence a new attack Courage he does not lack— Our gallant Guard.

Engagements are his life. Could he engage a wife, He instantly Would be right at his post, Raise ('tis his greatest boast) A little squad—yea host— Of infantry.

Bainbridge, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE OCEAN.

"THAT is the roar of the ocean you hear," said a lady to me, as I took a large sea-shell from the table and placed it to my ear. Listening, I could hear, as it were, the distant roar of the ocean, now louder, and anon, fainter and fainter. until it died away like the distant sighing of the wind. As I listened to the murmur of that shell singing forever of its home in the sea, in imagination I was transported to the beach-I could hear the sullen roar of the waves as they rose and fell, and see the foam-capped billows as they dashed against the shore. Before me was spread out that broad expanse of waters over which thousands of ships had sailed, and beneath which are buried the treasures of empires.

Perhaps one of our stately ocean steamers is plowing her way through the water, freighted with the precious burden of human lives. All on board feel safe, even if the clouds look dark and lowering; merry groups are gathered in the cabins, talking of home and the dear ones whom they hope soon to see again. In one room a merry group are gathered around a table, engrossed in some game of chance, while ever and anon some exclamation or merry burst of laughter marks the progress of the contest. In another room may be seen the mourner, so deeply absorbed in his own sorrow as to scarcely notice what is passing around him. Even on shipboard, human character is shown in all its All feel as safe as if sitting by their own firesides, when suddenly a cry is heard of fire! Instantly every voice is hushed and every cheek paled with fear. All rush on deck to see from whence the alarm proceeds. Soon a little smoke is seen to curl slowly up from the deck here and there, and presently the flames burst forth. The captain and crew do everything in their power to preserve their noble ship, but all their efforts are unavailing; fire, so good a servant, proves to be a hard master.

It is morning. The sun shines calmly down upon the waters, and but for yonder blackened wreck, there is naught to tell of the terrible disaster of the evening before. Where are all those brave men and noble women that but last night trod the deck of that now blackened ruin? Down, down, where the peri sleeps, and the mermaid holds her revels, they are sleeping the sleep of his ascent triumphantly, and terminated his æriel death. How many bright eyes will grow dim and loving hearts sicken, with waiting for dear ones who will come no more. Oh! the ocean floor is thickly peopled, but it is with the dead. Fair heads, which have been used to softer pillows, are lying now where the sea-weed trails its amber-colored leaves over their brows, and where the sea sings its dirge for the lost.

Richford, N. Y., 1863.

PICTURES.-A room with pictures in it, and a room without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls with nothing on them, for pictures are loop holes of escape to the soul, leading other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white hall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture. to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, when the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to a jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books; they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.—Downing.

THE CHARMS OF THE MIND .- Personal attractions may for a time fascinate and dazzle the eye. Beauty may please, but beauty alone never captivates. The lily droops, the rose withers, and beauty sooner or later must decay; but the charms of the mind are imperishable; they bud and bloom in youth, and continue to flourish as long as life remains. These, and forever, enchant.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SCRAPS FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

Our griefs and sorrows are only the sharp instruments with which God turns up the furrows of our hearts and plants therein the seeds of forgetfulness, that they may ripen into a harvest of mercy and compassion.

Ir's a man's thought-estate that makes him rich; not splendid mansions, elegant equipages, or extended realms.

One of our leading authoresses styles the men of to-day, "brutes." Well, she has good grounds for the charge, for many of them are unquestionably "dogs of war."

THE Richmond Examiner complains that tracts are distributed among the Confederate troops. We don't see how they can complain consistently, for their whole army is just now making tracks.

THE Confederate government is calling for better men-the men are calling for a better government.

MANY a man keeps a "running account" with his grocer, and then runs himself.

It is not surprising that those folks who some times forget little things, should sometimes forget

An admirer of Jeff. Davis' Proclamation calls it a "string of pearls." Watch out that it don't become his neck-lace.

 ${\bf A}$  BIRD's carol is made up of the fragments of a girl's singing, and a boy's whistling-colored with crushed roses and incensed with the aroma of tropical climes, then set to the melody of the little heart, and mounting in the plumed choir of the great cathedrals of the forest, adds a semibreve to the burning lyric of summer.

SABBATHS are pearls which Time drops at the erminus of every six days' pilgrimage, and bitter, bitter will it be for him who touches them

A REBEL Congressman says of the National arms, "they are great cry and no wool." You mean to say then the wool is all on your side. Ah! very well, we'll make it fly.

Dubuque, Iowa, 1863. GLOVED-HAND.

## A BALLOON DUEL.

PERHAPS the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculiarly French in its tone, and could have hardly occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of a jealousy concerning a lady engaged at the imperial opera, one Mademoiselle Tirevitt.-They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and, in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceeding, they postponed the duel for a month, the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles upon the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or, at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed. The duelists were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Granpre and his second entered the car of the balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; it was in the garden of the Tuilleries, amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas; and, as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each æronaut took a blunderbuss in his car. At a given signal the ropes that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. The wind was moderate, and kept the balloons at about their original distance of eighty yards apart.-When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a pre-concerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired, but missed. M. de Grandpre fired, and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued

## THINK AGAIN.

at a distance of seven

The following beautiful incident, related of Queen Victoria, should teach us all a lesson. Think again," is a rule of conduct that would save many an hour of regret did we but strive to practice it.

It is related that during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between nineteen and twenty years of age, some sentences of court martial were presented for signature. One was death for desertion-a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death-warrant was presented to the Queen for her signature. She read it, paused, looked up at the officer who laid it before her and said :- "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing! he has deserted three times!" said the officer. "Think again, my lord," was her reply. "And," said the veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends-for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington-seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said :- "He is certainly a very bad soldier, but there was somebody who spoke as to his being a good man, which he is for aught I know to the contrary." "I thank you a thousand times," exclaimed the youthful Queen, and hastily writing "Pardoned," in large letters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table with delighted emotion.

ROGUES .- A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. If he gives short measures in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is in deed, in these alone, are the charms that must, and will spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel. If he cheats at all, he is a tall cheat.

## Sabbath Musings.

#### LIFE AND DEATH.

BY ADELAIDE ANN PROCTOR. "WHAT is life, father ?"

"A battle, my child, Where the strongest lance may fail; Where the weariest eyes may be beguiled, And the stoutest heart may quail. Where the foes are gathered on every hand,

And rest not, day nor night; And the feeble little ones must stand In the thickest of the fight."

"What is death, father ?"

"The rest, my child, When the strife and toil are o'er; The angel of God, who, calm and mild. Says we need fight no more; Who driveth away the demon band, Bids the din of battle cease; Takes the banner and spear from the failing hand, And proclaims an eternal peace."

"Let me die, father! I tremble and fear

To yield in that terrible strife." "The crown must be won for heaven, dear, In the battle-field of life. My child, though thy foes are strong and tried, He loveth the weak and small; The angels of heaven are on thy side. And God is over all."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. "JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING."

"WEEPING may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Life is changing; often it seems as a weary day, clouded over with sorrow; but the clouds soon fade before the glorious sunshine of the morning, and we rejoice again in the light of day. As we sail out upon the broad sea of life we see golden flowers in the distant future, and we hope to be wafted forward by pleasant gales, but to our surprise storms arise and we fear those bright flowers will never be gathered, for night is upon us; all seems dark and dreary, yet we rejoice when we think the morning dawneth. All enjoy not life's blessings. They toil from day to day, but hunger is ever at the door; they spend many a night of sorrow, but they hope for the future, for "joy cometh in the morning." The morning of prosperity has brought joy to many weary of life. Its sunny rays drive away want, and plenty enters a welcome guest, bringing happiness to many a humble cottage.

Life is before us and each has a work to perform; however humble our sphere, none can act our part, and if we neglect it, it must forever remain undone. In sorrow we look at the duties in the future, and trembling we persevere and surmount the obstacles that lie in our pathwayfor our trust is in God, and if "He be for us, is He not more than all who may be against us?" Having discharged the duties required, a joyous morning beams upon us and we realize that "the path of the just is as a shining light." Then let us go forward in a righteous cause and fear not, for hope will ever point us to a more joyous day. Then shall we reap a rich reward for all our labor. And when our work is done, life's mission closed, may we look back upon a life well spent; and as the night of death overshadows us. we need fear no evil. And may it be said of us in that day, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Will not our happiness be complete when we are admitted into the blissful realms of Paradise? Surely joy shall come with that morning. West Bloomfield, N. Y. ELMETTA.

#### Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A LESSON FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE.

HAST thou not read, my friend, upon each page of Nature's book, of things God loves? Behold, the tiny dew-drop,—what pearl can equal it in brilliancy? 'Tis Nature's fertilizer, the blades rich nectar, and yet 'tis small. The little dew-drops form the ocean and gorgeous rainbow, and 'tis little birds that fill the air with melody and chant the early morning hymn of praise to great Jehovan. Diamonds, pearls, rubies, all are small—and wealth is found in gold dust. Hence, says nature, God loves little things; upon the humble soul he sheds his blessings; and to the boor in spirit is the kingdom of heaven.

Be thou, O man, like Gon.—Despise not thou small things. Turn not away with scorn from low and plaintive sobs, such as the poor child makes when stripped of every earthly comfort. Console the widow in her lone distress: and to the lowest of mankind extend a helping hand to lift them from their sad condition; for Gop loves little things.

NOTHING BUT LOVE.—Christ will not take sermons, prayers, fastings - no, nor the giving our goods, nor the burning our bodies - instead of love; and do we love Him, and yet care not how long we are from Him? Was it such a joy to Jacob to see the face of Joseph in Egypt? And shall we be contented without the sight of Christ in glory, and yet say we love Him? I dare not conclude that we have no love at all when we are so loth to die; but I dare say, were our love more we should die more willingly; by our unwillingness to die, it appears we are little weary of sin. Did we take sin for the greatest evil, we should not be willing to have its company so long.—Baxter.

That the Gospel narratives admit of spritual application is no accidental feature, nor is the application itself to be regarded as arbitrary and capricious. Much rather does it spring from the weight and significance of the Savior's character as the center of all spiritual life, that everything in him and with him rises into a higher spiritual significancy.—Olshausen.

## Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TOBACCO-IN REPLY TO W. B. P.

I MUST confess to a little disappointment to see that a journal like yours, professedly devoted to the best interests of mankind, should open its columns for such "old fogy," anti-reform, and, I think, pernicious notions as those advanced by one W. B. P. in your last issue. To some individuals, not over inclined to active exertion in the cause of humanity, it is doubtless an exceedingly comfortable assurance that it would be far better to leave undisturbed the great evils which are working such fearful damage to the interests of the race, and that the wisest course is to fold our arms in self-satisfied indifference, because certain wiseacres tell us that past reforms have universally "left the condition of society worse than they found it."

I do not propose to enter into any argument with your correspondent upon this subject, for his last communication shows a narrowness of view ill-fitted to bear upon such a theme. Shallow sarcasms and insinuating personalities might well be dispensed with where there is a sincere desire to accomplish real good. It is certainly true that every great cause has its mistaken friends, and so there are well-meaning visionaries who are liable to censure for carrying their notions to impolitic and impracticable extremes. All great movements have been harrassed and impeded by just such adherents; but this, far from discouraging the true-hearted philanthropist, will rather evoke increased earnestness and more self-denying zeal.

One question now for the sincere readers of the RURAL. Can aman be pure-pure, mentally, morally, physically, in the highest degree humanly attainable—who indulges in the use of tobacco? Are the tendencies of its use to render us impure? W. B. P., with a show of religious sentiment, avoids the direct question. There is no need, at this late day, to argue upon the polluting influences of the noisome weed. We can find living arguments in our streets at every turn. I have seen those who once were men. so thoroughly saturated with the venomous juice that the stench exuded from every pore, the breath was fairly sickening; the filthy stream was trickling from the mouth corner; the teeth and tongue by discoloring and decay were disgusting to the sight, and you found it impossible to approach them without feelings of the strongest aversion-and this solely from chewing tobacco. Of course they carried its use to excess: but this is the end to which all its votaries are tending; perhaps few may ever reach this state. but thousands are on the way. The extreme case shows an exaggerated but none the less truthful picture of the vile influence of tobacco upon the system. Is a man, then, less "pure with tobacco in his mouth than without? Look at this picture; think of the practice that has made such a wreck, and answer for yourselves. By all that's noble, and pure, and true, and Gon-like in our nature, let us keep the body free from such a terrible infection.

I did not intend to dwell upon this point, for so much has hitherto been said as to render it a thankless effort, yet I know so well the road down which multitudes of our young men are walking-I see so plainly the deadly work of those twin fiends, Rum and Tobacco, destructive alike to pure principle, sound health, and the "Sama mens in sano corpore" which it should be our earnest aim to attain-that I have ventured to express my honest convictions in the matter. Our young men are the hope of our nation; yet as they enter upon the stage of life, temptations assail them on every hand. We must watch over and care for them, that as they grow in years they may also grow in strength, purity and true manhood, thus to be thoroughly furnished and prepared for the responsible positions that await them. I trust that the influence of such doctrines as those advanced by W. B. P. will be either materially modified or entirely withheld. His slurs upon the Sabbath Committees deserve no attention. The bright history of the New York Society, and the good incalculable it has accomplished during the five years of its operation, commends the work to every noble and Christian heart. Geneva, N. Y., 1863.

\*WE published W. B. P.'s article at the request of a contributor (to whom we read it,) who desired to re spond-but E. A. W. and several others have anticipated our friend, and we fear want of space will compel us to decline a number of articles on the subject.-En.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIED EXERCISE. "Strength is health," has become a favorite phrase. But, like many common saws, it is an error. Visit the first half dozen circuses that may come to town, and ask the managers whether the cannon-lifter or the general performer has the better health. You will find in every case it is the latter. Ask the doctors whether the cartmen who are the strongest men in the city, have better health than other classes, who, like them, work in the open air, but with light and varied labor. You will not find that the measure of strength is the measure of health. Flexibility has far more to do with it.—Dr. Dio Lewis.

A MUSICAL BED .- Foreign journals speak of an invention just produced in Germany-namely, a musical bed, so constructed that, by means of a concealed piece of mechanism, the pressure of the body produces the softest harmony, which lasts long enough to lull one to sleep. At the head of the bed is a dial with a hand, which can be placed to whatever hour the person wishes to awake; and at the time fixed the bed plays a march of Spontini, with drums and cymbals, loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper.

MEN TO BE HONORED.

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that, with earth-made implement, laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand: crooked, coarse; wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the scepter of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence! for it is the face of a man living manlike. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent; for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed. Thou wert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not to be unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in the duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

A second man I honor, and still more highly him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward harmony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all when his outward and his inward behavior are one; when we can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only. but inspired thinker, that with heaven-made implement conquers heaven for us. If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him, in return, that he have light and guidance, freedom, immortality? These two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.

Unspeakably touching is it, however, when I find both dignities united; and he that must toil outwardly for the lowest of man's wants, is also toiling inwardly for the highest. Sublimer in this world know I nothing than a peasant saint, could such now anywhere be met with. Such a one will take thee back to Nazareth itself; thou wilt see the splendor of heaven spring forth from the humblest depths of earth, like a light shining in great darkness. It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor. We must all toil or steal, (howsoever we name our stealing,) which is worse. No faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy laden and weary, but for him also the heavens send sleep, and of the deepest. In his smoky cribs, a clear dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted dreams But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly or even of earthly knowledge should visit him; but only, in the haggard darkness, like to specters, Fear and Indignation. Alasi while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated Alas! was this too a Breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computations it does.-Carlyle.

## THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied, was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Gutemberg was the inventor of the art; and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or even an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; young preacher had not reached the end of that but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This Bible was in two folio volumes which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the luster of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages. and being the first ever printed, of course, involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies are now known to be in existence; four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England. one of them being in the Grenville collection. One is in the Royal Library at Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the remaining fourteen copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in Oxford, Edinburgh, and London, and seven in the collections of different noblemen .-The vellum copy has been sold as high as eight hundred dollars.

An Ancient Deed .- A most venerable and interesting relic of the olden times is now exhibited in Providence, R. L. It is the original deed for six hundred and twenty-five acres of land. on which now stands the city of Philadelphia. executed by William Penn to Thomas Vernon. March 3, 1681, immediately upon the receipt of Penn's patent from King Charles the Second. The instrument is in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering its age. It is perfectly legible, the ink having faded but from few words, and in these the obliteration is slight. It is written in the old English chirography prevalent at that period, and to it is fixed Penn's autograph. The consideration for which this large amount of land (comprising what is now West

and ten shillings.

#### ENGLISH PALACES AND PARKS.

FEW of us have any definite idea of the amount of wealth and splendor that surround many of the English nobles in their princely residences. An intelligent American writing from England, describes some of these things.

Earl Spencer's homestead, situated about sixty miles from London, comprises ten thousand acres tastefully divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods and gardens. His library, called the finest in the world, contains fifty thousand volumes. Extensive and elegant stables, greenhouses and conservatories, game keeper's houses, dog kennels, porter's lodge and farm houses without number, go to complete the establishment. Hundreds of sheep and cattle graze in the parks about the house.

The Duke of Richmond's home farm at Goodwood, sixty miles from London, consists of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty-five square miles. And this is in crowded England, which has a population of 16,000,000, an area of only 50,000 square miles, or just 32,000,000 of acres, giving, were the land divided, but two acres to each inhabitant. The residence of the Duke is a complete palace. One extensive hall is covered with yellow silk and pictures in the richest and most costly tapestry. The dishes and plate upon the tables are all of porcelain, silver and gold. Twenty-five race horses stand in the stable, each being assigned to the care of a special groom. A grotto near the house, the ladies spent six years in adorning. An aviary is supplied with almost every variety of rare and elegant birds. Large herds of cattle, sheep and deer are spread over the immense lawns.

The Duke of Devonshire's palace, at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence any other in the kingdom. The income of the Duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is said to spend it all. In the grounds about his house are four hundred head of cattle and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with almost every species of fruit and vegetables. A vast arboretum connected with the establishment, is designed to contain a sample of every tree that grows. There is also a glass conservatory 387 feet in length, 112 in breadth, 67 in height, covered by 76,000 square feet of glass, and warmed by seven miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India by a special messenger, and is valued at \$10,000. One of the fountains near the house plays 276 feet high, said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains 3500 acres, but the Duke owns 3,000 acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic work, carved wainscotting, and all the elegance and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly

ADVANTAGE OF CHAPTERS.—The division of the Scriptures into chapters is a modern work, and has but little reference to the completeness of the narratives as to subjects. Bishop Morris, in a recent letter to the Northwestern, gives the following pleasing incident, illustrative of their use. He says:--"The late Rev. James B. Finley and his family came home from camp meeting, worn down with fatigue and loss of sleep, and brought with them a young preacher as a guest, who was a slow, imperfect reader. As the family was late arriving, supper was late, the night short, and all anxious for repose, but none could think of sleeping without worship. The young preacher was invited to lead therein. He selected for the evening lesson a chapter in Luke, containing over seventy verses, and blundered on until he reached the last end, and then prayed through the bill. After all was over. Rev. Robert B. Finley, father of James, who was a learned old man, remarked, 'he never before saw so clearly the advantage of having the sacred scriptures divided into chapters, for if the chapter he would have read all night."-Zion's

An experiment has just been made on the Seine with an instrument called a lochometre for measuring the speed of vessels. This instrument, which is intended to supercede the log now in use, is composed of a metal syphon, of which the extremities are immersed in the water. A small screw is fitted to the top and interior of the instrument, on which the water acts as soon as the ship or boat moves, by constantly entering at one end and running out at the other. Some clock work is attached to the screw, the functions of which are to mark on a dial plate by hands the distance in yards performed by the vessel. commencing with one unit and extending to hundreds of miles. The experiment was tried on board the steamboat Parisian, which carries passengers between Paris and St. Cloud. The distance was accurately marked on the dial-plate by the movements of the hands. The apparatus appears to be of the most simple character.

CURIOUS FACTS .- A scientific journal, in the course of an able essay on "The Races," says :-The nature of the profession exercises a grea influence on the longevity. Thus, out of 100 of each of the following professions, the number of those who attain their seventieth year is:-Among clergymen, 42; agriculturists, 40 traders and manufacturers, 33; soldiers, 32 clerks, 32; lawyers, 29; artists, 28; professors, 27, and physicians, 23-so that those who study the art of prolonging the lives of others are most likely to die early; probably on account of the effluvia to which they are constantly exposed. There are in the world 335,000,000 of Christians, 5,000,000 of Jews, 600,000,000 professing some of the Asiatic religions, 160,000,000 of Mohammedans, and 200,000,000 of Pagans. Of the Christ-Philadelphia) was conveyed, was twelve pounds ians 170,000,000 profess the Catholic, 66,000,000 the Greek, and 80,000,000 the Protestant creeds. sprawling Longth prostrate.

## The Educator.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE NEWSPAPER.

HAVING just read the last number of the RURAL, I am constrained, while the rain is. falling, to drop you a word of encouragement. feel like making a speech to your readers in favor of it, and would do so, but for your dislike of puffs, the scattered nature of my auditory, and the fear that I might be taken for a member of Congress or the last Legislature. Besides, your paper speaks for itself. However, I wish to say that I esteem a well-conducted newspaper indispensable to every household. As a teacher, I have noticed that the children in families where a paper is taken learn faster than where it is not, other things being equal. We say to parents, if take it, but read it, study it, and encourage the children to do the same.

Ride, if you please, in second class cars, but never take a second or third rate paper. Murders, sensation stories, assaults, accidents, elopements and suicides, ought to be, as a general course, there will be murders; of course, people dents, and now and then a poor mortal gets tired of life; but what of all this? Why not imagine that so many of each will happen in a year and thus save all loss of time in reading, the shocking of nerves, and the demoralizing effects incident to the disgraceful recital? As the RURAL is especially free from matter of this kind, I hail its arrival with pleasure. My wish is that in the future as in the past, it may prove a blessing to its subscribers, and that many who do not now take it may yet learn to appreciate the value of this pleasant weekly visitor. Cambridge Valley, N. Y., 1863.

### WHAT TALENT IS.

WHAT is talent, and what is the connection between it and genuis? Talent is a faculty of the mind which enables it to put forth useful effort. "It comprises general strength of intellect and a peculiar aptitude for being moulded to specific employments." Such is the definition the learned give us. Talent, too, is the result of training, in no such sense as genius is. We would call it an acquisition rather than an endowment. For instance, a man, as the result of years of patience, industry and faith may paint a good picture; or carve a statue, or write a poem. By following certain maxims and rules in literature and art, he may acquire an aptitude for certain special kinds of labor. But if he be a painter, he can not paint like Apelles; he can not make cherries look so natural that the birds of heaven shall be deceived, and come and pick at them. Talent in painting, sculpture, architecture, or any other art, may result in considerable progress and efficiency, nay, may lead to respectability on the part of him who exhibits it; but that is all; eminence is impossible to any efforts save those of consummate genius. Nevertheless, talent, as we have said, is not to be despised; nay, it will accomplish what genius itself cannot achieve. Talent is intellect in its vigor and strength, and it is that which rules the world. If it can not plan cathedrals, it can build them; if it can not shine as the sun, it can twinkle as a star; and genius herself must look through windows constructed by eye and ear and head of this homely yet useful power.-National Quarterly Review.

## BUCKEYE SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE following are some of the "cases" reported by county examiners of candidates for the "high calling" of school teachers in Ohio.

Examiner.—Parse the sentence, "How do you

Candidate answers in writing. "How is agitive and qualifys you do is an agitive and qualifys the pronoun you you is a pronoun personal third person plural no in the nominative case nomitive to the do."

"An experienced teacher, thirty-two years old, bounded Ohio on the north by New York, east by Massachusetts, south by Tennessee, west by

"New England and Canada comprise the Kingdom of Great Britain," evidently antincipating the proposed action of certain Maine politi-

Another affirmed that the political divisions of North America are "Democracy and Republi-

Another young "educator" entered the exam ination room, and expressed a wish to be examinated. Many other ladicrous cases are given in the Report of Cornmissioner Smyth. - Maine Teacher.

Nor Unhealthy.-It is a great mistake to imagine that the pursuit of learning is injurious to health. We see that studious men live as long as persons of any other profession. History will confirm the truth of this observation. In fact, the regular, calm, and uniform life of a student conduces to health, and removes many inconveniences and dangers, which might otherwise assault it, provided that the superfluous heart of the constitution be assuaged by moderate exercise, and the habit of the body be not overcharged with a quantity of aliment incompatible with a sederatary life.

THE man of one idea is like a man trying to walk with both his feet in one boot; each has narrowed his base till the centre of gravity falls far without, and his efforts at progress are but spasmodic caricatures of the thing he attempts, likely to end in nothing more glorious than his

## Reading for the Young.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker WILLIAM'S DREAM.

THERE are many doubtless among those who read the Rural, whose hearts rejoice when they hear one say-"I was full of sin, but I went to JESUS and asked him to cleanse me from sin; He has done so, and now I am happy." Those readers will be glad to hear that in the Institution from which this communication is dated, there are some twenty boys who give good evidence that they have been "born again" of the Spirit and are now happy in the Lord. There are many interesting incidents connected with these conversions, of which I will give one.

Yesterday, one of the boys came to me in school and said, "I wish you would talk with WILLIAM you wish your children to be good scholars, take M., he says he has been feeling bad all day and a newspaper of high moral tone; and not only he would like to talk with you." I called WIL-LIAM to my desk and ascertained by a little conversation with him that he was laboring under deep conviction of sin. He said his sins appeared to him "like a great mountain." I told him when he went to his room at night to go to Jusus, just as he would go to his father or mother, and tell Him thing, excluded from the family newspaper. Of just how he felt, and ask Him to remove the burden from his heart, and then trust in Him to do will fall in love; of course, there will be acci- it, and He surely would do it. This morning I saw him and asked him how he felt. He replied, "I feel happy." "But," said I, "you have felt happy before, havn't you?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "but not like this. When I got angry boy then, I didn't feel happy any longer, it is not so now. A boy called me names this morning, but I didn't say anything. I forgot all about it till just now." "And how do you feel towards him now?" I asked. He replied, his countenance brightening up, "I love him better than I ever did before." I then asked him when he first began to feel

happy. He said, "when I went to my room last night I began to pray, and before I got through I began to feel better. Then I went to sleep and had such a good dream. I dreampt that I saw a high mountain full of precipices and slippery places. I saw Jesus standing on top of the mountain calling to the people below to come up to him, saying, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." I saw a great many men, and women and children going up the mountain and I was going along with them. At the foot of the mountain I saw a man asleep and another man picking fruit from a tree. A man came along to the first one and woke him up and said, 'Come, go up the mountain with me; but he replied, I want to sleep a little longer.' Then he went to the other man and asked him to go up the mountain with him, but he said he wanted to stay a little longer and pick more fruit and enjoy the pleasures around him. When I was going up the mountain I slipped and went nearly to the bottom, but I got up and started towards the top again. At last I reached the top where JESUS was, and then I waked right up."

House of Refuge, Rochester, June 11, 1863.

## THE ACORN AND OAK.

My little daughter sat silent while busy at her play. Finally she said with a sober face:

"Mamma, this morning when I was at Miss W's she offered me an acorn. Now if I had taken it, I should have had an oak tree some day, shouldn't I?" And after a moment's further reflection, she said, with a sigh, "But I didn't take the acorn."

"Ah, my darling, you are not the only one who has failed to have an oak for want of taking an

See, though it be an oft-told tale, how tiny circumstances affect great events; see the shadow of the magnificent forest-king, how delightful, how secure from the burning summer heat-not for a day nor a year merely, but for ages. Some hand planted that tree-one, perhaps a baby, took the acorn.

The things of beauty and strength which are or may be composed of its noble timber—the sturdy ship which defies the waves, is through this good gift of God made the thing she is; and even the cheerful firesides round which we so love to linger, are all proofs, each in their way, that somebody took the acorn.

This little lesson is in its application so wide, so various, that I hardly know where it begins or ends. Every good impulse, each word of kindly counsel, even our failures and mistakes, may be to us the acorns which, taken, planted and cultivated, may make us like the oak in a spiritual sense-trees mete for the garden of God.

There are in every human life times when little turning points occur. Acorns are offered; refuse them, pass them by, and in after years memory looks back, and says in bitterness] of soul, "I did not take the acorn !"-National

I REMEMBER a great man coming to my house at Waltham, and seeing all my children standing, in the order of their age and stature, he said, These are they that make rich men poor." But he straight received this answer, "Nay, my lord; these are they that make a poor man rich; for there is not of these whom we would part with for all your wealth."

Only those who have thoughts like lightning deserve to have a voice like thunder to utter them.

GRAVITATION is the outspread hand of God forcing all things into their places and keeping them there.

JESUS waited thirty years in a carpenter's shop before he began his work, to teach us to wait, hardest lesson of all.

## Kural New-Yorker.

AN MY DYCAYS

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 25, 1863.

#### The Army in Virginia.

CONTRARY to the expectation of a large number of people, and the cherished hope of all well-wishers of their country, General Lee, the rebel commander of the late invading forces of Maryland and Pennsylvania has managed to slip his neck out of the snare laid for him and his

ny. There are ifs in the way of accomplishmany desirable ends, and we are constrained to the opinion that if the waters of the Potomac had not subsided sufficiently to allow a large number of Lee's army to ford that stream at the time they did, accommodations for many thousands of additional rebel prisoners would have been necessary before the present time. The fox has eluded his foes, but may we not reasonably hope and predict that the leader as well as his gang of whelps may never be permitted to enter their lair at Richmond? We give the particulars of this last hegira of the rebels from an eyewitness, a Government detective. While out on a scout he was taken prisoner by the rebels and confined at Williamsport, from Friday, the 10th, until the arrival of our troops on Sunday. Though in close confinement he had full view of the river and the operations of the rebels.

On Sunday his guard went across the river leaving him, and he then passed about as a citizen of Williamsport, and had the fullest opportunity for inquiry and observation.

The temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in momentary expectation of an attack from our forces, the result of which they admitted must be disastrous.

On the arrival of Lee's advance on Sunday week the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built. On these, light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday the river fell so much that many of the infantry forded it, the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river, and it became unfordable. The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for it the parts they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across. Artillery and heavy trains, everything, was moved back to the river, except the lightest artillery, and a strong picket line which held the field works, thrown up along the front. On Monday night they were drawn in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Buford's cavalry. The tone of the rebels was utterly despondent. Both officers and men regarded their position as desperate, and many of the latter expressed a wish that our forces would attack them so they might be captured.

On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men north of the Potomac, and had they been attacked their situation must have been precarious. Lee and his staff forded the river at 3.30 P. M., Monday. Stuart with his cavalry followed about two hours later.

Federal officers report that Lee lost at least 46,500 men during his late operations, 2,000 of whom were captured while the army were crossing the Potomac.

The last advices from the routed rebels is to the effect that they are retreating by way of Strasburg and Staunton, and that Meade's army were also south of the river.

The National Republican of the 16th, says:-A cavalry and artillery force was ordered, two days since, by Gen. Heintzleman to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah Valley. The commander, Col. Lovell, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged upon them and drove them out and held the place, capturing a rebel Adjutant General and several other officers and privates.

THE LATE REBEL MISSION.— The following is the correspondence relating to the mission of Alex. H. Stephens to Washington:

U. S. STEAMER MINNESOTA, FORTRESS MONROE, July 4, 1863.—2 P. M. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—The following communication is just received from Mr. Stephens, who is on a flag of truce boat, anchored above. I shall inform Mr. Stephens that I await your instructions before giving him an answer.

CONFEDERATE STATES STRAIGHT ACCOUNTS.

S. H. Lee, Admiral.

Confederate States and the bearer of a communication, in writing, from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in-Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in-Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in-Chief of the Land and Naval forces of the United States, the Land and Naval

it relates. I desire to proceed directly to Washington in I desire to proceed circuly to washington in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself, and the boat's officers and crew. Yours, most respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

To S. H. LEE, Admiral, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1863. Acting Rear Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads: The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissable. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conferences between the United States forces and the insurgents. GIDEON WELLS, Sec'y of the Navy.

The instructions of Jeff. Davis, to Alex. H. Stephens, are published in the Richmond papers of the 14th inst. The object of the mission appears to have been, according to the document, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of its savage character." Possibly the "President" is fearful that the Northern Republic may take lessons from his way of conducting war, and act accordingly. The Commissioner is instructed also to call the attention of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States" to the fact that the people in places occupied by Federal troops are not treated with the respect which he deems them entitled to, that the system of exchange of prisoners needs reformation, and that the execution of "officers of our army," (for such causes as was the case recently by General Burnside,) would make it necessary for him to retaliate upon Federal prisoners.

The "President" gave two letters of instruction to his Commissioner-one directed to the Commander-in-Chief," &c., at Washington, and signed by himself Commander-in-Chief. &c. Richmond: the other to Abraham Lincoln. Pre sident, and signed by him as President. If the first document could not be received owing to its address, then the second one was to be presented. If objection was made on the ground that he had signed the document as President, then the diplomatist was to withdraw, as he considered himself Mr. Lincoln's equal. The "instructions" are dated Richmond, July 2, 1863.

Mr. Stephens gives the President, in his official of July 8, the result of his mission—his trip in the Torpedo down the James River-his being "headed" near Newport News, and his failure to accomplish the objects which the humane "head" of the Southern Confederacy had in

#### Department of the Gulf.

THE Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral Porter, dated the 2d instant, in which he says that on the 29th of June he received a communication from General Dennis, commanding the post at Young's Point, informing him that our black troops had been attacked at Goodrich's Landing, La., and that the rebels were getting the upper hand of them. A gunboat had already been dispatched to that point, but another was sent without delay.

General Ellet was directed to proceed at once with the Marine Brigade to the scene of action. and remain there until everything was quiet-The hindmost vessel of the brigade, the John Haines, arrived there as the rebels were setting fire to the so-called government plantations and supposing her to be an ordinary transport, they opened fire on her with field pieces, but were much surprised to have the fire returned with scrapnel, which fell among them and killed and wounded several. The result was a retreat on the part of the rebels, and the escape of a number of negroes whom they had imprisoned.

The gunboat Romeo also came up the river about this time, and hearing the fire hurried to the scene of action. The commander soon discovered the rebels setting fire to the plantations and commenced shelling them. This he kept up for a distance of fifteen miles, chasing them along the river bank, the rebels meantime setting fire to everything as they went along. The result was an almost total destruction of houses and property along the river front in that vicinity. The rebels carried off some 1,200 negroes, who were employed in working the Government plantations.

Gen. Ellet landed his forces, and, in company with a black brigade, proceeded to chase the rebels, who were making a hasty retreat when they found there was a force after them. It was no part of their system to fight. They only came to plunder and carry off negroes.

Gen. Ellet found the road strewn with broken carts and furniture which the rebels left in their haste to get away from our forces. He pursued them as far as the Tensas river, where they had crossed, burned the bridge and entrenced themselves for a battle. This was soon offered. Our artillery opened upon them and soon put them to flight, although it was reported they had twenty field pieces.

General Ellet, not knowing the country very well, and having only a small force with him, deemed it proper not to pursue the rebels much farther. He sent two hundred infantry across the Bayou, and found that the rebels were retreating to Delhi, leaving all their plunder, splendid furniture, pianos, &c., strewn along the road. The unexpected re-enforcements of the brigade and gunboats saved the whole of the black troops. The blacks will always be in danger so long as they remain in such smal numbers. The rebels who made this attack are the same that attacked Milliken's Bend. They are a half starved and naked set, and hope to capture trans-

person, and conferring upon the subject to which | P. M. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock this morning.

"N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. "U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen."

The New Orleans Era of the 11th says :- On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 p. M., General Gardper, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Banks. The rebel army were drawn up in line, stacked arms, and General Banks took possession of the place. 10,000 prisoners, 70 pieces of artillery, small arms, &c., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the Inquirer, dated the morning of the 8th, says at 2 o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort and being replied to an inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburg. On being assured that it had fallen. Gen. Gardner promised to surrender to-day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled the army with the wildest enthusiasm. A subsequent account states that Gardner sent a flag of truce on the 8th, asking terms; Gen. Banks responding the unconditional surrender, with twenty-four hours to consider. At 7 A. M. on the 9th, Gardner unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed, the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be literally the fact. The news was brougt to New Orleans by the flag ship Tennessee. One hundred guns were immediately fired by order of Gen. Emory. The loyal citizens of New Orleans were to have a torch-light procession and illumination, and a general jubilation, the night the steamer sailed. The secesh in that city are represented rather gloomy. Nathaniel Hobbs, gunner of the steamer Tennessee, died of apoplexy. He belongs to Boston. The news of the capture of Vicktburg reached Port Hudson on the 7th, occasioning the greatest enthusiasm.

### Department of the South.

THERE has been an important movement inaugurated near Charleston, and though our forces had not been able to accomplish all they intended at the first onslaught, on the whole the result is considered far from a defeat. We look forward with strong hopes that Charleston will, ere long, share the fate of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The subjoined official in reference to the affair, tells the story briefly and to the point

HEADQUARTEES DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD, MOORIS ISLAND, S. C., July 12, 1863.

To Major-General Halleck:—Sir.—I have the honor to report that at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst, I made an attack on the enemy's fortifications on Morris Island, and after an engagement, which lasted three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the island and meshed forward my infantry to of the island and pushed forward my infantry to within 600 yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island except one mile on

We now hold all the island except one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings' Point, which at this time mounts 14 or 15 heavy guns in the aggregate. The assaulting columns were gallantly led by Brig.-Gen. Strong.

It landed in two small boats under cover of our batteries on Folly Island and four monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

Wagner.
On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supporters recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.
Our losses in both actions will not vary much

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss will not fall short of 250 killed and wounded.

Very respectfully,

Q. A. GILMORE, Maj.-Gen.

Further advices say that on the morning of the 11th of July, the 6th Connecticut and 9th Maine regiments made a furious attack upon the Cummings Point battery, got possession of it and hoisted the American flag. At daylight Fort Sumpter opened upon them, when a Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, refusing to stand by their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up, and then abandoned it, when the rebels again took possession of it. These two regiments have shown themselves heroes in this campaign. At 10 a. m., the Monitor proceeded to attack Cummings Point Battery, and at 12 o'clock three of the wooden gunboats opened upon the battery at long range, and threw their 200-pound shots directly into the works. Fort Sumter has been throwing shell into Morris Island without doing any damage to our side. The cannonading ceased at 4 p. m. The Monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships. The iron-clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieut. Boomer of the Housatonic will take command of her. She is over the bar, making, with the gunboats, 24 vessels in front of Morris Island and Sumter. We shall commence the attack to-morrow morning, when we are sure of silencing Cummings Point battery and Fort Johnson. Everything is working well. The ball has opened in earnest. The Memphis has just brought in a rebel side-wheel steamer, loaded with cotton, captured while trying to run out of Bull's Bay last night.

P. S.—Our troops will have their battery done in two days, and then they can shell Sumter.

Advices per steamer Fulton state the results of Gilmore's operations up to the morning of the 14th, and that he has possession of all the batteries on Morris Island, except Fort Wagner. It is reported that our iron-clads have made a breach on the south wall of Sumter. On the 13th 113 wounded rebels were brought into Folly Island, many of them stating that they were forced into the rebel service. They are Germans and will

Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner. The siege was favorably progressing. Nearly all the fortifications on James Island had

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard is in favor of a re-construction of the Union. It thinks terms might be proposed in regard to the emancipation

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE .- The N. Y. Commercial says Mr. Swinton, of the N. Y. Times, has arrived from Rosecrans' headquarters. The main body of Gen. Bragg's army retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The presumption is that the bulk of his force has been sent to Richmond to garrison it. Rosecrans captured 5,000 prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army is in high spirits and splendid condition.

Col. Hatch has captured the artillery and train of Bliffles. Bliffles' men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee river, and joining Rodney.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Commercial has Vicksburg advices to the 8th. Grant had finished paroling rebel prisoners. They number 31,277. The general officers captured include Pemberton, Major Generals Stephenson, Forney, Bowen and Smith. Brig. Generals Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moon, Baldwin and Vaughn. Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of Big Black River with a large army. On the following day he met General Johnson drawn up in line of battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. Advices to the 12th inst. report the army of Vicksburg all right. Sherman is pursuing Johnson with every prospect of destroying his entire army.

ARKANSAS.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th says parties from Helena, Ark., represent that General Blunt had captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners.

Morgan's Invasion of Indiana.-Accounts up to Saturday morning, the 18th, are to the effect that Morgan's forces had been pretty effectually used up. Two thousand prisoners had been captured, 150 killed, and the balance broken up into squads and scattered. Six pieces of artillery had been captured. They will be very much troubled to get across the Ohio River. But 1,500 of them are left.

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The subjoined official will be read with profit by all those interested at the present time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 17.

Circular, No. 47.

1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time

for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within 10 days thereafter, by a written or printed notice to be served on him personally or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty.

Any person falling to report for duty after notice is left at his last place of residence, or service on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter.

He may be arrested and held for trial by a court martial and sentenced to death.

He may be arrested and field for trial by a court martial and sentenced to death.

If a person, after being drafted and before receiving notice, deserts, notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish a substitute or pay the \$300 he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordance.

ingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and, when drafted, whether present or absent, wheth-er he changes his residence or abscords, the rights of the United States against him are secure, and it is only by a performance of his duty to the country that he will escape the liability to be treated as a criminal.

riminal.
WILLIAM WHITING.
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY. Provost Marshal General.

The public having been informed through various unofficial sources that the draft had been suspended, the authorities at Washington set the matter at rest as follows:

WAR DEP'T., PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

Circular No. 48. Circular No. 48.

The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances completed, or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities temporarily been interrupted. Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. Adequate force has been ordered to points where the proceedings have been interrupted. been interrupted.

The Provost Marshals will be sustained by the

The Provost Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the order heretofore given for the draft, as rapidly as shall be practical le by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

Jas. D. Fr.,

Provost Marshal General.

General Dix has been appointed to the command of the Department of the East, and General Foster to that of the Department of Virginia.

## THE GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK.

THE New York City Riot, which was progressing when the RURAL went to press last week, proved to be of greater magnitude than we anticipated. No mob in the United States ever began to assume such proportions. It seemed as if Bedlam had been purged of all the master-spirits of iniquity, and they had united to hold a grand Bacchanalian Feast in the great metropolis of the State and Nation, upon the inauguration of the draft. At first, it would appear that the riot was set on foot to destroy the records of the Enrolling Board of the 9th Congressional District and which, being accomplished, the evil-doers were re-enforced by hundreds and by thousands when the "feast of blood and rapine" commenced in good earnest, and a pall of horror descended upon the whole city. The influence of His Sa tanic Majesty for revenge and conceived injustice,

men, and drove them to all manner of crime and outrage. The draft was of secondary consideration, and murder, arson and plunder, became the ruling features of the outbreak. We have no space for details; but from published accounts, we are satisfied that the killed and wounded of all parties must be computed by hundreds.\* For four days and nights terror reigned supreme in that city, and only by the most strenuous efforts of the Governor of the State, and other civil and military authorities, was the effusion of blood and the pillage of property stayed. Arguments in the shape of six thousand armed soldiers plying at their avocation with musket, bayonet, grape and canister, convinced the satellites of "Old Nick" that the place was growing too hot even for the Arch-fiends.

The draft, we are informed, will be resumed at an early day, and in anticipation of it, the following important ordinance has been passed by the Common Council of New York city, and \$2,500,000 appropriated to carry it into effect:

\$2,500,000 appropriated to carry it into effect:

SECTION I. The Comptroller of the city of New York shall pay to the proper officers appointed to receive the same, a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the Natonal forces and for other purposes" and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars, under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

SECTION 2. In case any person drafted in accordance with the said conscription act, shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the

volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the Comptroller is authorized to pay to such person or for the benefit of his family or relatives, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Common Council the sum of three hundred dollars, instead of paying the said amount to the officers of the General Government for exemption.

\* The City Inspector's report up to Monday, the 20th, gives the number killed at one hundred and six!

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Work on Cattle—John E. Potter. Auction Sale of South-Down Sheep—Saml. Thorne. Nurserymen Wanted—Ellwanger & Barry. Strawberry Plants—Francis Brill. Falley Seminary—J. P. Griffin. Improved Short Horns for Sale—T. C. Peters.

Special Notices.

Flax and Hemp Culture—D. D. T. Moore The Practical Shepherd—D. D. T. Moore.

## The News Condenser.

- Gen. Meade is a brother-in-law of Henry A. Wise, of irginia.

- The telegraph censorship is not abolished only "librally modified.

- Substitutes for drafted men in some places demand normous prices. - Dr. Nott, President of Union College, has just com-

pleted his 97th year. - Twenty-five banks have been organized under the National Banking Law.

Upwards of \$14,000 have been raised in Baltimore for the wounded soldiers.

- The Nova Scotia gold mines are reported to have urned out a complete failure.

- The Connecticut legislature passed a two-mill tax bill, which will raise \$500,000.

-The contrabands at Port Royal submit with singular cheerfulness to the conscription

- The great Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond were lestroyed by fire on the 17th ult.

— The monitor Passaic is to remain in N. Y. harbor for the present for defensive purposes.

A law suit is on trial at New Orleans, in which \$1,000,000 of property[are involved.

- Maj.-General Anderson, of Fort Sumpter memory, is pending the season at Bridgeport, Conn.

- Several hundred workmen are employed in perfecting

the harbor defences of Portsmouth, N. H.

- Gen. Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a tenpenny nail, driven from a fence near by. - A Polish newspaper has been established in New

York. It is called Echo Polski, the Polish Echo. - The revenue cutter Agassiz, at Newbern, N. C., is

ordered to New Bedford for duty on that station. - The largest item of State expenditure in Massachu-

setts, excepting war aid, is foreign born paupers. — There are three "Citizens of color" in Beverly, Mass.,

and all of them were conscripted on Friday week. - Edson & Co. of Albany, distillers, have paid since

the first of January taxes to the amount of \$45,732. - An extensive turpentine establishment in Montreal

was burned on the 3d inst., causing a loss of \$8,000. - Hon. Sherrard Clemens of Virginia still suffers from the wound he received in his duel with young Wise.

- An army train valued at over a million dollars arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday week from Martinsburg, Va.

- All the fortifications in Boston harbor are to be put n telegraphic communication with the city without delay. - The front door of the old Hancock House, Boston, as been bought by Moses Kimball, of the Museum, for

\$37. A large double turreted armored gunboat, christened the "Winnebago," was launched at St. Louis on the 4th

- The U. S. Naval service has been supplied with 17,000 men from the ship Ohio, at Boston, since January 1st,

- The Worcester Spy gives as the tune of the conscripts -we are coming Father Abraham three hundred dollars - General Banks has ordered that hereafter none but

egroes shall be employed as Government teamsters in the Gulf. - Stewart, the dry goods king of New York, will lose

at least \$2,000,000 by the purchases he made in goods last winter. - A number of influential Cubans of wealth and intelligence, are about to form an agricultural society in

- A new opera house in Paris will cost four or five mil. lions of dollars, and will not be completed for four years to come.

 Between two and three hundred skedaddlers celebrated the fourth of July at Hamilton, Canada, by a strawberry festival. - Martial law is proclaimed in Cincinnati, Covington

and Newport. Business is suspended, and the military are concentrating. - President Lincoln has issued a proclamation for a na-

tanke Majesty for revenge and conceived injustice, tional thanksgiving, in view of the recent victories, on rankled in the hearts of more than five thousand Thursday, August 6th.



## Special Notices

### FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE

A New Edition of

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

#### MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE,

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

### Hemp and Flax in the West,

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

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

D. D. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker,

July, 1863. Rochester, N. Y

## What the Press Says,

From the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette. From the Ulica Moraing Herald and Daily Gasette.

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

From the Rechester Democrat and American

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

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

From the New York Tribune. FLAX AND HEMP.—A Manual of Flax Culture and Manufacture, embracing full directions for prepaging the ground, sowing, barresting, 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-Torker, Rochester, in pamphlet form at 26 cents, and is well worthy the attention of all who are embarking in flax culture.

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

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

## 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 County such 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.

## The Lublisher to the Lublic.

ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1863.



## COMMENCED

## 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 prompt 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 th RUBAL BRIGADE, so that its ranks may be greatly swelled On our part we promise a Useful and Entertaining Campaign. See Programme in last week's RURAL.

## TERMS OF THE RURAL, IN ADVANCE:

Two Dollars A Year—\$1 for Six Months. Three Copies one year (or I copy \$ years,) \$5; Six Copies, and one free to Agent, \$10; Ten, and one free, \$15, and any greater No. at same rate—only \$1.50 per copy. Clubs for six months at half above rates, and free copies to Agents 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 pleas 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.

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

ON THE REAL PROPERTY.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Our market is quiet, with limited transactions and prices still declining.

FLOUR-From 25 to 50c per barrel lower. GRAIN-Wheat is still on the decline, best white selling for \$1,25 to \$1,35, and spring \$1,00 to \$1,05, with other

rains unchanged. HAY-There is no old hay in the market, and new is selling for from \$8 to \$13.

Wool-Is still tending downward, with a little more disposition on the part of farmers to sell. Prices 45 to 50c. For prices of other articles, see annexed table:

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen. 11.012160
Flour win wheat \$7.25( $\alpha$ ) 8.25	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do 5,00(@0,3/	Candles, box 1236@13c
Flour, buckwheat 2,50@2,50	Candles, extra 14@14c
Meal, Indian 1,63@1,75	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee. 1.25@1,35	Apples, bushel 30/250c
Best white Canada 1.25@1.35	Do. dried 10 ib 5@51/20
Corn, old 70@75c	Peaches, do 10@12c
Corn, new 70@70c	Unerries do 10@12c
Corn, new 70@70c Rye, 60 lbs P bush 90@90c	Plums, do 8@ c
Qats, by weight 60(a)65c	Potatoes, do 25@30c
Barley 1,20@1,40	Hides and Skins.
Beans 2,00@3,00	Slaughter 6(a)61/20
Mests.	Calf 11(2)12c
Pork, old mess. 13,00@13,50	Calf 11012c Sheep Pelts 37% 075
Pork, new mess 14,00@15.00	Lamb Pelts 25@75
Pork, clear 15,000 15.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 5,63@ 6,26	Clover, medium . \$4,50@4,75
Beef, cwt. 3,00(a) 5,00	do large 6,00@6,50
Spring lambs, each 2,50@ 3,00	Timothy 2,60@2,50
Mutton, carcass . 6@7c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 9 2012e	Wood, hard 4,75@5,00
Chickens 9@11c	Wood, soft. 3,00@4,00
Shoulders 6@6%c	Coal. Scranton 6,75@7,75
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@8,00
Geese 40@60c	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,00
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 14@15c	Salt, bbl 2,00@2,1216
Butter firkin 13/2015a	Straw, tun 5.00@7.00
Cheese new 80100	Hay, tun, 8,00@13,00
Cheese, new 8010c Cheese, old 120124c	Wool, \$2 fb. 45@500
Lard, tried 10/010%c	Whitefish, 1/2 bbl 6,28 6,50
Tallow, rough 7@7%c	Codfish, guintal. 6,50(27,0)
Tallow, tried 10@10c	Trout, half bbl 6,00(26,50
- watto 11, tilled 10(0)100	Trout, that bot o, or @o, ou

#### The Provision Markets.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Floure—The market is heavy and a shade lower, with rather more doing. Closing unsettled. Sales at \$424.46 superfine State; 4.90@5.10 extra do; \$5,16@5.30 choice do; \$4@4.40 superfine Western; \$4.90 and \$5,76@5.30 choice do; \$4@4.40 superfine Western; \$4.90 and \$5,76@5.30 choice do; \$4.94.40 superfine Western; \$4.90 and \$5,76@5.30 choice do; \$4.94.40 superfine Western; \$4.90 and \$5,76@5.70 common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and \$5,76@7.20 for trade brands. Canadian Flour market is dull, and prices a little lower; sales at \$5,05@5.30 for common, and \$5,35@7.25 for good to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled: common and inferior grades 10.22 lower; good and choice closed 1@2c better. Sales at \$1,05@1.18 for Chicago spring; \$1,10@1.21 Milwaukee clush; \$1,220.12 amber Iowa; \$1,226.24 amber Iowa; \$1,26 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,226 amber Iowa; \$1,25 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,226 amber Iowa; \$1,26 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,226 amber Iowa; \$1,26 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,28 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,226 amber Iowa; \$1,26 extra choice amber Green Bay spring; \$1,28 extra choi

ALBANY, July 20.—FLOUR—The usual summer quietness pervades the market, and the transactions in Flour this morning were to a limited extent at unchanged prices. Corn Meal is steady,
GRAIN—Wheat is very slow of sale, and the market is dull and drooping, with a good supply offering. Corn is less plenty, and with only a moderate demand, the market is without important change; sales of Western mixed at about 65c. Rye steady, with sales of Western mixed at about 65c. Rye steady, with sales of Western at 98c; State is firmly held at 31. Oats are about to lower, with rather a better inquiry; sales of Canada East at 67c; Western 72c; and State at 72½/6/78c.

State is firmly held at \$1. Oats are about 1c lower, with rather a better inquiry; sales of Canada East at 67c; Western 72c; and State at 72½@73c.

BUFFALO, July 13.—The market for all kinds of produce has ruled dull for the week, and prices are gradually tending downward, following the decline in the rate of premium on gold: The outbreak of the mob spirit in New York has nearly supended business operations there, accumulating large receipts to be thrown on the market. These influences have produced a corresponding dullness and inactivity in the market here, and the transactions for the week have not been as large as some of the daily transactions under the influence of a brisk market.

\*\*Elour—The market for the week has ruled dull, with only modrate demand for small lots, cheify counined to sate the summer of the s

## The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, July 14.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, conrer of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. The Country of the Street of the S For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.— The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

20 4 6.
BREF CATTLE.
First quality \$ cwt \$11,00@11.50 Ordinary quality 10,00@11.00
Ordinary quality 10,00@11.00
Common quality 9.50@10.00
Common quality 9.50@10.00 Inferior quality 7,00@ 9,00
COWS AND CALVES.
Timet amality Orac AND CALVES.
First quality \$50,00@75,00
Ordinary quality
Common quality 30,09(\(\partial 35,00 \) (00 Inferior quality 25,00(\(\partial 30,00 \))
YEAL CALVES.
First quality P to 7 @7%c
Ordinary 6 @6%c
Common 5½@6 c
Ordinary         6         66½c           Common         5½d6 c           Inferior         4½@5½c
SUPPO AND TAMES
Extras
Prime quality
Ordinary 4,50@5,00
Common 4,00@4,60
Inferior
SWINE.
Corn-fed 53/605½c Do Light and Medium 5½65½c
Do Light and medium
Still Hogs
REMARKS.
The market has been unsettled by the sictory down

REMARKS.

The market has been unsettled by the riotous demonstrations which have been going on up-town during the the past two days, and which involved the total destruction of Allerton's Bull's Head Hotel, in Forty-fourth st. Cattle have sold at irregular prices, which are shown above. The cattle were generally of an ordinary quality, but there were some of a first rate quality, which sold quite readily at the outside prices quoted above. The market was steady until the mob burned the building, when the cattle sold quickly or were driven away.

cattle sold quickly or were curven away.

ALBANY, July 20.—Beryss—The market is active this week, at an advance of 186225c \$\frac{100}{100}\$ ths. There is more of a speculative feeling on New York account, while the demand for the East is good, and these facts, together with the comparatively light supply, would have resulted in a still greater improvement in prices, but for the circumstance that many of the Western drovers were over-anxious to sell here, because of the riots in New York we met several who said they would rather sell here this week, at less than cost, than risk their stock in New York when the several years is better than last week, but choice heavy steers are scarce.

RECEPTES—The following is our comparative statement

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statemen of receipts at this market over the Central railroad, esti mating sixteen to the car:—

This week. Last week.  Beeves 2,784 2,768  Sheep 2,500 2,508  Hogs 000 000	Cor. week last year. 3,780 5,218 000	
PRICES.—The market was reasonably active, a firm at the following quotations:	nd closed	
This week. Last Premium (per 100 fbs) \$6,60@6.80 \$6.4	week. 5@6,55	
First quality 4,50,615,10 4,4 Second quality 3,50,604,10 3,4	0@5,75 0@4,90 0@3,90	
Third quality	5@3,25 and prices	ĺ

have changed hands at 4%@5c for ordinary to fair, and 5% @5% for prime extra.

NEW WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

HOGS-Receipts at East Albany for the week 7,000. The demand is fair at 5%@5% c for light to heavy corn fed. 

#### The Wool Markets.

Saxony Fleece, 19 ib	79(7)800
American full blood Marino	70/2074
Do half and three quarter do	70/2074
Do Native and quarter do	- 65000
Extra pulled	- 00(0°00
Superfine do	. 10(400
No 1 do	12015
No. 1 do California fine, unwashed	. 60(4)62
Do common de	- 67@70
Do common de	- 30@40
Peruvian washed Chilian Merino unwashed	45@50
Chinan merino unwashed	. 33@35
Do Mestiza do Valparaiso do South Amarican Morino	. 30@32
vaiparaiso do	. 21(0)22
	20/2022
Do do common washed	25(0)30
DO GO Entre Rick Wagner	/A
hadaawakii ob ob ou	197500
TexasSmyrna unwashed	. 40(0000
Smyrna unwashed	400049
Syrian unwashed	- 40(d)0U
ROSTON Interior The A	- xx(0)x0
BOSTON, July 20.—The transactions in dor	nestic_woo

Has deed som store.
nas been sold at occ. p, fine 80@85c full blood 76@78
full blood 75/0/79
72@73
80@88
80@88
60(@65
40(@53
20(@60
20@60 00@t0
28@40

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The wool market has been devoid of spirit, manufacturers manifesting no disposition to purchase beyond their most necessitous wants. The most of the cipr remains in the farmers' hands, many of whom are demanding figures far above the views of the trade. Sales from 76c for medium, and 77c for common and 3c blood, to 693(6) its for trub, sir cash. BUFFALO, July 20—Nothing of importance doing in the wool market. Dealers are purchasing small lots at 50 to 60c for fleece.

## New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—Teirty-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded.) 60 cents a line.

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

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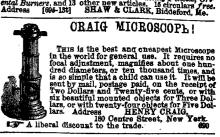
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Do. American Kitchen Garden
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Field's Pear Culture ... 50



#### THE RETURN.

JULY-what is the news they tell? A battle won: our eyes are dim, And sad forbodings press the heart Anxious awaiting news from him. Hour drags on hour: fond heart, keep still; Shall evil tidings break the spell? A word at last!—they found him dead; He fought in the advance, and fell.

Oh, aloes of affliction poured Into the wine cup of the soul! Oh, bitterness of anguish stored To fill our grief beyond control! At last he comes, awaited long, Not to home-welcomes warm and loud Not to the voice of mirth and song,-Pale featured, cold, beneath a shroud.

Oh, from the moral of our lives A glowing hope has stolen away, A something from the sun has fied. That dims the glory of the day. More earnestly we look beyond The present life to that to be; Another influence draws the soul So long for that futurity.

Pardon if anguished souls refrain, Too little, grieving for the lost, From thinking dearly bought the gain Of victory at such fearful cost. Teach us dearest gain to prize The glory crown he early won; Forever shall his requium rise; Rest thee in peace, thy duty done

## The Story-Teller.

### WHAT DID HE LEAVE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"That's a large funeral. I counted thirty-two carriages."

"Yes, sir. It's the funeral of Mr Ellis-He died very rich."

"How much did he leave?"

"A large amount of money, sir; I don't know how much. Some say half a million of dollars!" "His death is considered a great loss to the community, I presume."

"Loss, sir?" The man to whom I was speaking looked up into my face with the air of one whose mind was not exactly clear as to my meaning. "Yes. A man of his wealth must have been a

very useful man." "Useful? I don't know that he was particularly useful. He was rich and didn't care much for anybody but himself."

"Still, with his ample means," said I, "even though caring only for himself, he must have been the promoter of large industrial enterprises, through which many were benefited."

The man shook his head doubtfully.

What did he do with his money? "I never heard of his doing anything with it particularly," was the unsatisfactory answer. "Money must be used in order to make it pro-

ductive. Was he in no business?"

"No, sir."

"What then did he do with himself?"

"Oh, he was always about after bits of property that had to be sold. He was sharp for bargains in real estate."

"Ah, I see how it was. Then he did find use for his money?"

"In that manner, he did. But when a piece of property came into his hands, there was an end to its improvement. He let other people improve all around him, and thus increase the value of what he owned; so that he grew richer and richer every day, without putting his hand to anything or benefiting anybody."

"This was your million man! And so, all he has left are these property accumulations?" " All."

"Then his death is not regarded as a public

"No, indeed, sir! It is considered a public

benefit."

"He has a couple of sons, and a couple of sonsin-law who will scatter much faster than he has saved. The moment they come into possession of his estate, it will be divided, and lots of ground which ought to have been improved years ago, will be sold and covered with handsome buildings thus giving trade and industry a new impulse. Why, sir, he has been a dead weight on our town for years; growing richer and richer through other people's enterprise, and yet not adding a building himself, or in any way serving the common good."

"I thought," said I, "from the long array of carriages, that death had taken, in this instance a valued and now lamented citizen."

"Mere ostentation, sir. But nobody is deceived. There are plenty of idle people, who are pleased to ride in funeral carriages. Old Ellis will be put away with a grand flourish; but that will be the last of him. The black makes all the mourning, sir."

"But surely," said I, "his children are not without natural affection? You do not mean to say that theirs is only a semblance of sorrow?"

"It is my opinion, sir, that they are glad in their hearts. Why not? He stood hard and un yielding as iron, between them and the wealth they desire to possess. He was cold, sour tempered and repulsive; crushing out by his manner and conduct all natural affection. They had too much policy to quarrel with him, of late, though the time was when hot words were said to pass between them."

"There are no gleams of light in your picture," I said.

I copy from nature, and can only give what I tinted landscapes."

"I see another funeral," said I, looking to-

but two carriages, yet I see a long line of mourners on foot. Do you know who they are bury-

ing ?"
"Yes."

"Not a rich man?"

" No." "There is no need of asking what he has left.

It is the burial of a poor man." "Yes, a poor man in this world's goods; but, so far as his means went, he was princely in his munificence. His death, sir, is a public loss."

The man's face brightened as he spoke!

"You knew him ?" "Yes, sir, knew him well. He was a ropemaker, working his ten hours a day, and earning just nine dollars a week. But these nine dollars seemed an inexhaustible fund for good. He had no wife and children of his own to care for. They went years ago to that blessed land where he is now following them. So, after supplying his own humble needs, the rope-maker had five dollars every week left over for investment. He did not put this in the savings bank; nor buy tumble down houses for the poor to live in at a rent of fifty per cent. on their cost; nor take up barren lots to hold for an advance in price consequent upon neighboring improvements. No, his investments were made in a different spirit, as you shall see."

"First, he paid regularly, every week, to a poor woman in the neighborhood, who had two children to support, and who could not leave them to go out to work in families, the sum of three dollars, as teacher of little boys and girls, whose parents were unable to send them to school. Two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon these children received instruction. He was thair benefactor, and hers also; for it was one of his sayings that he must make the right hand help the left hand. His means of doing good were small, and so he made them go as far as possible."

"He was a noble fellow," said I, in admira tion of this poor rope-maker.

"Tom Peters-yes, there was fine stuff in his composition, if his hands were dark and bony, and if his clothes did smell of pitch and rosin."

"He has left tender and fragment memories." "He has, sir. That long line of funeral attendants are all true mourners. There is no sham there.'

"And what else did he do with his money?" I asked, growing interested in the rope-maker, "He had two dollars a week, still, for dispensa tion.

"Yes. Let me see. For one thing he paid a boy half a dollar a week to read to a poor blind woman, and in order that this reading might not be given to a single pair of ears alone. he took care to have the fact known. The consequence was, that more than a dozen persons met every evening in the blind woman's room, to hear what was read. This half suggested to Tom the way in which another half might be usefully invested. The men in the rope-walk were in the habit of spending their evenings at taverns. Tom found another lad who was a tolerably good reader, and paid him half a dollar weekly, to read two hours each evening, for such of his fellow-workmen as he could induce to assemble for the occasion. He began with three, soon increased to ten, and when I last heard of the matter, over twenty men met nightly to hear the boy read."

"Admirable!" said I, with enthusiasm .- "Admirable! I never heard of a wiser investment. And yet he had one dollar left."

"Yes."

"How was that disposed of?"

"In ways innumerable. I cannot recount them. The good that Tom Peters managed to do with that dollar is almost fabulous; not, of course, as to magnitude, but as to variety. It seemed to duplicate itself, like the widow's oil and meal, whenever drawn upon. You were always hearing of some good acts in which a dispensation of money was involved; of a poor woman helped in making up her rent; of a dainty sent to a sick neighbor; of a pair of shoes to a barefoot boy in winter, or a book to a child. Why, sir, Tom Peters has left behind him enough good deeds to , a whole calendar of gaints

"So I should think, after what you have said

"And yet, sir, remember he only earned nine dollars a week !"

"I remember that very distinctly," I answered. "Yes, sir, his death is a public calamity. It is no figure of speech to say that his grave will be watered by tears."

"None, sir, none. He will be sorrowed for by hundreds, and his memory will be greener and more fragment as the years pass by. He built his own monument before he left us-of good deeds."

I parted from the stranger; and as I walked from the cemetery, I said to another man who stood by my side while I looked at a fine piece of emblematic statuary—

"They have been burying a rich man?"

"Yes," he cooly responded.

"What did he leave:" " Nothing but money."

"They have been burying a poor man also?"

"Tom Peters."

A light broke over the man's face. "But he had not even any money to leave," I said."

"But something far better," answered the man

in a tone of rebuke.

"What?"

"Good acts, which, like good seed, will reproduce themselves a thousand fold. Tom Peters earned just nine dollars a week; Edward Ellis Esq., (there was a cutting contempt in his tones, was worth, it is said, a million of dollars, yet the humble rope-maker did, while living, a hundred times the most good with his money, and leaves see," he answered. "There are deep valleys an estate that shall go on increasing in value where the sunlight never come, as well as golden through countless years. But the estate of old Ellis will not pass to the third generation. Tom Peters had the true riches, sir, that are imperishward a distant part of the cemetery. "There are lable. People ask, when a man like Ellis dies, he has placed us.

What property has he left behind him?" But when one like our good rope-maker passes away, the angels ask, 'What good deeds has he sent before him?" That is the difference, sir, the immeasurable difference, between the two menone giving, made himself rich; the other, in withholding, became miserably poor,-so poor that his memory is green in no man's heart."

I turned from the cemetery with new impressions stirring in my mind, and the question, 'What kind of a legacy will you leave?" pressing itself home to my thoughts.

"Let it be good deeds, rather than money," I said half aloud, in the glow of earnest feelings, and went back again into the living, busy, stirring world, to take up the laboring oar for a brief season, and bend to my work with a sterner spirit, and, I trust, a nobler life purpose.

#### A SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

THE Philadelphia North American of the 8th, says:—Independence Square yesterday saw a sight Philadelphia never before witnessed never may again. The tidings of the progress of the Union arms brought it about. When first promulgated, a large number of the members of the Union League met coincidently at the League Rooms. The throng increased until the place was nearly filled. The people everywhere had left their places of business, and the members instinctively sought the League House for mutual congratulation.

It was proposed that something more than an informal recognition of so bountiful a blessing of victory should be made, and the gentlemen present took steps to make it. Birgfeld's Band of forty-six instruments was secured, and with this at its head the Union League, headed by Rev. Kingston Goddard and Rev. Dr. Brainerd, moved down Chestnut street to Independence Square, keeping step to the glad strains of National airs.

As the end of the line reached the Square all uncovered, the line filed to the right and left, when Charles Gibbons ascended the steps of Independence Hall. The concourse of people that now poured into the Square were thousands in number. They spread over a surface beyond earshot of the loudest enunciation.

Mr. Gibbons made a brief address. He said that this day the beginning of the end is in view. The rebels are losing their strongholds, the cause of the Union is approaching its final triumph. He drew a picture of what we were as a nation, what we are, and what, in God's providence, we shall be. He spoke briefly and to the point, but was so ovewhelmed with cheers that we failed to catch his speech as he uttered it.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd now bared his head, and instinctively-we believe reverently, as by an intuitive impulse-every man present was uncovered. A hush fell upon the densely crowded assemblage as the hand of the Reverend Doctor was raised, and an invitation given to the multitude to follow him in rendering thanks to Heaven for its many mercies, and for crowning the arms of the country with victory.

Amid more profound silence, we verily believe, than an equal number of people ever kept before, Dr. Brainerd gave praise. He thanked the Almighty for the victories that were now crowning our arms. He had chastened us in His displeasure, and alike in that chastening, as now in the blessing upon our work, he recognized the hand of the Omnipotent. He implored the Divine blessing upon the country and its people—that religion, and truth, and justice might take the place of pride, and arrogance, and vain glory, and that this people might recognize in every event of life the ruling of Divine power. He prayed for the President and Cabinet; for the continued success of our arms, and for the restoration of our national unity; for liberty to the oppressed; for freedom to worship God everywhere, and for the coming of that day when His kingdom shall extend over the whole earth.

When at the close of his prayer the Christian minister pronounced the word "Amen!" the whole multitude took up the Greek dissylable, and as with one mighty voice re-echoed it, reverently and solemnly, "Amen!"

While this prayer was offering the Band silently disappeared. As the final word of supplication was pronounced a strain of sacred music burst from overhead. The Band had ascended to the State House steeple, and there played with effect that no tongue can adequately describe, the air of "Old Hundred." Spontaneously a gentleman mounted a post, and started the melody to the words:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The whole multitude caught it up, and a Dox

ology was sung with a majesty that Philadelphia never before heard. Every voice united. The monster oratorios that we have heard, with a vocal chorus of three hundred singers, dwindled into insignificance in comparison to it.

Rev. Dr. Goddard then pronounced the Benediction, and the vast audience again covered themselves, and slowly dispersed.

It is better to succeed without a precedent than to fail by example.

THE world may not have improved much since it was first made, yet every spring it turns over a great many new leaves.

Most men seem minors who have not yet come into possession of their own, or mutes, who cannot report the conversation they have had with Nature.

LET no man who has neglected to improve his mind in youth complain that he is made a drudge or an underling in his maturer years.

WHEN the rebels asked Uncle Sam to let them alone, he wouldn't do it; but when they asked John Bull to let them a loan, he foolishly com-

PIETY, which is a true devotion to God, consists in doing all his will precisely at the time, in the situation, and under the circumstances in which

## Wit and Kumor.

A FELLow without credit finds it harder to get into debt than others do to get out.

DEATH has consigned many a man to fame, when a longer life would have consigned him to

A MISSOURI paper says that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They must be grave Diggers.

MANY women think of nothing but dress. To them the horizon is but the blue crinoline of creation.

EPITAPH on the author of Pickwick:

Rare Charles Dickens! heavenly dweller! You found us well, but you left us Weller.

"No pains will be spared," as the quack said when sawing off a poor fellow's leg to cure him of the rheumatism.

CONUNDRUM.—What American river reminds you of the ancestor of the ape race? The Pamunkey, to be sure. "DAWRTER," said an exquisite the other day,

"I want you to tell me what I can put into my head to make it right." "It wants nothing but brains," said the physician. PA AT PAR.—A broker whose mind was always

full of quotations, was asked, a few days since, how old his father was. "Well," said he, abstractedly, "he is quoted at eighty, but there is every prospect he will reach par, and possibly be at a premium."

SOUTHERN "GRAVEYARD" LITERATURE.-The following epitaph was copied by a Massachusetts soldier from a tombstone in the Baton Rouge

"Here lies buried in this tomb, A constant sufferer from salt rheum. Which finally in truth did pass To spotted erysipelas; A husband brave, a father true, Here he lies and so must you.'

A SHARP REBUKE.—The following is reported as a fact:-A Louisville Union lady, a few days ago, called upon a secesh friend, and felt compelled to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave she noticed and praised a portrait of General George Washington, whereupon the rebel remarked, "I intend to get fine portraits of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard and hang one on each side of that." "Do," said Union; "we read in the Bible that our Savior was hung between two

## Corner for the Young

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 6 letters. My 5, 3, 1,  $\tilde{2}$  is the end of all things. My 4, 6, 3, 1, 2, 1 are of great use to farmers. My 4, 6, 3, 2 is what no one likes to be.

My 2, 3, 5, 6, 1 are found in books and newspapers. Take 5 of my letters and you will have an article of fur niture.

Take 5, again, and you will have something old. Take 4 of them and you will have the name of one who

lived before the flood. Transpose the same and you have the name of a celebra ted island.

You will find me in one of the points of the compass, a murderous blow, an animal, a color, what the wind

sometimes gives you, a piece of lumber, something of great use to mathematical students, one of the senses, a reference to time, and a bundle of goods. My whole is what farmers should keep in good repair. Vergennes, 1863. G. W. KRUM.

Answer in two weeks.

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

I AM composed of 28 letters. My 3, 18, 25, 6 is a girl's name. My 26, 9, 12, 4, 21 is an animal. My 2, 16, 5 is an adverb. My 4, 10, 22, 15 is a water fowl. My 11, 1, 8, 17 is a stupid fellow My 23, 24, 20, 27 is a nickname. My whole is an old proverb.

King's Ferry, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks

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

HARRISON.

MARY E. P.

REMYMO. Esy, erommy sha vheno lisce. Nda meso fo emht rae rosu;

Ofr ni hte satteewe fo htme swllde

Eth ardme fo ryale surho. Macedonia, Iowa, 1863. Answer in two weeks.

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

A DROVER paid \$76 for calves and sheep, paying \$3 each for calves and \$2 for sheep; he sold 1/4 of his calves and 2-5 of his sheep for \$23, and in so doing lost 8 per cent. Alabama, N. Y. 1863. on their cost. How many of each did he purchase?

Answer in two weeks.

## ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 704.

Answer to Hearldic Enigma:-Beauty without virtue is like a flower without fragrance.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma: - Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

Answer to Trigonometrical Problem: From San Jacinto to corner of the fort, 1843 66-100 yards.

1971 10-100 " center " Ironsides " corner 2096 53-100 " center " point equidistant to center of fort, 1763 47-100 "

Answer to Decapitations: - Rail, Gait, Heel, Shall, James, Cape, That, Pear, Bann.

## Advertisements.

UCTION SALE OF SOUTH DOWNS.—
On the 2d day of September I shall offer at Publicition, without reserve,

100 HEAD OF SOUTH DOWNS, Consisting of Sheep imported from the flock of the late JONAS WEBB, and those descended therefrom. Catalogues will shortly be issued and will be forwarded to all wishing them. SAMUEL THORNE, Thorndale, [705-tf] Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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Ladies who have long used them and know their value speak in the highest terms in their praise. One says—"I would as soon be without my cow as without my wringer." Another. "I can now go to bed and sleep after washingday." Another—"I had to pay fifty cents for a washwoman before aphnow we do it owned even "Another—"The rich may afford to do without them, but I could not," &c. &c. These are but a few among thousands. Every one using them will report likewise.

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