TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XIV NO. 31.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 707.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER,

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STOCK FOR THE PRAIRIES.

HERE in the West there is not a little discussion about the best breed of cattle for these prairies. And the question is one of no little importance; for there is scarce a farmer who will not assert that it costs no more to raise a good, well-bred animal than it does to raise a poor one. This is true, if the effort to rear them, in such case, is what it ought to be. But there are some breeds of cattle that require more attention than others, in the more rigorous climate of the North-west, if equal results are realized.

I have watched, during the past six or seven years, the offspring of the more prominent herds of Durhams and Devons on the prairies. There are as fine animals, of both these breeds, in the North-west as anywhere, probably. The history of North-western fairs, and the records of awards, attest this fact. Of course the opportunity is an excellent one for determining the relative merits of the two breeds, as adapted to the needs of the farmer. I propose to give the results of my observation-more for the purpose of begetting a discussion of the subject by men who have a direct practical interest in the matter.

Consumed?—Here is a question which will at figures? I have heard certain breeders profess once call out a diversity of experience and opinion. And this question answered, the whole question of relative merit is solved.

This diversity of experience will result from different causes. 1, Difference in climate; 2, Difference in the choracter and quantity of food; 3, Difference in the mode of breeding and handling; 4, Difference in the families of the respective breeds; 5, Difference in the object sought by keeping stock. And there are doubtless other causes which will occur to the practical breeder.

I will name different points of comparison which occur to me, and to which I have directed my observation and inquiry. And these are, perhaps, the most important points for the Western farmer to decide.

2. Constitution.—The character of the constitution of an animal is the point above all others first to be looked at. Health and vitality are essential qualifications in any climate—especially in a Northern one. It is my observation, and the uniform testimony of farmers who have tested both breeds in this respect, that the Devons are the hardier breed—that they will endure a greater degree of cold with the same food and care—that exposure to extremes of heat and cold do not result so disastrously to the Devon as to the Durham. Col. CAPRON, formerly of McHenry Co., Ill., now of Peoria Co., has often told me that he has tested this matter to his own satisfaction. BENT, of Iowa, has given the subject a good deal-of attention, and confirms this position. In 1661, at Milwaukee, I talked with several Wisconsin exhibitors on this subject, and I found no dissent from this opinion, Even Durham exhibitors conceded the fact. I have not the names of these gentlemen before me, but they may be found in a stored-away note-book. Last May, I visited the Devon herd of W. H. LOCKE, a Devon breeder recently from Canada, herd-a great acquisition to the West, by the profit. I hope it will be.

way—which he informed me had been wintered on the prairie without shelter. He is located in Champaign Co., 130 miles south of Chicago. It might be called a warm climate there; but it is cold enough in winter to render it a questionable practice to winter even Devons out of doors. But I had an opportunity to compare the condition of the two breeds, wintered in the same manner and on the same place. It was marked in favor of the Devon. I also had the opportunity to compare this Devon herd with a large Durham herd, near by, which had been sheltered. This comparison did not discredit the Devon: and according to the statements made to me, the food cost less for the Devons than the Durhams. Under this head, it will be profitable if your readers, having experience, contribute the same,

or its results, to your columns. 3. As Breeders. - Families of each of these breeds differ materially in their characteristics as breeders. I do not know that there is any material difference in favor of these breeds. More depends upon the skill and care of the herdsman than upon the peculiarities of the

4. Docility.—Here, again, different families of the same breed differ. But it is my observation that there is, as a rule, a difference of disposition in favor of the Durhams. They seem more quiet, and have a better temper. But a portion of this difference is due, generally, to the handling and petting the Durham gets - that the herdsman is compelled to give; for it is a rule, so far as I am acquainted, that the Durham herds of the West, get double the (if not more) grooming and attention than is given the Devon. It seems to be necessary that this should be the

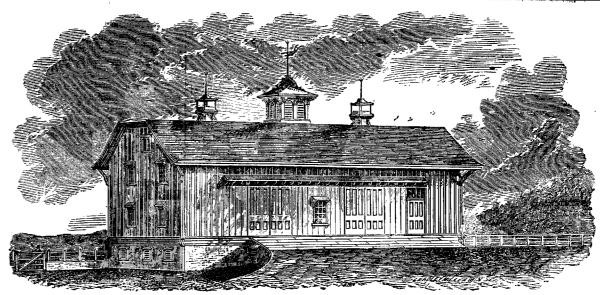
5. For Beef.-It is a question I have not been able fully to decide, whether the difference in the date of maturity in favor of the Durham, is compensated by the greater value of the Devon beef when it is matured. It is claimed by Devon breeders that it is; indeed, some claim that the Devon will make as much beef in a given time, with the same feed, as the Durham. And I do not know, from the results of any well authenticated test, that this is not so. But it must be conceded, that early maturity is an important quality in stock intended for beef-even if it does require more food to consume it. For time is money; and if more food can be manufactured in a given time by passing it through a Durham carcass, than if it be fed to a Devon, it is an important consideration to the beef manufacturer, other things being equal. Some claim. however, as before intimated, that other things 1. Which Breed Pays the Most for the Food | are not equal. Who can give us the facts and to have them.

6. For Milk.—Here, again, facts and figures are needed. And in the discussion of this subject, the amount and richness of the milk of the pure bred animals of each breed is not enough. It is important to know which produces the best milking stock when crossed on our native milkers. It seems to me this subject might be profitably discussed. I have no data upon which to base an opinion. I have scores of the opinions of other men, but they lack the figure base. The question of docility is naturally involved in this question, as in that of beef making. And all these points are worthy of investigation by Western farm readers.

7. For Work.—It is my judgment that on this subject there can be no question. The Devons, once matured, and well broken, not only make the handsomest oxen in the world, but the hardiest and most serviceable. Such is my observation. And I have seen Devon cows in yoke, and work with oxen in the field, and they did not look out of place. Their broad, handsome horns, round barrels and prompt style and step, might easily mislead one as to their sex. I have heard it claimed that the Herefords are superior to the Devons for work; but I do not know that I have heard such a claim made for the Durhams.

What I have written has been written with the purpose and hope of calling out a discussion of the relative merits of these breeds of cattle. For I believe it true that farmers should distinctly understand the real merit of the stock they breed -abstractly and comparatively. And if they are breeding for a purpose, they should select a breed best adapted for that purpose.

The Dairy business is growing in importance in the West, and the question broached above. as to the effect of crossing these (or any other) breeds on native stock, for dairy purposes, is one and formerly from England. He has a splendid of great interest, and may be discussed with



PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN - PERSPECTIVE VIEW

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN FOR GRAIN, HAY, HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

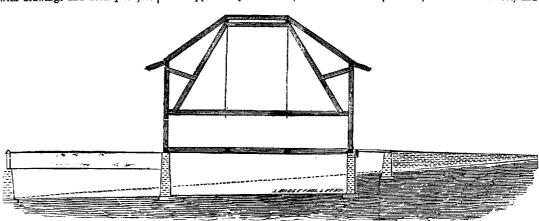
We are in frequent receipt of requests to give plans of Barns, and several new subscribers have desired us to re-publish the Premium Plans first given in the RURAL in 1859. Though already twice published, we give the accompanying plan in response to a request for a combined grain and stock barn. This plan was awarded the first premium, (\$25,) among the large number sent in by competitors for the prizes we offered in 1858, and we regard it as one of the best, if not the best, ever published. Some of our readers say it ought to be re-published annually. As we said on its first publication, it is truly a Premium Barn, and no one can study its internal arrangement, or mode of construction, without profit. A

30x64, one 30x40, a horse-stable between the two | ten, as shown in dotted lines on the section plan. 16x46, and an open shed 16x60, with a space | The earth excavated was placed in the approach above for hay. They were of the usual construct to the doors, on the west, as shown above the tion, upon good foundations of stone laid in lime mortar. The site they occupied was as near upon the crest of the hill as could be; the ground descended naturally from the yard in three ways. On the first of May, 1857, they were destroyed by

The first requirement with us was, where shall we put a new one?-for we were still aware that one good big one was better than six small ones. We selected a site further from the dwelling than before, on land that sloped to the north-west, about one foot in ten, a little east of the summit of the ridge, where the water naturally runs to the west and north-east. The reasons for selecting were, that the earth excavated might be used

dotted line. A trench was excavated three feet wide and one foot below grade, and filled with broken stone, that served as a drain, upon which the foundation rests.

The foundation walls are built of good quarry stone, laid in lime mortar, with a balance slope, as shown in section; the west one seven, and the east one eight feet above grade. The west one is pierced by four windows three feet square; and the north one by three, two feet square; the east one being merely returns four feet in length; the remainder being open space, or wood upon a low wall, but above the reach of manure, rendering it as easy of ventilation as if it were not a basement. The south wall is backed by earth similar plan, with drawings and description, so in the approach upon the west, and thus make the live feet, the west three feet, and the north two



pense, if procured of an architect. Though it save making a deep excavation. may not be exactly adapted to their wants and circumstances, those about to build barns cannot fail of deriving valuable suggestions from this excellent plan:

H. SWEET & SONS' PREMIUM BARN—DESCRIPTION.

Our farm contains 165 acres, including woodland, and is situated in Pompey, Onondaga Co., a little north of the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Susquehanna from the St. Lawrence, about 1,750 feet above the level of the sea. in a naturally bleak position, subject to heavy winds from any quarter.

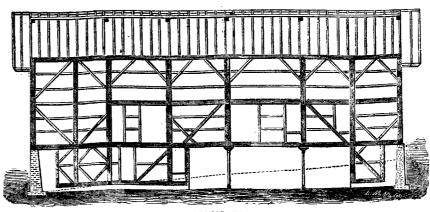
complete, would, of course, involve no little ex- | water run from the barn in every direction, and | feet; the east being entirely above grade.

The next item in consideration was its SIZE .-This we determined by counting the cubic contents of the old ones, and adopted 40x80, and 19 feet above the basement, with a truss frame and flat roof.

We next considered its internal arrangements. We needed a Grain, Hay, Horse, Cattle and Sheep Barn, the details of which are clearly shown in the plans, but the reasons therefor will be given as we ascend from the

FOUNDATION.

The excavation for the whole structure, includ-



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

The farm has been devoted for the last sixty ing that in the yard, is, at the south-west corner, which makes a cement that is impervious to years to grain and stock-raising, and to meet its about three feet in depth, and graded to a slope water, as well as a preserver of wood. The wants there had been built, in a group, one barn of one in forty; the natural slope, being one in manure is dropped through a trap-door to shed

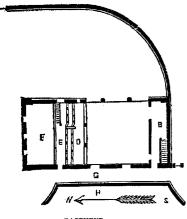
The north end of basement is occupied by a Bay for hay, that extends to the top, 17 feet in width, and has a cubic capacity of about 23,000 feet. South of this, and entirely across the building, is the cattle-stable, sixteen feet in width, including the passage and stairway to the floor above. Next is the open shed, 32x40 feet, with nothing to obstruct communication with the yard, except two cast iron columns, that support sills above; easily ventilated at any time through the windows on the west, and capable of receiving, with plenty of spare room, a ten-horse-power to do the threshing above on a rainy day, should circumstances require it. Next, south, is a toolroom for heavy tools, or such as are not often used: wagons in winter and sleighs in summer, plows, harrows, drills, roller, reaper, &c., with stairway to stable above.

FIRST FLOOR.

The horse-stable, which occupies the south end, is 18 feet in width, and divided into stalls of equal capacity, and one of 10 feet, into which a team coupled can be easily driven in case of necessity. A stairway leads to floor above, and a place for harness. The forage for horses is put into tubes above, about two by three and a half feet square, one tube furnishing two horses, who draw it from the bottom, and eat more, as nature designed them to do, than is usual. The floor is double, and is made tight with tar and lime, which makes a cement that is impervious to

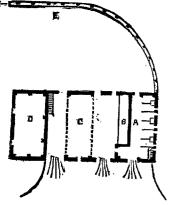
below, and mixed with that of the sheep and

The grain bins are next north of the stable and form part of the partition between the stable and main floor. They are four feet in width, and have a capacity for 500 bushels. The bottom of the bins slopes toward the main floor, and is ten inches above it. This admits of the drawing of the grain into the half bushel with ease, or of emptying a whole bin upon the floor in a few minutes, if it were required. The bins have a free circulation of air on every side, and no sight for a mouse to get a foothold, except on the covers, in plain sight of any who happen to be on the main floor.



- BASEMENT. A. Open Shed. E. Passage F. Bay.
- B. Tool Room. C. Stock Yard.
- D. Stabling.
 - H. Approach Embankment

The main floor is of spruce, 14 inches thick laid upon inch hemlock. It is tongued and grooved, and the end joints sawed with a double bevel, to prevent any springing of the end, as seen in fig. 1. The floor is 40x41 feet surface, and has nothing to break bulk in any direction. That portion between the doors is calculated to



A. Horse Stable.

C. Barn Floor. D. Bay. E. Stock Yard.

have grain mowed upon it, and is furnished with an extra movable floor, that is inserted after the grain is thrashed, to hold the straw above, thus giving great room below, which is often required

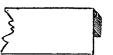




FIG. 1.—SHOWING END JOINTS OF FLOORING. in thrashing clover seed. On the north-east corner of the floor is a stairway to the cow-stable below. This room is lighted by three windows on the east and one on the west, with two large single rolling doors on the west.

SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor, accessible by stairs from the horse-stable, is tight over the stable and grain bins, but is movable over all other parts. It has a cubic capacity of about 40,000 feet, and is cal culated for hay, grain, clover seed and straw. When that portion of the main floor before spoken of, is used as a mow, the capacity of the barn is increased about 4,000 cubic feet. This entire space is only broken by six braces, eight inches square — so near perpendicular as not to interfere with the settlement of grain or hay and six iron rods 14 inches in diameter and perpendicular. The cupola through which access is had to the roof is reached from below, and is the central ventilator to the building.

FRAME.

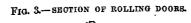
The carpentry is of the style used in modern bridge building, and is upon the truss principle. which throws almost the entire weight of the structure and its contents upon the outer walls. Its stability depends upon the strength of the suspension rods, and the longitudinal strength of the timber. The braces in every case are as long as they could be used, and placed in gains at the ends, and are not morticed, but heavily nailed.

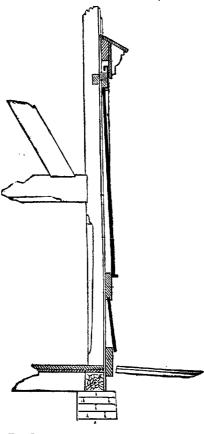
When any of the timber needed splicing to increase its length; if it was soft wood it was put together on the double bevel principle, B; if hard wood, it was done on the ship-lap "gain and key plan," A, as shown in accompanying illustration.



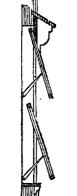
FIG. 2.—HARD AND SOFT WOOD SPLICE.

The Timber is usually small for such a building, but its strength is amply sufficient. The girts to which the siding is nailed, being only three feet from center to center, render it, with its thorough bracing, almost as inflexible as iron. The Siding is pine, planed, matched, and afterwards battened and painted.





The Doors are of pine, and hung on rollers at



the top. The frames are two inches thick. put together with iron bolts that run the whole width. The panels are an inch thick, fitted into a groove at the top, but outside of the rail at the bottom, as seen in fig. 4, causing all water to flow from them, and yet have the appearance of a panel door.

The Windowshave sashes that hang near the lap, the bottom FIG. 4.-SEC. OF WINDOW pushing outwards, as shown in fig. 4, and are glazed. They have to be fastened open, but they fasten themselves shut.

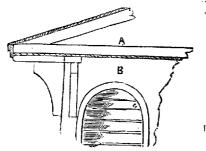


FIG. 5 .- CUPOLA AND CORNICE.

The roof is nearly flat on the top for fourteen feet, sloping seven each side of the center — surmounted by a Ventilating Cupola, (figure 5,) and two Ventilators on Emerson's Plan, with ornamental brackets, figure 6. This portion of the roof is covered with Russell's Patent Roofing, I think both in Kentucky and Illinois they will laid upon inch hemlock, well nailed to joists 2x12 inches. The slope from the center is only four inches each way, but water runs from it readily, and from its exposed situation snow The high prices, however, have induced many to cannot accumulate in winter.

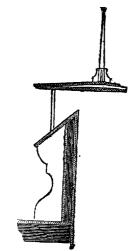


FIG. 6.— VENTILATOR.

The other portions of the roof are of spruce shingle, laid upon inch hemlock, with a steep pitch for the greater part of its length, and curves out at the eaves to give a greater projection from the building with the same amount of roofing, and give a finished look to the design, as seen in figure 7.

The eave-troughs are built with the other portions of the roof, and form the cornice. The conductors from the cornice form an ornamental bracket, and running down the corner, give an additional finish.



FIG. 7.— MAIN CORNICE.

The barn has a projection, as seen in figure 8, not only adds to the finish of the siding, but protects the ma-

The approach to the doors on the west is graded to a rise of one foot in ten, and extends to within eight feet of the main building. The protection wall is about four feet in height and two feet thick, sloping against Fig. 8.— WATER

TABLE. The area between the protection wall and the building is bridged, giving a free circulation of air to the basement, as seen in the sectional drawing. The cost of the entire structure was about \$1,200.

LETTER FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-We have thus far had a strange summer. I have just shut my window and kindled a fire in my stove, as I felt quite uncomfortable without it. For about ten days during the latter part of June and the first of July, we had incessant rain. For a great part of the time, day after day, it came down in torrents. Some of the planters had their wheat cut before the rain commenced, but it was all standing out in shocks. That which was cut suffered the least from the rain - at least where it was properly shocked. Farmers have lost considerably by the rain in their wheat crop, and the quality of the grain is much injured. The crop was quite large.

The amount of tobacco planted this year in this part of Kentucky, is very great indeed. The exceedingly high prices of the past year have stimulated the planters to a great deal of exertion in the way of planting the present year. In many places it has been much injured by the rain. On some plantations a good deal of it has "frenched." Perhaps it may not be out of place to explain what is meant by the "frenching" of tobacco, at least for the benefit of those who are not much acquainted with tobacco raising. The "frenching" is caused by rain - the excessive wet weather. The leaves which would be otherwise long, broad and delicate, are often not wider than an ordinary knife blade, and are very thick-sometimes the usual length, and sometimes very short. The leaf, in fact, by frenching," is entirely spoiled.

Tobacco is a crop that requires such constant attention in order to keep the ground clean and to keep the worms off, that it seems to me one of the most if not the most troublesome crop raised First, we have the planting, which must be done on ground well prepared—then the constant attention to keep out the weeds, to keep off the worms, to pull off the suckers, &c. Then when it is matured, the cutting and preparations for the tobacco barn, "firing" and "prizing," and last, though not least, the hauling away over horrid roads for delivery and shipment. With all this care, trouble and expense, however, tobacco of late has been a very profitable crop, and I know of persons buying tobacco and paying what was entirely satisfactory to the planter, making a very large, and in some cases, an enormous profit, by taking it even to Louisville, and increasing it by taking it to New York or shipping it to Liverpool or London.

We have considerable cotton planted about here this year, and I hear that in Southern Illinois they have also planted quite largely. The season has not been a good one for cotton, and soon find cotton an unprofitable crop. I don't think it possible here to raise over one-third as much to the acre as they do in the Cotton States.

try it all along the Cumberland Valley. At the end of our deluge of rain, came on smoke, and a great many have been inquiring the cause of it. I tell them I think it is the smoke from the cannons of Gettysburg and to be drowned out, we have been running our chance of getting, as they used to say in College, "smoked out." The weather now, though very cool, is brighter, and every one seems more

Princeton, Southern Kentucky, July 17, 1863.

CROPS, &c., IN OAKLAND CO., MICH.

DEAR RURAL :- Having had a good opportunity to view the crops of seven or eight towns in this county, I will give to the readers of your paper my views regarding the same. Wheat may be considered, as a whole, perhaps one half an ordinary crop. White wheat nearly a failure what the "Hessian fly" left has been eaten by the midge where the crop was late. Mediterranean wheat has stood the insects altogether the best; I saw in one field which was sown about one-half with Mediterranean and the balance with Hutchinson, a splendid crop of the former, while the latter would not yield ten bushels to the acre. Through the whole country that I have been over I have not noticed but one good piece of white wheat, while red is generally a tolerable crop-though the quality will be far behind last year. One of the best wheat towns of Oakland was sown with nearly all white wheat - and sown very early—but is very near a total failure. except here and there a tolerable piece of red wheat.

We have had a severe drouth, and in some places some frost, but have seen no effect in our immediate vicinity. We are having a beautiful rain to-day, which may give us a fair crop of corn and perhaps potatoes. Grass is a good average crop and most of it is secured in good condition. Oats are hardly a medium crop, although this rain will help them much about filling. Barley is generally rather light. The fruit crop will be sufficient for house consumption, but will not compare favorably with last year. Help is dodging regions of the South-west.

scarce and wages very high. A good deal of our and also in the elevation, that transient help comes from the Queen's dominions whom our "cowardly skedaddlers" have crowd ed out. (I wish she would keep them.) Machinery has been used more liberally than ever before, and cradles and scythes will be known only as things that were.

> On the whole we shall have enough, and to spare. Farmers here keep very cool as regards wool, and if it is a question of endurance between the producer and consumer, I presume the farmers can stand it for some time to come; for times are remarkably easy, and money has to go a begging rather more than usual. The wool crop is large and in good order, and very little sold as vet.

Troy, Oakland Co., Mich., July 20, 1863.

HOW TO SAVE MANURE.

In Franklin Co., Mass., the place of my nativity, most of the tillable land has increased in value probably one hundred per cent. within the last twenty-five years, by means of the careful husbandry and application of manures. Most of the barns are constructed with three stories, with a view to this object, a part of the middle story being devoted to stabling, with tight floors, so that the droppings with the urine may be precipitated below through convenient trap-doors. The lower story, or cellar, opens generally to the east or south convenient for driving in a team loaded with alluvium, gathered from shallow holes or basins made on the lower side of the roads at the openings of cross-bars, which are so necessary in that hilly country to prevent the water running in the road—or with muck, or with dirt of some kind or any kind, to be mixed with the droppings, and absorb the urine and escaping gases. Sometimes old brine and refuse salt are thrown into the heap, sometimes suds from the wash room; sometimes clear water, to prevent mould or fire-fang. I believe those who understand something of chemistry never add either ashes or lime to the manure heap, as this would set free the ammonia, and as to profit, would be something like burning bank bills in order to get the ashes.

But how shall we who have none, or only a part of these conveniences, save manure? Answer: Have a small yard for the cows, with a shed on one side, if convenient; with plenty of bedding of straw, or muck, or alluvium, or dirt from the woods, or any other place where it can be spared; throw the droppings into heaps, under cover if possible, and add as much dirt or more every day. On to this heap throw everything that can be raked or scraped; old leaves. chip manure, horse droppings, sud, salt, old or new, old brine, &c., &c. Every farmer can do this and make acres rich every year, which otherwise might have to grow poor. Greigsville, July, 1863.

Inquiries and Answers.

ROBBING BEES.-G. W. T. Robbing bees are as ugly ustomers as Dixie guerrillas, and we know of no certain emedy against their depredations. Removing the threatened hive to some distance is sometimes effectual and s sometimes fatal to the removed hive, owing to their rerning to their old location and beco

How to GROW PEPPERMINT .- One correspondent inquires how peppermint is raised. Answer. Plant the roots, separated, in drills one inch deep, two feet apart, one root in a place, and so as to touch; in well-tilled, rich land-good corn land. Cultivate, hoe, and weed clean. It will produce a fair crop the first year, and the second will entirely cover the ground .- T. P. B.

REMEDY FOR WARTS .- R., Wyoming, N. Y. A traditional cure for warts is, to rub them with a piece of pork stolen from a neighbor's pork barrel, a prescription would not recommend, as the patient might (if not a subcriber to the RURAL,) take too large a piece. The only thorough and effectual cure we are acquainted with is to touch them with a small drop of agua fortis (nitric acid) every other day, not using the hands till dry, and taking care not to let any touch the skin.

SORGHUM CULTURE.-I. E. F., Cass Co., Mich. To you inquiries respecting the various manipulations of Sorghum we must answer that we are not well posted on the subect, as it is not an article of culture in this region. There are several treatises on the subject by experienced opera tors, to be found in most bookstores in the Western States. One, published by APPLEGATE & Co., Cincinnati, is appa rently full and complete, and tells the whole story-price 50 cents. Also, Clark's Sorgho Journal-same place, \$1 per year-noticed in our last number.

MURRAIN IN CATTLE .- H. L., Chesning, Saginaw Co., Mich. It is difficut to give any desirable information on the cause or cure of the disease called murrain, as that term is applied to almost every strange disease that prevails, and our correspondent fails to give any of the symptoms of his cases. The true murrain has affected the cat tle of Europe at different periods for near two hundred years, and devastated whole districts. It is a malignant, inflammatory and contagious disease, and is mostly confined to the hinder parts of the animal, with swellings and discoloration of the skin, accompanied with fever, and mortification takes place and death speedily follows. Incisions of the affected part, fomentations and thorough purgatives are the only curatives of any value. The most important precaution is to immediately remove the diseased animals from contact with the healthy ones, as soon

WHAT AILS MY CORN ?- Mr. RURAL:-I planted about seven acres of corn last spring, and after the first hoeing I mixed ten bushels each of plaster and wood ashes and I mixed ten dushels each of plaster and wood asnes and sowed broadcast on the corn. It has been gowing darker and darker ever since, and it is now a very dark green—a good deal darker than the corn of my neighbors. Do you think it's being so dark will hurt the crop? And do you think it advisable to have corn look so? And do you think it is due to the plaster and ashes? Perhaps I ought to say that the land was rather heavily manured this spring. So was my neighbors. I would like to know if I am in danger of losing my crop.—Inquirer.

We think Inquirer has got the right shade—dark greenon his corn, and that he is in no special danger—unless it should grow too large to be harvested! The "golder tinge," apparent just now in many corn-fields, is much more hurtful than dark green. We like the color de scribed, think it not only admirable but creditable (to both the corn and its grower,) and reckon the plaster and ashes aided its color and growth "a heap." Instead of being in danger of losing it, we think you have a "right smart chance" of "making a big crap," as they say in the corn.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER-HARVEST-CROPS.-The weather since our last has generally been favorable in this region, both for harvesting and the growing crops, though not hot mough (except one or two days) for Indian corn. Some heavy rains, yet we hear of no damage beyond delay in ecuring hay and grain. The wheat harvest is nearly completed. "Crop good" is the general report of farmers hereabouts-in some sections much better than anticipated. The farmers of this region are generally in 200d spirits, the best indication of a favorable season and cood crops. Our reports from other sections of New York, as well as from neighboring States and the West, are also encouraging.

CROPS IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. - In a letter dated Algansee, Branch Co., Mich., July 20, Mr. BATES FISHER says:—" We have had a very dry time for four weeks back, hough only six miles south there has been a tolerable quantity of rain; but to-day it rains heavily. The corn crop looks finely. Clover was fair. Timothy, upland, very light. White wheat much injured by the fly. Red wheat heavy, well filled. Most of the wheat is in the shock. Fruit prospects for all except plums good. The curculio revels unrestrained in this section, stinging plums, peaches, apples, wild plums and cherries. Their cresent-shaped marks are on many apples, and when traced out with a knife their holes are found chaining all through the apple. The apple moth is also a great pest here, commencing about the middle of June and committing their depredations all summer until two-thirds of the apples are wormy. Some general plan must be adopted here before long to destroy them, or there is danger that every apple will in time be wormy."

KANSAS ITEMS-Rural and Patriotic -In a recent letter to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, Mr. ALEERT ALLYN, of Topeka, Kansas, writes:-"Kansas smiles. Her people are glad. Wheat was never better, and the harvest, though large, is now safely gathered. The people are enjoying the luxury of new potatoes, peas, squashes, onions, beets, and all the good things which the vegetable kingdom affords in our mild climate. The prospect is that the farmers of our State will this year be amply repaid for their toil. Besides, we have a greater share of 'peace and prosperity' than any of our neighboring States. Entering the great contest four years before the final struggle commenced, they battled with famine and foe, and drove them beyond their borders; and though a large number of her people are still in the field, winning fresh laurels by their valor and devotion to their country's cause, they have the consolation that at home their wives and dear ones have peace and plenty. The Kansas Farmer, monthly, has heen started at the capital, and is creating a lively interest among the people; and is it not a good omen that while many papers are compelled to suspend publication, the enterprise of our people can start a new paper with success? And while I would aid the people of my own State in so worthy an enterprise, still I cannot cast off old friends and associations, but shall continue to welcome the RURAL, as every week it comes laden with the choicest thoughts from every part of our beloved land. And here let me offer a suggestion. Our Government is now passing through a fearful ordeal. Gop knows the end; but let us be faithful. Let those who would sustain the National honor remember that we have, and must continue to have, large armies to support, and that every soldier who goes to the field adds one to the number of consumers, and takes one from the number of producers: -that to keep both the numerical strength of our armies in the field, and to support them, may yet be questions of no little concern. Therefore let not a moment of time be wasted. Let us 'do what our hands find to do, with our might'-exercising industry, economy, prudence, patience and determination."

A "PATENT" HOG-TAMER.—Illinois Ahead.—The great horse-tamer, RAREY, achieved fortune and a "Professorship "-and another Western man goes in for glory and pay (for a patent) in the taming business. Listen. An Illinois subscriber communicates the following to the RURAL:—"We have witnessed the trials and operations of many of the inventions of modern times, but of them all none has been more interesting or satisfactory than one witnessed a few days since in a herd of Prairie Rooters.

The machine is called the 'American Hog-Tamer,' and very properly too, inasmuch as it quickly makes a thorough convert of the most ferocious of the kind, rendering him perfectly harmless as far as rooting, gate-raising and fence-lifting is concerned, and at the same time increasing his propensity to fatten. To every man owning a hog, especially if allowed to run in clover fields or orchards, it is a thing of such practical importance as to commend itself at once to his notice. The inventor and patentee, Mr. REUBEN HARD, of Whiteside County, this State, is entitled to a pension for turning his inventive genius in this direction. Illinois is now not only ahead as the great hog market, but will soon be equally as noted for the good behavior and law-abiding spirit of her swine."

MORE HEAVY FLEECES .- Our account of the fleece shorn by Mr. BERMAN, of Livonia, from a Merino buck lamb 14 months old, given in RURAL of July 4th (but erroneously stating the fleece as weighing 12 lbs. instead of 21 lbs.—see correction in our last,) has called out several "beats" of the former weight. For example, Mrs. E. FAIRCHILD, of Hillsboro', Essex Co., N. Y., writes, after referring to the BEEMAN fleece (of 12 lbs.) thus:-"I have a full blood Merino buck, bred by Edson Bush, Esq., of Shoreham, Vt., one year and seven days old, from which I had sheared 16 3-16 lbs. of wool, and the carcass, after the fleece was taken off, weighed 68½ lbs. Now we will see who heats that." And Mr. J. E. BALDWIN, of Middlebury, writes us:-"I have a weather 14 months old, a full blooded Leicester, which sheared in June 12 lbs. 8 ounces. The carcass after being sheared weighed 150 lbs."

A LARGE YIELD OF WOOL.—A correspondent at Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., Mich., writes thus:-" I notice in the RURAL accounts of heavy shearing this year, in different parts of the country. Some one in Gratiot Co., Mich., thinks seven pounds of wool per head a large average. A. Collins, of this place, has a flock of thorough-bred Spanish ewes, consisting of thirty-nine, seventeen of which are yearlings, the remaining twenty-two being two-yearolds. The average of the whole flock was eight pounds three ounces (8 3-16.) The two-year-olds, taken alone, cut nine pounds. The wool was washed two weeks before shearing."

FINE WHEAT FROM THE WEST .- We are indebted to Mr. LYMAN HULL, of Fond du Lac Co., Wis., for a sample of Soule's wheat of superior quality. We never saw a finer sample of wheat grown in the Badger State. Mr. H. writes us relative to exhibiting at the International Wheat Show, to be held in this city on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September ensuing. He, and others interested, should address the President or Secretary (I. S. HORBIE. Esq.,) of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, Rochester, N. Y., for other particulars than we have already published.

How to KILL CANADA THISTLES.--Hoe or cut them close from this time forward, through the season, and I will warrant a perfect cure.—B.

Korticultural.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Our readers will remember the discussion on Strawberry Culture before the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, which we published a few weeks since. We could not indorse all the recommendations made there by practical men, and even extensive cultivators. We have no doubt that growing strawberries in hills, and keeping the runners off, will be found the most profitable system, and before long will be adopted pretty generally. Other methods border very closely on the careless and slovenly. A. M. PURDY, of South Bend, Indiana, criticises the system recommended by H. E. HOOKER, and gives his experience, in the Prairie Farmer, as follows:

I notice under the heading-"Fruit Growers' Meeting of Western New York," a discussion on the best method of cultivating the strawberry, in which H. E. Hooker, of Rochester, says:-"Take plants in April or the first of May, and land not previously used for strawberries, plant in rows four feet apart, and one foot in the row -keep the ground clear between the rows with a horse, and hoe until the runners commence commence running, when the runners should be arranged evenly over the ground. They will fill all but about two feet in the middle of the rows. The next year they will be clear and beautiful, when he would let them bear; after having borne, he would plow them up."

I have great respect for the opinion of my friend Hooker, knowing him to be a practical horticulturist. But after growing strawberries as long as I have, and thoroughly practiced the different methods of cultivating them, I cannot help but differ with him in regard to that part of his remarks which are in italics. I usually plant in March or April the same distance he plants-give them the same care-training the vines so that they will make a matted row, say from one to two feet wide. After they are through bearing the first season, I then pass between the rows with a plow, throwing together three furrows, which leaves the old furrows only from six to eight inches wide; I then pass over the bed the way the rows run with a harrow, and drag the ground down level, and have boys pass over and pull out what few weeds may be in the rows-(there will be none to speak of if they are kept clean the first year, as they are like a clover crop, killing out weeds if they get the start of them;) I then have a quantity of manure—the more the better—scattered over the ground. This is all the expense I am at, except passing between the rows two or three times with a cultivator, to keep the weeds down and the plants from setting too far out between the rows. I claim that I can get as many berries the second and third years as the first year-that is, of those varieties that succeed the best in the rows-such as Wilson's, Jenny Lind, Early Scarlet, &c. I claim also, that the great expense of growing them in the rows, is in the first year, killing out the weeds, arranging the runners, &c., while after the first year the expense is very trifling, especially when manure can be had at reasonable prices.

Now for the proof of my position. I have a bed of Jenny Linds which was set in the spring of 1860; the first year it bore a good crop; the second year a better crop, (notwithstanding the great frost on the night of the 20th of May,) and this year, regardless of the severe drouth, it was one perfect mass of fruit, yielding a larger crop than at any previous season. I also have Wilson beds set the same vear, and the yield was as heavy last season and this as then.

A neighbor of mine has a small bed of Wilson's, (quarter of an acre,) set in the spring of 1861; he gave it extra cultivation, growing them in rows. Last year being what is termed the first fruiting season, he obtained about twentythe crop.) After they were through bearing, he gave it the treatment I have above described, and, notwithstanding the severe drouth, it has yielded this season over thirty bushels. Now, I should like to have any person convince me that it would have been better, or paid him or myself better, to have plowed under our vines after they were through bearing the first year, and got nothing the next year from our ground but a few cabbages or potatoes.

My practice, after a bed has borne three or four years, is to allow the plants to run broadcast over the ground, and after the berries are through bearing, plow up the old original rows and leave new rows half way between. If the ground becomes too foul or weedy the third or fourth year, I would then plow them under. I claim, however, if plenty of manure is used and they are plowed deep, that this rotation system can be carried out for a number of years, and still pay better than to "plow under" and lose the crop from the ground one season.

I have given very close attention to all the new varieties, (many of which I have paid fabulous prices for,) but have yet to find varieties that pay me as well for marketing as the Jenny Lind and Wilson. They both stand the drouth well, and last season the first variety named was hardly affected by that severe frost.

GARDENING IN KANSAS.

Some friend in Lawrence, Kansas, has kindly forwarded us the Kansas State Journal con aining the following notice of the garden of the Hon George Ford, which we copy not only for the benefit of our readers in Kansas, but elsewiere The people of this country have yet to learn how much of beauty and real utility can be produced on a few rods of ground:

One day last week we accepted an invitation from Hon. Grouge Forn, to go and take a walk

ground we have been on since we crossed the Mississippi on our pioneer trip. Mr. FORD knows how to grow vegetables and fruits. His estimable lady understands the art of gathering from the air and coaxing up out of the earth the most marvelous combinations of forms and colors expressed in stems, leaves and petals. We must speak of the glerious flowers first. It is a pretty section of the garden where they are cherished. In seven minutes after the sun gets up in the morning, his bright messengers are among the modest pinks and coquetting with the more aspiring sword-lilies and honey-suckles. He goes to bed after kissing the pansies "goed night." So the livelong day that four rods square of soil is given to the mysterious alchemy of the sunbeam. We can't describe a flower garden. It is like what we have dreamed as a celestial lecture room-without walls, but full of the divine thoughts of beauty incarnated.

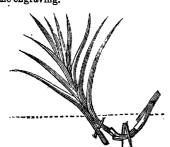
One must go and see to appreciate and enjoy. We write that there are thirty-six varieties of roses, all but two of the known varieties of verbenas, magnificent dahlias, double pinks, two inches across the petals, shining with colors and shades, such as we have no known language to express. What of it? We hear the responses, "all very pretty," "enterprise that should be encouraged." That is dull, measured, practical. It is evidence of an impression made that would hardly do justice to Mr. FORD's vegetables and fruits. Go and see the flowers.

We have heard people say that currants would not grow in Kansas. If such will only go to Mr. Ford's garden they will have ocular proof of the wretched error they have fallen into. We never saw so much thrift and hardiness exhibited by this shrub elsewhere. Some people can't grow corn. The misfortune is that they immediately decide that corn can't be raised in Kansas.

Mr. Fond set out a few roots of Brinkle's orange raspberry last spring. We saw great golden globes hanging from the bushes. He planted a row of Houghton gooseberries at the same time, and has been luxuriating on that splendid fruit since the season began. A few grape vines of the Concord variety are trained up posts and cross boards, and they seem to have run all to fruit. This was done by pinching off the new growth. Tomatoes are from six inches to two feet deep in the tomato patch. Potatoesthe ground is alive with them, and there is a forest of sweet corn. It is wonderful how much of the beautiful and how much of the useful can be crowded on a little space. Mr. FORD is a most successful pomologist and farmer.

LAYERING PLANTS.

In our remarks last week on the culture of the Carnation and Picotee, we gave quite briefly the process of layering—a work so simple that it can be done most successfully by the amateur, with a very little experience. But in making up the page, the engraving designed to illustrate the subject was accidentally omitted, and we therefore give the necessary information in connection with the engraving.



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 five bushels—(the frost cut off the first part of those at the top an inch or so. With a thin, sharp rnife out through the strongest joint on the b 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 in length. Then press the center of the shoot down to the earth, being at the same time careful 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 Sentember 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.

HOW I "HEAD" THE LOCUSTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Through the RURAL, I wish to say a word about the "Locusts." We had them in this portion of Kansas, and also in Western Missouri, last year. In the timber and on the prairie where the brush patches were, they were very thick. On the smooth prairie they were few, and did but little damage, comparatively. I had ten acres of nursery trees two years old on the prairies, and watched, as you will readily believe, the coming of the Locusts with deep interest. Their song poded ruin to my trees; but the assurance given ne that in six weeks they would all be gone, eave me courage to persevere in attempts to lestroy theur.

You will notice that in the morning before the 'ex is off they are very sluggish, seldom flying as you app out them. Then is your time. With a pie e of shingle or lath go through your grounds and "bat" every one you see. Begin early in the morning, and continue as long as you are successful in the pursuit. As to the however, a plant already familiar from its apbranches already stung and eggs deposited, you pearance at the minor meetings, namely, Aloca-

they are cut nearly through and the winds will generally break them, and then the eggs batching will give a good promise of another and larger lot of locusts in seventeen years. It will injure the trees but little to cut off every limb nunctured, whether the trees be small or large. To-day there can hardly be found a tree in my nursery that shows any stings of the locusts, and in Missouri I cut scions in February from trees twenty-two years old, where the locusts have been most indefatigable in their efforts to propagate, and the trees are bearing a good crop of fruit, having sustained but little injury.

S. J. EDGERLY. Highland, Don. Co., Kansas, July 16, 1863.



DAPHNE CNEORUM,

THE accompanying engraving of this interesting plant is cut from the Gardeners' Monthly The editor says, though one of the oldest of plants in European cultivation it is new to mos American cultivators, but it ought to be in every garden. It is a native of the mountains o France and most of that section of Eastern Europe. The flowers are purple and very sweet, and in Europe appear only in early spring. In this climate we have heard of i flowering several times through the season Like all evergreens of this class, it does best in places shaded in winter; but if grown in an open spot, should have a few branches thrown over it to screen it somewhat in winter. It grows only about two feet high; but makes a dense bush, and is readily increased by layers.

THE PEACH BORER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I beg to offer, I believe, an effectual means to check the ravages of this destructive pest. As you observe in your late number on the subject, the Borer seeks the soft bark near the ground, but for the due maturity of its eggs it must have a portion of sand or loam whereon to deposit them. My plan is to carefully remove the earth to the depth of three or four inches and to the extent of ten or twelve inches round the trunk of the tree, which, with a brush, I carefully clean from dust or soil, placing a border of bricks, or any other material, round the outer edge. I then carefully sift from every particle of soil small gravel stones (the smaller the better,) washing is the most effectual way, and with them I fill in the space to about two inches above the land line around the trunk of the tree; and if from accident or other cause the stones become mixed with earth, I remove, cleanse and replace them. The Borer, not finding the necessary adjunct of soil whereon to deposit its eggs, seeks other more congenial quarters, for instinct teaches the uselessness of most importance to some healthy examples of the enositing its eggs upon the arid and inhospitable stone to perish. The recommendation is these were from Mr. Veitch. It is singular that simple, and I may say costless, and what is of in this promising Conifer, the leaves which are greater importance, permanent in its consequences. If the habits of insect life were more carefully studied, such absurd theories as torturing trees with "tenpennies" would not be entertained for a moment, and it is surprising how intelligent people can suffer themselves to be deluded. It is my course, at all times, to endeavor to find the "why and the wherefore," and I would suggest the like course to others. New York, July, 1863.

NEW PLANTS.

THE following notice of the new plants shown at the London Exhibition, the present year, is from the London Gardener's Chronicle:

The novelties produced at the Great Show held on Wednesday at South Kensington, deserves a separate notice. We take them in the order of entry.

The first class, consisting of new or rare tender plants in flower, was not very fully represented. The finest subject was Clematis Fortunei, and the two next best, Clematis florida Standishii, and a Dracophyllum from King George's Sound. A white-flowered Japanese Wegelia from Mr. Standish was quite novel, and seemed likely to be a very useful shrub in its class-but it would surely have classed better with hardy than with tender plants. Anthurium leuconeurum, a rather nice-looking Orontiad taken in respect of its foliage, is not at all improved in appearance by the addition of its green spathe and spadix, as shown by Mr. Bull. Two or three garden seedlings were wrongly set up in this class.

The new or rare tender plants not in flower were more numerous. The best of them was,

gant plant certainly, with its spiny red-edged and red-keeled arching leaves, came from three sources. Mr. Veitch's Miconia? argyroneura, the same as that mentioned as a possible Melastoma, was hardly so fresh-looking as on the occasion when we previously noticed it; but we have some faith in it as a useful stove plant, requiring less space than Cyanophyllum, and thereful useful in many places where that could not be well accommodated. A beautiful Acanthad from Peru, supposed to be an Eranthemum, also came from Mr. Veitch; this was dwarf habited like Eranthemum leuconeurum, but had the obtusely oval leaves picked out all over with rosy-pink reticulations, whence it might be designated rubronervium; but whatever name it may get (and it will soon be in

flower,) it is a remarkably elegant plant The yellow-centred Yucca lineata lutea and the ivory-ribbed Dieffenbachia Verchaffeltii were again shown. Areca dealbata, a small-growing palm, from Mr. Bull. is to be highly recommended for its elegant pinnate fronds, which were white beneath, and had spiny stripes. Here was also shown by Mr. Standish, a very distinct Japanese Acer, the leaves of which might be said to be mostly yellow speckled over with green so abundant was the yellowish variegation. Here also Mr. Bull showed the singular Pogonia discolor, with its one cordate olivaceous golden-haired leaf, looking as if cut off, and stuck into a pot of soil; some Anæctochili-argyræus, which is Physuruslike with lance-shaped leaves silvered down the center, and Dayii, which is like a dark Lowii; two or three caladiums - mirabile which is very promising, thickly white' spotted on green, with yellow-green ribs and primary veins, Cannartii which, whatever it promises, has not yet caught up to Chantinii, which it was said to beat, and Lamaireanum, which is not half so good as argyrites; several ferns, of which Adiantum Feei and Litrobrochia nobilis have already

obtained the highest testimonials; Litrobrochia alcyonis, one of Linden's plants, which is nothing but L. sagittata, breaking out into the subhastate form which is its highest development; and Gymnogramma "Stelznerii," which was not crested as Stelzneriana ought to be, and wanting the cristate appendages, is worthless. A Dichoizandra, called argentoe-marginata, from the ame exhibitor, was a good thing in its way, but loes not differ, if our memory servesus, from one vhich Linden sent over some two or three years go under the name of albomarginata, and for which a second prize was then awarded. Here also Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son showed Coleus nigricans, a nettle-like plant with broadly ovate leaves of a dark-brownish purple, the tips of the blunt serratures only being green. We may mention besides, a palm suitable for small collections, grown by Mr. Young, of Highgate, called Thrinax elegans, which is really elegant, having light fan-shaped leaves, borne upon slender polished stalks.

Of new orchids in flower very few were to be seen. Dendrobium Parishii from the Clapton nursery was the best and most novel in character; this has thickish deflexed stems, which, after ripening, bear two-flowered racemes (one flower constantly abortive in the plant shown) of clear bright rosy mauve-colored flowers, not very large but abundant, the lip fringed all over, and of the same rosy hue as the sepals and petals down its center, but marked with two large lateral intense crimson-purple blotches. Phalænopsis Lobbii, the same as intermedia, was shown by Mr. Veitch, and next to rosea is perhaps the least attractive species in our gardens of a genus which generally takes the highest rank amongst Orchids; its white flowers were about the size of those of Schilleriana, and had a rose-colored lip. Mr. Penny, of St. Dunstan's Lodge, Regent's Park, had a very fair sample of Odontoglossum Uro-Skinneri.

Passing on to the new or rare hardy ornamental plants, we find the judges attached the Japanese Abies firms, now ab linear and bifid, and are distichously disposed, are set on on each side of the branch in three rows, in which they alternate with each other. the leaves themselves being also of three different lengths. Mr. Veitch further showed a Spiræa from California, a dwarf bushy shrub with wavy sessile ovate irregularly serrated leaves, and remarkably compact small corymbs of bright rosy flowers, with long projecting white anthers. A handsome Euonymous called ovatus aureo-variegatus, from Mr. Bull, had the shining bluntly oblong leaves of a deep green with a bright golden blotch in the center, and was a very effective shrub. Two or three ferns here shown also deserve mention, namely, a handsome crested variety of Lastrea montana, which came from Mr. Williams; a much cut Lady Fern Athyrium Filixfemina diffissum, from Mr. Bull: and from Mr. Ivery a sport of the Lady Fern. called Applebyannm, a curious plant in which the characteristics of Frizelliæ and Fieldiæ appear in about equal proportions, a dichotomously forked apex being superadded.

Among seedlings the Pelargoniums formed the most conspicuous feature, but few of them were fully up to the mark in technical properties. The best and most effective were Diadem and the Artist, two of Mr. Hoyle's flowers. The first of these, Diadem, was remarkably telling, being decided and distinct in color, which, added to a good form and habit, and a considerable freedom in producing its flowers, left little to be desired; the color was a deep and bright rosy purple, very decided in the lower petals, the throat clear white, and the upper petals very dark maroon, edged with rosy purple. The Artist had a good deal of general resemblance to this, but was more of a rose color, less of a purple. Mr. Hoyle also had an attractive through his garden. It is the rarest little bit of will do well to cut them off and burn them, for sia Lowi. Pandanus elegantissimus, a very ele- orange red flower called The Prince, the upper shallow pan, twenty minutes, in a hot oven.

petals of which were light maroon, and the throat light, shaded with purple. Another, called Penelope, had the top petals dark marcon edged with rose, and the lower ones spotted and mottled with maroon. Of Mr. Beck's set, Prince of Wales and Princess of Wales were the most noteworthy, the former being a bright crimson marbled with maroon in the lower, and bright maroon with a broad edge of crimson in the upper petals; the latter marbled with bright maroon on a crimson ground below, and dark maroon above, both being remarkable for their effectiveness. We also noticed Eurydice; a beautiful light variety, which received a high award last year, but is, we believe, not yet let out. Of the hosts of mediocrities and inferiorities in this and other flowers we have no room to speak. We observed examples of the hybrid spotted Mimuluses, to which we have already adverted, both from Mr. Bull and Messrs. E. G. Henderson & Son

Borticultural Notes.

PTELIA TRIFOLIATA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOP. Prof. Kirtland says in Hovey's Magazine-"I have recently tested the winged seeds (Samara) of the Ptelia trifoliata, as a substitute for the hop. In their membra-neous investment is contained a large amount of an aromatic and bitter princple, akin to lupuline, the essential requisite for flavoring and preserving of yeast and malt liquors. For domestic purposes they are the equal if not superior to the hop, and I am firm in the belief, that for the extensive demands of the brewers and distillers they will furnish a cheap and efficient substitute.

The Ptelia is a handsome shrub attaining in favorable localities 18 or 20 feet in height. It is indigenous to Ohio but grows in great abundance among the sandy downs on the east shores of Lake Michigan, and will flourish under neglect in a variety of soils and waste places. A heavy crop of seeds never fails to be produced annually, exempt from all contingencies of frosts, bad weather and destructive insects. They vegetate freely.

The seeds and bark of the root have been used empirically, and it is said successfully, as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of certain forms of malarious diseases in the West. Vegetable chemistry may perhaps detect in them either an alkaloid or resinoid which will prove an acquisition to the Materia Medica. This shrub deserves further attention."

FLEMING'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY .- This new berry was originated by F. A. FLEMING, of Curwensville, Pa., several years ago, and has proved to be all that could be expected. Its large size, great bearing qualities, and peculiar rich aromatic (if it can be called aromatic) flavor tend to make it a great acquisition. It will yield one fourth more on the same ground than the great Wilson's Albany, and the flavor is so much better that the Wilson will be discarded wherever this variety is cultivated. Some people object to it on account of its being a pistillate variety, but it is very easily fertilized with any hermaphrodite variety that we have had growing with it. Its fruit ripens with the Wilson's Albany, so that we use that variety for

The fruit brings us 30 cents a quart this year, and the Wilson's, Early Scarlet and Hovey's Seedling sells for 15 and 20 cts. per quart. The Triomphe De Gand sells for for 25 ets. per quart. The prices are high, as begries are scarce with us this year on account of the drouth.—F. A. FLEMING, Curvensville, Pa.

Pomestic Geonomy.

OPODELDOC.

TAKE two pounds white bar soap, cut it in thin slices and boil it till melted, over a slow fire in three quarts of soft water, or more if necessary. Get three pints of alcohol, take one-half of the same and add to it one-half ounce oil rosemary, one-quarter ounce oil wormwood, take the other half and add to it two ounces camphor gum, well pulverized. Next take a quart bottle, fill it with warm soft water and add one-half pound salts of hartshorn pulverized, cork it tight, place where it will deep warm until dissolved. When the soap is melted strain it off into a pan while hot, then pour in all the ingredients, stir it rapidly, bottle or jug it, while warm, and cork it tight. This will make five or six quarts. Some people add one-fourth ounce oil peppermint, but e do not.

-A lady friend hands in the above. We have used the preparation for the past two years, and find it valuable. Its cost is but a trifle, and it is useful for both man and animals. - Illinois

PRESERVING TOMATOES .- Much cooking of this fruit destroys not only its flavor, but leaves a pultaceous mass, hardly recognizable by its taste or appearance. As my wife has a more excellent way - so we think - I will describe it. Put the tomatoes into a large dish; then pour on boiling water so that the rind or peel can be more readily taken off; after which, squeeze a good part of the juice out of the tomato while it is in the hand; then cut into two to four pieces according to size. Cook for a few minutes until well heated through; bottle, using no corks, thick drilling only, cemented on the under side, put on mouth of bottle and pressed down and tied. Then with a spoon dip on the wax (resin with a little lard), until the top is covered; when cool, set in cellar and exclude the light. Prepared in this way, you will get the real, genuine flavor of the tomatoes when cooked, nearly equal to those just picked from the vines.-"L. G." in American Agriculturist.

CORN BREAKFAST CAKE.—A housekeeper contributes the following to the American Agriculturist, with a sample of the result for the editor which he pronounces "not bad cake." The writer says:—"My cook, Kate, is to be credited with the mixture if you like it." Mix well by sifting one pint Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls wheat flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda and two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. Mix rapidly and thoroughly with one pint sweet milk, one beaten egg, and butter the size of an egg. Bake in a

Padies' Department.

SON - ON YOUNG

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

BY MARGARET ELLIOT.

BENEATH a moonlit sky of June, Its arch besprent with starry gleams, I shut myself out from the world, And while an hour in idle dreams.

The dear, dead Past comes o'er again-Sweet tones long silent greet my ears-My heart throbs half in joy, half pain, And smiles are struggling with my tears.

I overlook the toilsome Now, I shake its dust from off my feet. And seeking the "divine To Be," I walk through valleys cool and sweet.

I build fair cloudland homes afar, With stately hall and sculptured dome. And mazy depths of sun and shade-And in and out, at will, I roam. Gainesville, N. Y., 1863.

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

Amidst all the changes of life, a sweet picture often comes up before me, robed in the brilliant colors of the day when I saw it first. It is a picture of myself, a mere child, leaving home. I am seated with my friends—we are just turning from the house into the lane, shaded with blossoming apple-trees. Behind is our little white cottage with the hop-vine swinging over the roof, and then at the window, as I turn one more glance, is my mother with the baby in her arms. and a tear in her eye. But a thought of comfort comes. I shall come home soon, and we shall be so happy together. Another glance swiftly onward, and I know that I must go from home again, the others will go away-we must part again. Then we shall come back, but, sad thought, we cannot always stay at home, we must go away for a long time, perhaps. Thus it will be, meeting and parting, meeting and parting, all through life. O, how sad! Shall we never all meet and be at rest? Never, on earth, never. There is no hope here, and I look beyond to the life to come. In heaven, we may all meet and be at home, and none need go weeping away. Sweet peace fills my heart at the thought. I smile to myself, and turn with a smiling goodbye to my mother, while she is yet standing by the window, and we are yet passing under the apple blossoms.

I was happy then, and could have endured the idea of a long separation, because I felt that at the last, we should all be happy together forever. Often, since then, amidst changes of greater moment, that pleasant old picture rises freshly before me, bringing all the sweet thoughts that came to comfort and bless me, as I turned to go from home years ago.

When last the fields and woods were robed in

their darkest green, and the robins were picking the deep crimson cherries from the full bough, I stood on the dewy lawn before our home, and watched, with a heart too full for tears, my two brothers depart. Step by step, I saw them go from me down the shaded avenue, handsome, stalwart, young men, in the prime of early manhood. It almost seemed that my great love must make them falter and turn to stay yet a little longer in the peaceful home of childhood. But, no. On they went, strong and firm, shoulder to shoulder, no footfall lingered, no yearning look was turned backward. Our country had called, and they were going; and so I knew they would keep going, if duty bade, though death were in their path. How could I look on them so steadily? How could they go with such a cheerful light on their faces, when they knew the chances were that a few short weeks might cut them from every earthly hope; their loves, their ambitions, and all the countless ties and charms, which life has for youth and health. Ah, it was only the strong faith that death should be swallowed up in immortality, that the closing moment of this life, would but open the portals to the glorious world where there is no death and no decay; it was only this, I know, that could give strength in such an hour, when the mind was clear and recognized fully all that might be. It is sad to see the young die at home surrounded by friends, when disease has wasted the form and dimmed the eye, and life's pulses throb fully. It is not only sad but terribly sublime to see strong men march up unfalteringly in the very face of death; one moment full of life's strongest impulses, the next silent, lifeless. Especially is it so, when stern principle pushes them on, when they know that they may soon fall, that each sense may grow dull and dim in death, while they lie unknown and unnoticed, and the thunder of war rolls on around them. What can give true courage but the assurance that the soul shall spring upward from the clod, into life and light

realize it? To live forever! We speak the words often, we hear them often, but it is only, perhaps, when we seem to stand alone; and of all in this world there is nothing to rely upon, that the full meaning comes to our hearts. How much there is on earth that is grand, and beautiful, and good, and how we love it all. But there is no abiding. This thought may come to all, in a thoughtful mood, and it takes away the sense of rest and security which is necessary to full enjoyment. We look on all that is lovely around us,—the deep blue sky; the summer sunset; the quiet earth flooded with moonbeams; the rainbow, spanning field, forest and river; the faces of those we love dearly, when eye speaks to eye, and we know that heart responds to heart,—we gaze on all with a yearning love, we would hold them to our hearts, and have them last forever. But the sunset fades, its gold turns to grey, and night comes on; the soft moonbeams are ob- pathy.

Immortality, glorious thought! Did you ever

scured by clouds, the rainbow pales, and our loved ones,-ah! we cannot keep them with us always. Yet there is hope. Life and immortality have been brought to light; we may grasp them, and rest assured that in the land whither we are tending, all things beautiful are blooming never to fade, and there we may clasp our loved ones, with no sad fear to shadow our happiness. Fredonia, N. Y., 1863. EMILE MARCH.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A REVERIE.

Away, far away, over mountain and plain, my thoughts are straying to-night, to a lovely home, simple and unpretending in appearance, but dear, very dear to me, as I look back over the years that separate me from by-gone days, and recall the peace and quiet which, like a halo, ever rested around it. Again, I seem to stand within the home circle, and methinks I still hear the loved voices conversing in gentle accents, as of yore. How dear is each one to me; but mother, my mother, thou art, of all, the dearest. Thy daughter has not entirely forgetten thy gentle counsel, thy loving guidance. The world has not yet stifled every kindly impulse, or broken the chord that bound so strongly to the dear old home.

And still, mother, I am changed. I have suffered in this worldly conflict—suffered such pangs as would have wrung thy loving heart to know. I have learned that the golden glitter of wealth, the laurel wreath of fame, cannot purchase happinness; and bitter, indeed, has been the lesson. But, oh, mother, most bitter of all was it to believe in what seemed the most tender kindness, the fondest love, and then to find it all a mockery, a hollow, worthless thing. Such lessons have hardened the nature once so soft and pliant, until now, you would scarce recognize your child, in the cold, distrustful woman who bears her name. If I am proud and worldly, as they call me, it is their work. They have chilled the warmth of the heart which came among them, so confiding, so longing for their sympathy and love. But, mother, I now know that the world is not the place in which to seek for sympathy and affection. It is full of strife and envyings, of flattery and deception. It is a whited sepulchre; and I am weary of it. I long for rest, the rest and quiet so little appreciated when it was mine. How gladly would I exchange all the luxury with which I am surrounded, for the blessed boon of once more laying my head in peace beneath the dear old roof-tree-of feeling in my heart the same pure freshness of the years agone.

My eyes are filled with tears as I look out upthe night. Yes, I, the cold, haughty woman of the world, the envied, the courted, am weeping for the girlhood days, and the girlhood's home, so far away. Well do I remember, as I stood beneath the locusts, and looked my last upon that home, how my heart bounded with joyful anticipation of the future; how eager was I to enter that strife, of which I am now so weary. And I will leave it! I will return to the home of my childhood! But I wander! I remember not that the loved circle is broken-that father and mother are lying calmly beneath the turf, with hands folded quietly upon the bosoms to which I shall never more be clasped—that the eyes once so filled with love-light, are closed, and the kindly voices hushed forever-that I, who was the first to break the ties of home, to go forth and leave them, can never again see them united. But there is a hereafter! And, oh, mother, look down upon thy child, and guide her, that she may live a holier life—a life which will fit her to meet thee and her father in a happier clime, where sorrow is unknown, and parting shall be no more forever.

A NEW METHOD OF DIVORCE.

In Berne, they have a novel way of dealing with matrimonial disputants. Divorces were freely granted; but first the applicants must go through the following test:

A small room was prepared, in which husband and wife were put-the door being then closed to remain for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent and united request of the wedded pair. There were in the room one stool. one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisites. and the solitary bed was of such dimensions that. if they choose to use it together, they must needs lie very close. Of one thing, and one only, there was a duplicate: and that was a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives towards each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them; and they had only a glimpse at intervals of the grim face of the janitor as he pushed their food through a hole in the door. The bishop states that the test was attended with the most wholesome results. In most cases the parties were most excellent friends in a few days; and very few could stand out more than a forthight. Another very gratifying circumstance was, that they had scarcely on record a case in which a second application was made by persons who had already gone through the ordeal.-Bishop Burnet.

Woman's Proper Study .- Without doubt the proper study of womankind is woman. Her attributes, her governing motives, and the whole internal enginery of her being can surely be better understood, and more thoroughly sifted, by those who, added to the same instinctive bias. possess the practical ability to give name and expression to the emotions which, in those less gifted of the sex, amount to little more than vague dreamings. Female writers should. of necessity, devote the best energies of their minds to the enlightenment and entertainment of their own sex. Theirs is the right to use the scalnel fearlessly in probing wounds of whose existence and depth they alone can form a just conception; and theirs the privilege to strike the tender chords of womanly sensibility in womanly sym-

Choice Miscellang.

THE CHILD'S MESSAGE.

[SAID a dying child, from a Ragged School, "Fetch hem in! O, be sure and fetch them in, and tell them of

"CALL them in," the poor, the wretched, sin stained wanderers from the fold;

Peace and pardon freely offer: can you weigh their worth with gold?

'Call them in, the weak, the weary, laden with the doom of sin, Bid them come and rest with Jesus; he is waiting, "Call

Call them in," the Jew, the Gentile, bid the stranger to

the feast; 'Call them in," the rich, the noble, from the greatest to

Forth the Father runs to meet them, He hath all their sorrows seen; be and ring and royal sandals wait the lost ones; "Call them in.

'Call them in," the broken-hearted, cowering 'neath the brand of Shame;

Speak love's message low and tender, "'Twas for sinners Jesus came. See! the shadows lengthen round us, soon the shadows

will begin; Can you leave them lost and lonely? Christ is coming!

Call them in. 'Call them in," the little children, tarrying far away, away,

Wait, oh, wait not for to-morrow: Christ would have them come to-day. Follow on! the Lamb is leading! He has conquered, we

shall win: Bring the halt and blind to Jesus; He will heal them; "Call them in."

"Call them in," and swell the chorus of the angels' song Hark! they sing a Savior's glory and a Father's changeless

O'er salvation's sealed ones watching, though a veil doth float between. Holy Spirit, by Thy power, call, O call the wanderers in.

"Call them in," the Master waiteth; save them from the spares of hell.

Rest ye 'neath the blood-stained lintel? Of the grace that seeks them tell.

Hark! upon the crowded highway, and amid the city's din,

Sound's a child's voice, sweet and solemn, "Oh be sure and call them in !"

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. UNIVERSAL UNREST.

IT is not in man's nature to be perfectly contented anywhere, or with anything. It has been written, "A contented mind is a continual feast," but it is perfectly safe to presume that the writer never enjoyed such a continual feast a week at a time in his life. Contentment is a myth of which we often read, and which we very seldom realize; but unrest is universaluniversal not only as regards all men's lives, but also as regards all periods of the same. The child is always looking forward to the time when, as he expresses it, he shall "be a man;" and at the same time that his hands are building cobhouses his imagination is busily engaged in rearing those beautiful airy castles with whose architecture every one is familiar, and his castles tumble down as soon as his cobs.

And when, after youth's probationary years he steps out into the arena in the perfect stature of Gop's noblest creature, is he then satisfied? No! Within man's nature there is always an insatiate longing for that indefinable something—the unattained-that renders the absolute enjoyment of that already within his grasp, an impossibility. The Unattained! What is it? Fancy feeds the unrest with the rich fragrance of its fruits, but who ever tastes the fruits themselves? Imagination, with pencil and pallet, pictures it forth in golden colors of sunshine, with no shading; but it usually turns out to be nothing but a dissolving view, after all. It is a delusive light, a sort of will-of-the-wisp that lures man off across the into it! A subscriber who saw the advertisement green and beautiful fields of Hope, and then, of a young lady wishing a situation as a teacher, Or, if it be when almost reached, vanishes reached, what seemed to be the glitter of burnished silver, turns out to be nothing but glittering sand. The consequence is that long before Life's weary march is done, man's unrest makes him look back over the years of unsatisfied longings for the future, to the past; and then what a yearning is there for his boyhood again!

And yet it is this universal unreast, this dissatisfaction with what we already possess, that makes this what we are pleased to call a "progressive age." We harp much upon our "progressive age," and at the same time cry out against our want of contentment. What an absurdity! Suppose we were perfectly content with our present attainments, who would see any further progress? Suppose our forefathers had been content with their ignorance and superstition-with their lot as it was cast-where would have been our boasted nineteenth century? What moves the masses and makes revolutions? What but this universal unrest, this distaste of the old, this desire for the new? Were it not for the hopes and fears, the longings and aspirations, the universal unrest, men's lives would be as even and changeless as the surface of the stagnant pool, and like that pool how soon would they dry up! It is the little pebbles within that cause the brook to ripple along so musically; so it is the little obstructions, the universal unrest, that makes life musical and worth the living.

Penfield, N. Y., 1863.

MILTON.-Fancy can hardly bear to conjecture with what temper Milton surveyed the silent progress of his work, and marked his reputation stealing its way in a kind of subterraneous current through fear and silence. We cannot but conceive him calm and confident, little disappointed, not at all dejected, relying on his own merit with steady consciousness, and waiting, without impatience, the vicissitudes of opinion, and the impartiality of a future generation.

AN UPRIGHT MAN OF BUSINESS.

A SACRED regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction and ragulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements; does nothing carelessly or in a hurry; employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps every thing in its proper place; leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do; keeps his designs and business from the view of others; is prompt and decisive with customers, and does not overtrade for his capital; prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits in credit cases, with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains; leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing; keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away; never suffers his desk to be confused by many papers lying upon it. Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him; is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs, as far as care and attention enable him: balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers: avoids as much as possible all sorts of money matters and law-suits where there is the least hazard; keeps a memorandum book, in which he notes exery little particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash matters; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

KILLING TIGERS.

An ingenious method of destroying tigers is used in Persia and Hindostan. This device consists of a large hemispherical cage, made of strong bamboos, or other efficient materials, woven together, but leaving intervals throughout of three or four inches broad. Under this cover, which is fastened to the ground by means of pickets, in some place where tigers abound, a man, provided with two or three short, strong spears, takes post at night. Being accompunied by a dog, which gives the alarm, or by a goat, which by its agitation answers the same purpose, the adventurer wraps himself up in his quilt, and very composedly goes to sleep, in full confidence of his safety. When a tiger comes, and perhaps, after smelling all round, begins to rear against the cage, anxious for a closer acquaintance with the man or the goat, the man then stabs him with one of the spears, through the interstices of the wicker-work, and, without injury to himself or his fellow-prisoner in the cage, the man rarely fails of destroying the tiger, which is ordinarily found dead in the morning, from the wounds of the spear inflicted upon the most unprotected part of the animal's body. Thus the tiger's strength, swiftness and ferocity are outmatched by the ingenuity of man.

AN EDITOR'S TRIALS.

As an illustration of the trials of editors, Irenæus, of the New York Observer, says: - "And the letters coming to the editor asking his assistance are so many, that he might reasonably employ an agent on a salary to do the work. We made mention some time since of a new corn that has been introduced into this country. One of our distant subcribers wrote requesting us to buy an ear of corn for him, and from week to week to send a few kernels of it in his Observer, until the whole is sent! In this way he would save the expenses of postage or express. Imagine, my dear friend, the happy editor selecting one man's paper out of a vast mail list, and cheating the Government by putting a weekly grist of corn to say that he was a clergyman in wan of a wife, and requested us to send to him by mail the likeness of the lady, and if he was pleased with her looks he would open a correspondence with a view to matrimony. We sent his own letter back to him without the likeness."

HARMONY IN AGE.

ALL men whose cultivation keeps pace with their years, grow "better looking" as they grow older. They need not regret the roses of Spring, for they are exchanged for the richer fruits of Autumn, which represents all the worthy labor that has been expended in the years of manhood while they grew and ripened. As a man lives on, all parts harmonize more perfectly to produce unity and wholeness. Not a gray hair can be missed without disturbing the concord, not a wrinkle obliterated without destroying some part of the beauty of age. I have seen some old people "got up" in a manner to make them look actually frightful, while, I doubt not, they suppose themselves in a condition to challenge admiration. It is quite amusing to see old fellows of fifty or thereabouts, rejuvenated, as they believe, with wigs on their heads and hair-dye on their whiskers, and playing the agreeable at balls and parties, and in the horse-cars, to girls whose mothers had resisted the charms of their youth. They think it is all right, but the girls laugh at them and call them old fools.

HOME.—It was the boast of Lucullus that he changed his climate with the birds of passage. How often must be have felt the truth here inculcated, that the master of many houses has no home!

TEST OF GENIUS.—The great and decisive test of genius is, that it calls forth power in the souls of others. It not merely gives knowledge but it breathes energy.

Sabbath Musings.

NEW ENGLAND SABBATHS.

BY M. M'N. SPENCER.

NEW ENGLAND, I remember well Thy Sabbath times of long ago; O what a blessed silence fell With restful peace on all below.

'Twas God's own day; our youthful feet Upon no errands vain might go; Our lips no light discourse rep Our ear no song but Zion's know.

The cattle rested too; not then Were foaming steeds for pastime driven, Urged to their speed by wicked men, While pavement stones cried out to heaven.

May mortal man inspire such awe: The very clothing that he wore Seemed od'rous with the moral law. He dared to speak of hell, and warn

Our minister;-O never more,

The wicked to forsake his way; With what a power "Ye must be born Again, or perish,"—he would say. Well, we have schools and churches more,

And we are older, richer grown; But where's the reverence that of yore Was thro' the land's breadth felt and known?

Say, had we as a nation kept God's Sabbaths, as he gave command, Would not his vengeance still have slept, Nor civil war have filled the land?

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE SILENT CITY.

Profound stillness reigns here; nought breaks the quiet of the twilight hour save the joyous chirping of Nature's songster's, whose little throats seem filled with sweetness, as they linger and flit over this sadly sweet spot. In the distance the busy hum of village life is heard; but here all is calm.

'Tis well thus to draw away from the noisy, jostling world, and in silent communion with our own hearts drink deep from the great lesson this silent picture teaches. Here rest the ashes of many buried hopes;-here 'neath this green carpet of nature-'neath drooping willows and beautiful flowers-sleep the aged, the middle aged, youth and budding infancy. Yes, the aged, careworn pilgrim has laid down his staff, and weariedly reposed his head on his mother, Earth. Those, too, who were in the full flush of life, buoyant with hopes, suddenly wearied, drooped, and died. We bore them to this silent city, and covered them over with the damp clods of the valley. Oh, consecrated spot! sacred to the affections-for here rest the mouldering caskets which encased those spirits gone before, whose companionship made life bright and joyous.

The last lingering rays of the setting sun gilds the scene. How impressively sad, how thrillingly beautiful the lesson we glean from this silent, spirit communion! Soon, very soon, will those now in the beauty of youth, in the strength and pride of health, join the silent members congregated here. And it is well! Our physical man starts and shudders at the thought; but one spiritual nature catches a glimpse of that spirit-life beyond the portals of the silent city, where life, pure, joyous and free shall be ours.

Ah! silent city of the dead, We walk with still and quiet tread Your silent streets among; We drop a tear of inward grief-It gives the spirit sweet relief With sadness wrung.

A lesson sad, but fraught with good-A tearful one but strengthening food Thou givest to me; We learn that "dust returnst to dust," Anew in God we put our trust, And bow the knee.

Columbus, Pa., 1863. CORNELIA M. EARLE.

HUMAN ASPIRATIONS.

ALL lower natures find their highest good in semblances and seekings of that which is higher and better. All things strive to ascend, and ascend in their striving. And shall man alone stoop? Shall his pursuits and desires, the reflections of his inward life, be like the reflected image of a tree on the edge of a pool, that grows downward, and seeks to mock heaven in the unstable element beneath it, in neighborhood with the slim water-weeds and oozy bottom-grass, that are yet better than itself and more noble, in as far as substances that appear as shadows are preferable to shadows mistaken for substances? No! it must be a higher good to make you happy. While you labor for anything below your proper humanity, you seek a happy life in the region of death .- Coleridge.

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 loath 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.

God most times takes off the earthly garments of old people slowly, in order, no doubt, not to frighten them.

It is the ordinary way of the world to keep folly at the helm and wit under the hatches.

Various Topics.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE right of revolution, when provoked by despotic oppression, has been conceded by all impartial historians. From remotest antiquity down to the present hour there has been an "irrepressible conflict" between right and wrong, liberty and despotism, and surely we must admit that, if "coming events cast their shadows before," the end of this warfare has not yet arrived. Nearly two thousand years ago CÆSAR'S victorious legions crossed the Rubicon and vindicated upon the bloody field of Pharsalia the rights of the Roman Republic. Hereditary aristocracy was subverted, and upon its wide-spread ruins was laid the broad foundation of a true democracy. At a later period we note the fierce contest between Cavaliers and Roundheads—the defenders and opponents of a pernicious feudal system,ending in the triumph of CROMWELL and his puritanic followers; and still more subsequently the great struggle for American Independence, and the final formation of our Federal Constitution—the Magna Charta of democratic freedom.

But perhaps there is no period in the history of nations in which evils so deeply rooted in the laws and customs of a people, and bearing the growth of many ages, have at once encountered so formidable a barrier as did those evils which overthrew the Bourbon dynasty of Louis XVI, and heralded the bloody epoch of the French Revolution. France had long borne the "patient marks of despotism" - for weary centuries even had her toiling millions bowed beneath the oppressor's yoke; but "God's own time" at length arrived when the bright dawn of a higher civilization should dispel the moral darkness and error that had enshrouded the middle ages. With a consciousness of her deep degradation came the resolve to burst the fetters of feudal bondage. She had outgrown the vassal garments of feudalism, and was prepared to clothe herself in the habiliments of social and political equality. While we enjoy, as Americans, the blessings and benefits of a free government, we are at the same time apt to forget that the eternal principles of justice are universal, and would not justify France in her opposition to wrong, forgetting that it was but a "different application" of our own cherished principle—resistance to oppression.

If "taxation without representation" could justly provoke a rebellion 'gainst Britain's haughty rule, then the unequal and unjust mode of taxation which France imposed upon her subjects was, in itself, a sufficient cause for revolution. But tyranny did not stop here. The atrocious system of caste, so deleterious, in itself, to the growth and prosperity of republican principles. prevailed in this unhappy country to an extent hitherto without a parallel in the world's history. Privileged classes-comprising the clergy and nobility-had long fed at the "public crib," faring sumptuously every day; while earth's true benefactor, the laboring man, could neither share the Government revenues nor hold any office under the crown. Although this privileged aristocracy possessed two-thirds of the landed estate of France, yet these lands were wholly exempt from tax, notwithstanding the poor peasant was compelled to throw half of his yearly substance into the coffers of the General Government. Indeed, arbitrary oppression was only surpassed by the pride and insolence of the favored class. These "petty lords" were taught to despise the man who laid no claim to "titles, power and pelf"-would recognize no tiers etat- and they regarded the inalienable rights of mankind as only a pleasing array of "glittering generalities." The effect of such a system, based upon Aristocracy as its chief corner stone, is at once apparent to the most casual observer.

and favor precedes integrity, either in the political or social administration of Government, we to be blasted when visitors came, the bell was shall find the invariable results of such a course to be the corrupting of the nation's honor and the breaking down of the proudest bulwarks of society. With a people who had so long suffered such manifold abuses, forbearance at length "ceased to be a virtue," and it needed but the spark which the struggle for American Independence incited to kindle the flames of civil revolution. It soon came, and the memorable attack upon the Bastile, the storming of the Tuilleries, and the terrible massacres of September, were but faint foreshadowings of the mighty Napole onic power that shook the kingdoms of despotic Europe upon the blood-crimsoned fields of Ma rengo, Wagram and Austerlitz.

We have vainly endeavored to institute a parallel between the causes that produced a revolution in France and the rebellion of a slave-holding oligarchy in our own country. The one was a general and indignant uprising of a down-trodden people against the servile oppression of a privileged aristocracy—the other a Satanic attempt of unprincipled demagogues to overthrow, without provocation, the "mildest and most benificent Government upon earth.' "Might does not make right," I care not whether it be wielded by a corrupt and Confederate Presi dent, who would destroy the Union to gratify unholv ambition, or whether it be exercised by a powerful monarch in enslaving his subjects by an unjust mode of taxation. Power used to accomplish such ends generally falls short of its desired object. Let despots beware how they abridge the God-given rights of a free people, for they are gifts that had their origin, not in the mind of man, but are stamped with the impress of a Divine Being - immunities not the result of recent revelation—but have had a being from the earliest period of man's existence, and truths that will continue to exist through Time's successive ages. America, like France, should also remember that "evils arise from causes," and oppose no love.

corruption and treason wherever it may exist. keeping well the maxim before us that "the liberties of the people are the gift of Gop."

C. E. BENTLEY. Van Buren Center, N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TIME IN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THERE is a tradition here that Col. BAUM. while on his march to Bennington, was met by two men pretending to be deserters, who informed him that the Americans occupied that place in great force. Believing this report, the Hessian leader was induced to halt and send back to BURGOYNE for re-enforcements, who detached BREYMAN to his relief. This delay gave the Americans time to rally under STARK and win the first decisive victory gained by our armies during the Revolutionary war. It was the first gleam of light that shot across the sky of that gloomy period, and raised, as if by magic. the drooping spirits of our countrymen during the darkest days of our history. It was the turning point in our conflict with Great Britain. and paved the way for the triumph of our armies at Saratoga end Yorktown. We may say of BAUM that he was defeated and lost his life, not by making a false movement but by stopping two days short of victory.

In the present war, at the first battle of Bull Run, PATTERSON was behind time. At the second battle, so disastrous and bloody, it was PORTER. At the first battle of Fredericksburg, it was the pontoon trains; and, plague on the P's if our officers do not mind them and their Q's (quarrels) better, we shall not soon subdue the rebels. Oh, for Generals that would study history and profit by its instructions. The Roman army never suffered a more complete and total overthrow than they received at the hands of HANNIBAL at Thrasymene and Cannæ. Yet these conflicts, the bloodiest in history, failed to be decisive, because the Carthagenian hero, with all his great qualities as a leader, overlooked the importance of TIME in military movements. After these great victories he might have entered the streets of the Eternal City as a conqueror. But he delayed a few days for repose, and those few days sealed the fate of Carthage, and made Rome the mistress of the world. Napoleon's campaigns were almost always short and decisive, and he often defeated his enemies more by the legs than arms of his soldiers. In our civil war it is not the sword, rifled cannon, men or money. It is Time and time alone that is to decide the contest. There is a limit to the patience, patriotism and perseverence of any people. It is then the duty of our Government to fix a time within all these, and our final triumph over the rebel armies is certain, and we shall be again a united, prosperous and happy people. Cambridge Valley, N. Y., 1863. H. K. F.

ANECDOTES OF BIRDS.

THERE is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of that occurred in a slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom I have the narrative. A thrush not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry in the very center of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her expesed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then she returned to her nest. The workmen observed this, and narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a Where wealth is preferred before true merit, wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rock could not always be ready rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with her process of incubation; the consequence was that afterward, when the bell was rung, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not she would remain where she was probably saying to herself, "No, no, gentlemen I'm not to be roused off my eggs for your amuse ment"

Some birds have a great deal of humor in them, particularly the raven. One that belonged to me was the most mischievous and amusing creature I ever met with. He would get into the flower garden, go to the beds where the gardener had sowed a great variety of seeds, with sticks put in the ground with labels, and then he would amuse himself with pulling up every stick, and laying them in heaps of ten or twelve on the path. This used to irritate the old gardener very much, who would drive him away. The raven knew that he ought not to do it, or he would not have done it. He would soon return to his mischief, and when the gardener again chased him, (the old man could not walk very fast,) the raven would just keep clear of the rake or hoe in his hand, dancing back before him, and singing as plain as a man could, "Tol de rol de rol!-tol de rol de rol!" with all kinds of mimicking gestures. The bird is alive now, and continues the same meritorious practice whenever he can find an opportunity.- Maryatt.

SOCRATES .- When Socrates was asked why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied, Small as it is, I wish I could fill it with friends." These, indeed, are all that a wise man would desire to assemble; for a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures. and talk but a tinkling cymbol, where there is

GARIBALDI, THE YOUNGER.

A Paris correspondent thus notices the son of Garibaldi, now in Poland, who is a favorite with all the European Democrats:

The report of the departure of Menotti Garibaldi to join the Polish insurrection, although contradicted by some of the French papers, is fully believed. Menotti Garibaldi is the hero of the day in Italy-looked upon as the coming man destined by Providence to finish the work which his father had begun. The wild superstition of the Italians - their belief in the supernatural - is amply flattered in the story of Menotti, and he is pointed out as the chosen one of God. At Aspromonte, where his father received the wound which has rendered him helpless for awhile, Menotti, who was fighting by his side, received a bullet in the thigh, and fell with the shock. This gave rise to the report of his having been more severely wounded than his father. But soon the joyous news spread along like wildfire. Menotti's life was not in danger. The ball which had struck him, by one of those strange mysterious chances which happen so seldom that they seem impossible, and are therefore deemed miracles, had struck the thigh-bone, and, instead of shivering it to splinters as it passed through, had flattened itself against it, and been repelled! The doctor who withdrew it has kept it as a trophy, before which Italian enthusiasm is ready to bow in adoration, as representing the Divine power and the Almighty protection vouchsafed to their idelized Menotti Garibaldi; and they say that the young man sses, in addition to his father's qualities, all those in which the old Garibaldi is wanting as well. He is less demonstrative-less liable to be imposed upon by the designing -less likely to be made a tool of by the cunning and unprincipled. He talks less, in short, and never writes; while his bright young honor stands without speck or stain before the blinking eyes of his countrymen, who can only wonder at the strange objection he manifests to falsehood and subterfuge, without attempting to understand its utility. Menotti's admiration for his father amounts to adoration; while the paternal love and pride of the latter toward his young son partakes of a strange kind of reverence, inspired by the steadiness of principle he has always manifested. His individual character would do much toward elevating that of the people he would undertake to command, while the prestige of Garibaldi's name would inspire confidence and faith in the

THE UGLIEST PLANT IN EXISTENCE,

AT a recent meeting of the Linnean Society, London, Dr. J. H. Hooker described a new plant, which he characterized as not only structurally the most peculiar, but it is probably the ugliest plant that has ever been seen. It was discovered by Dr. Welwitsch, beyond the northern limits of Cape Town, Southern Africa, and has received the name Welwitschia mirabilis. It is a stuntedlooking kind of tree, whose summit never reaches more than two feet above the level of the ground, whilst its short, woody trunk never possesses more than two leaves. These extraordinary leaves are, in point of fact, the expanded seed-lobes, or cotyledons, which make their appearance as soon as the young plant rises out of the ground; and, what is still more astonishing, these aforesaid leaves live, grow and remain attached to the stumpy trunk during the entire life of the tree, which, it is calculated, lives at least one hundred years. We may also further observe that these two persistent foliar organs spread out laterally, in some fine examples of the Welwitschia, attaining, each of them, a length of nearly six feet. The flowering axes shoot up from the summit of the stumpy trunk, which is flattened at the top, and like a folded card-table is divided by a central line into two equal halves. The root is conical, and longer than that part of the trunk which appears above ground. There are many other points of peculiar scientific interest connected with the form and structure of this astonishing plant.—Annual of Scientific Discovery.

COLUMBUS.

By the Genoese and the Spaniards he was regarded as a man resolved on a "wild dedication of himself to unpathed waters, undreamed of shores;" and the court of Portugal endeavored to rob him of the glory of his enterprise by secretly dispatching a vessel in the course which he had pointed out. He used to affirm that he stood in need of God's particular assistance in that vovage of discovery; like Moses when he led forth the people of Israel, who forbore to lay violent hands upon him, because of the miracles which God wrought by his means. "So," said the admiral, "did it happen to me on that voyage." "And so easily," says a commentator, "are the workings of the evil one overcome by the power of God!" "His person," says Herrera, "had an air of grandeur. His hair, from many hardships, had long been gray. In him you saw a man of unconquerable courage and high thoughts; pa tient of wrongs, calm in adversity, ever trusting in God; and had he lived in ancient times statutes and temples would have been erected to him without number, and his name would have been placed among the stars."

HISTORY,-Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me, and far from my friends, be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, in different and unmoved, over any grounds which have been dignified by wisdom, bravery or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker SCROFULA AND OTHER MALADIES CURED BY PLANTS.

SMALL Pox.—Last autumn a gentleman named Lane obtained from an Indian tribe in Nova Scotia, their secret cure for this disease, which proved to be a plant known as the Sarracenia, a native of low grounds, whose foliage and flowers

are unique and highly interesting to the Botanist. DIARRHEA.-Since this has become so prevalent in our armies, special attention has been drawn to the tree known as Liquid Amber or Sweet Gum, which is very plentiful in our forests, from Long Island to Carolina. It is the inner bark which comprises the sovereign remedy against this disease, often curing it by a single dose. A large establishment has now been formed at Washington for the preparation of this curative.

SCROFULA OF EVERY PHASE.—A sovereign antidote to this, the most direful of all diseases, has at length been found in the Veronica quinquefolia, or Scrofularia, a plant that at one time grew very plenteously on Long Island near the sea, but which has now become rather scarce. It is a most thorough purifier of the blood, and the eminent Dr. Ogden has stated that twelve ounces of the root of this plant will restore the blood of an adult to the purity of that of an infant. It has been most successfully applied to the whole range of scrofulous diseases, such as erysipelas, leprosy, salt rheum, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, cancer and all cancerous humors, cutaneous (skin) diseases, and all other maladies arising from impurity of the blood; and what is deemed the most important, it eradicates the inherited diseases equally with the recent diseases, and it completely extirpates all remains of Mercury from the human system, healing up perfectly all Mercurial ulcers of long-standing, and entirely renews the health and constitution. Glandular swellings, inflammatory affections, scald-head, and even dysentery and cholera-morbus, yield to its great curative powers.

As hereditary maladies are in the blood, or are the result of impurity of the blood, this plant, which is an unfailing purifier of the blood, is found to penetrate the entire system, and to absolutely scour out all impurities, although descended through many generations. Our physicians will henceforth be able to surmount obstacles which have been deemed impossible by the use of this "God's Greatest Medical Gift" -a perfect remedial against all inherited diseases. This happy consummation would appear to the reflecting mind, to be in accordance with the wisdom, order, harmony and love which are so strikingly demonstrated in the universal providence of God and Nature, and which, in the exercise of their beneficence, have furnished in the vegetable kingdom a remedial for every human malady, demanding only the exercise of man's energies to search them out. WM. R. PRINCE. Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

SULPHUR MOUNTAIN IN ICELAND.

At the foot of the mountain was a small bank, composed chiefly of white clay, and some sulphur, from all parts of which steam issued. Ascending it, we got upon a ridge immediately above a deep hollow, from which a profusion of vapor arose, and heard a confused noise of boiling and splashing, joined to the roaring of the steam escaping from narrow crevices in the rock. This hollow, together with the whole side of the mountain opposite, as far as we could see, was covered with sulphur and clay, chiefly of a white or yellowish color. Walking over this soft and steaming surface, we found to be very hazardous; and we were frequently very uneasy when the vapors concealed us from each other. The day, however, being dry and warm, the

surface was not so slippery as to occasion much risk of our falling. The chance of the crust of sulphur breaking, or the clay sinking with us was great; and we were several times in danger of being much scalded. Mr. Bright ran at one time great hazard, and suffered considerable pain from accidentally plunging one of his legs into the hot clay. From whatever spot the sulphur is removed, steam instantly escapes; and, in many places, the sulphur was so hot that we could scarcely handle it. From the smell we perceived that the steam was mixed with a small quantity of sulphureted hydrogen gas. When the thermometer was sunk a few inches into the clay, it rose generally to within a few degrees of the boiling point. By stepping cautiously, and avoiding every little whole from which steam issued, we soon discovered how far we might venture. Our good fortune, however, ought not to tempt any person to examine this wonderful place, without being provided with two boards, with which every part of the bank may be traversed with perfect safety. At the bottom of this hollow we found a caldron of boiling mud, about fifteen feet in diameter, similar to that on the top of the mountain, which we had seen the evening previous; but this boiled with much more vehemence. We went within a few yards of it, the wind happening to be remarkably favorable for viewing every part of this singular scene. The mud was in constant agitation, and often thrown up to the height of six or eight feet. Near this was an irregular space filled with water boiling briskly. At the foot of the hill, in a hollow formed by a bank of clay and sulphur, steam rushed with great force and noise from among the loose fragments of rock. It is quite beyond our power to offer such a description of this extraordinary place as to convey adequate ideas of its wonders or its terrors. The sensations of a person, even of firm nerves, standing on a support which feebly sustains him, over an abyss where literally fire and brimstone are in dreadful and incessant action, having before his eyes tremendous proofs of what is going on beneath him, enveloped in thick vapors, and his ears stunned with thundering noises, must be experienced before they can be understood. The heavens declare His glory, and the earth also testifies of the greatness of His power .- Sir George MacKenzie.

Beading for the Young.

THE "TRY COMPANY,"

A GENTLEMAN who was riding in the cars noticed a bright little fellow, between five and six years of age, engaged in the attempt to unloose a knot in a string that bound a small parcel. The knot had become well compacted, and the child's tiny fingers seemed to make no impression thereon. The patient earnestness of the little fellow was contrasted with the apparent indifference of his parents, who made no attempt to assist him. At last the gentleman, whose sympathy with children was warm, could bear the signt no longer; so, partly to help the child, and partly to rebuke the parents, he took out his knife and handing it to the boy said:

"Here, my little fellow, try the virtue of a sharp blade. You can't untie the knot."

Something to his surprise the knife was not taken, but instead the child answered with a

"Please, sir, father don't allow me to say I can't. I belong to the 'try company.'

"Indeed," said the gentleman drawing back his hand. "I never heard of that company be-

"Oh! I've always belonged to it-haven't I, father ?"

And the child turned with an expression of loving confidence in his face toward his father. "He is a worthy member of that excellent association, sir," said his father, now speaking to the gentleman, and smiling in a pleasant way.

'Ah! I understand you." Light was breaking in upon his mind. "This is a part of your discipline. You never permit your little boy to say I can't,' but instead

I'll try, sir.'" "Excellent!" said the gentleman, "excellent! That is the way men are made. It is the everlasting 'I can't,' that is dwarfing the energies of thousands upon thousands all over the land. A feeble effort is made to overthrow some difficulty, and then the arms will wearily fall, and the attempt is abandoned."

"And who is most to blame for this? was inquired.

"Parents," was the uhesitating reply. "Parents who fail to cultivate patience and perseverance in their children. Parents who carry them when they should let them walk, even though their feet be weary. I see it all as clear as light, and see my own fault at the same time. I cut the knot of difficulties for my children every day, instead of requiring them to loosen it themselves. But, sir, they shall join the 'Try Company' after this. I'll have no more knot-cutting in my house.

FEEDING THE PIGEONS.

Some years ago a man left some money to the city, directing in his will that at two o'clock every day, in one of the public squares, all the pigeons should be fed. Now, perhaps, you may think that pigeons do not know how to count. and cannot tell the difference between two o'clock and four o'clock, or between a quarter before two and a quarter after two. Well, I do not suppose that they can tell the time by looking at the large clock, or that they can count; but this I know that they can tell when their dinner is ready as well as any of the children who read this paper. A large bell, and it is a very large one, strikes the hours, and a smaller bell strikes the quarters. Thus the little bell says one, two; then the great bell says one. That means twoquarters after one, or half-past one. By and by the little bell strikes one, two, three, and the big bell strikes one; that means three quarters after one, or, quarter before two. But pigeons do not mind that at all. In a little while the small bell says one, two, three, four. Then I saw crowds of pigeons coming in all directions, over the houses, through the streets and lanes, and by the time the big bell had struck one, two, a great number had collected, and they kept coming for about a minute. After they had picked up their dinner, they flew away, and paid no more attention to the big bell or the little bell. although they kept on striking the hours and the quarters just as before: No more pigeons came until two o'clock the next day. Can any of the children tell how the pigeons know when the clock strikes two? And are the little readers of this true story as punctual to their duties as these pigeons? -Ohild at Home.

A CURIOUS PROBLEM.—Three brothers were heirs to their father's oxen, seventeen in number. According to the Mohammedan law of inheritance the eldest brother was entitled to one-half. the second to one-third, and the youngest to oneninth of the whole number. As the animals could not be divided without destroying them, the subject was refered to the decision of the Faithful. Ali. The caliph added an ox to the number and then made the division. This gave each brother more than his share—the eldest nine, the next six and the youngst two-and yet left the Prince the ox he had added.

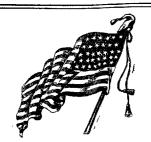
CHILDREN.—In our early youth, while yet we live only among those we love, we love without restraint, and our hearts overflow in every look, word, and action. But when we enter the world, and are repulsed by strangers, forgotten by friends, we grow more and more timid in our approaches even to those we love best. How delightful to us then are the little caresses of children! All sincerity, all affection, they fly into our arms; and then, and then only, we feel our first confidence, our first pleasure.

BEAUTY OF YOUTH. Is it not true that the young not only appear to be, but really are, most beautiful in the presence of those they love? It calls forth all their beauty.

Kural New-Norker.

E CYCLYT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



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

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST 1, 1863.

The Army in Virginia.

MATTERS seem to be rather quiet in Virginia just at present, but the following extract from the Washington Republican of the 25th inst. would seem to indicate that active operations will soon be resumed. The Republican says:

"From the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is near Winchester, or about that point, while our own army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting to a disadvantage. The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from the crops in the valley, or with the aid of such re-enforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or a series of battles to the army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight here, anxious, indeed, rather than return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia so thoroughly devastated by the war. We may expect stirring news from Gen. Meade's army soon.

On the 23d about 400 rebel cavalry, encamped near Nolan's Ferry, three miles from Point of Rocks, attempted to cross the Potomac with the intention of tearing up the rails of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but their designs were frustrated by a band of independent rangers, commanded by Capt. Means, who drove them from the river.

The following dispatch has been received at Washington from the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Scammon:

CHARLESTON, VA., July 24.

To Gen. Kelley: Col. Tolland, with the 2d Virginia cavalry, and 34th Ohio mounted infantry, cut the railroad at Wytheville, and destroyed two pieces of artillery. They captured 700 muskets and a large amount of ammunition and stores, and had a sharp fight at Wrightsville. We captured 125 prisoners, who were paroled, killed 75, wounded not known.

Our loss is 78 is killed, wounded and missing 17 were killed, including Col. Tolland and Capt. Delaney. Col. Howell is very dangerously wounded and a prisoner. We drove their cavalry from Manassas Gap about sunset.

It is now believed that the rebels intend to cross to the Blue Ridge at Chester or Thornton Gap. CHARLESTON, VA., July 24.

Gap.
We were fired upon from houses, public and private, by the citizens, even by the women.
My men totally destroyed the town, and reached Fayette yesterday after a march of about 300 miles.

E. P. SCAMMON.

Advices from keadquarters Army of Potomac received on the 26th, say during the past week our troops have not been idle, but by a close scrutiny of Lee's movements, have, by rapid marches, succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. It is generally believed that he is now moving rapidly toward Staunton, by the Shenandoah Valley. He tried successively, Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last named places he was driven back with loss. At Chester Gap our cavalry re-captured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered.

Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of the cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred Thursday evening, between Linden and Front Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry, probably Lee's rear guard, were driven through the town.

The cavalry have done excellent service. The several commands have performed arduous marches and reconnoisances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to raid on our flanks and rear. Moseby's small but energetic band have alone given us trouble, principally by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

It is impossible to conceive the poverty of the country through which the army passed. The scanty resources left untouched by the rebels, have been appropriated by our own men, and nothing but starvation stares the sparse population in the future view. With the exception of Loudon Co., there is nothing to harvest except a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing in to the army.

Department of the South.

On the 19th ult. the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter. The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded, and a rebel Battery opened upon her, firing about fifty shots, thirty-nine of which hit

casualties were small, and the rebels were taught | tured. a lesson they will not soon forget.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was resumed on the morning of the 22d, the ironclads co-operating with the army. During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time and the colors shot away. New Union batteries were opened upon the rebels, doing great execution.

The latest intelligence from Charleston up to this (Monday) A. M., is to the effect that a charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back which they did in excellent order, and held their old position. The loss on our side was quite severe; but our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, since the 10th, is only about 1,000. The 48th New York lost about two hundred and fifty men, and only three officers escaped unharmed. The Catskill was struck over fifty times, but is all right. She went to Hilton Head for supplies and coal.

The latest intelligence received from the cavalry expedition which left Newbern, N. C., on the 18th inst. under command of Gen. Potter, states that the extensive railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was destroyed, together with several miles of the railroad.

The following is from the Petersburg (rebel) Express, July 23d:

From passengers who reached here yesterday morning on the train from Weldon, we gather particulars of the raid on Rocky Mount, N. C. briefly referred to by us in yesterday's extra The gang numbered between 400 and 600, and came up from Washington, N. C. This is the route supposed to have been taken for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth as Walton. The roads from the latter point are much the best. Either would bring them to Tarborough, a flourishing little town in Edgeombe county, 18 miles from Rocky Mount, and where, until recently, the government has had immense supplies of bacon, corn, &c.

The raiders reached Rocky Mount about 12 o'clock, meeting with no resistance. A small squad of fifteen or twenty men guarding the bridge over Tar river, near Rocky Mount, dare not risk an engagement with such odds, but we presume retired in good order. They (the federals) burned the depot, destroyed the water tank, and committed other acts of vandalism. In this vicinity they burned five thousand bales of cotton belonging to private individuals, which was accumulated at Rocky Mount, and the squad repaired to a large cotton factory owned by Wm. S. Battles, where they applied the torch, and that spacious building, with all its valuable machinery, was speedily reduced to ashes. This is really a serious loss to all that portion of the State, as well as to the south side of Virginia. A very large quantity of cotton yarn, made at this factory, was purchased by the people of Eastern North Carolina and south side of Virginia. who said they were largely engaged in making clothing for home consumption.

The regular mail train for Wilmington passed but thirty minutes before the arrival of the raiders, and they made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarborough branch of the Wilmington road was not so fortunate, but was captured by the raiders, and two car loads of ammunition and over 20,000 pounds of bacon destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locomotive. We understand that they but partially succeeded.

Mail and telegraphic communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now interrupted. and we can find no one able to inform us when it will be resumed. A military force sufficiently large to prevent a repetition of the destruction effected on Monday is now at hand on the road. but unfortunately they are just in time to be too late. The damage has been done.

We have a telegraph from Wilmington that the bridge destroyed spanned the Tar river near Rocky Mount—a substantial structure some 300 yards long. The track for a mile or two has been torn up, and other damage was effected which will require a week or more to repair. Travel it is thought will be suspended six or eight days. It is understood that the raiders have only fallen back to Tarborough, distant from Bocky Mount 18 miles. If allowed to remain at Tarborough it will be time thrown away to repair the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the Yankee cavalry will be able to reach it in two hours' time whenever they feel so disposed, and so destroy the track that it will be useless. We hope, however, that Gen. Robt. Ransom, who is now in that direction, will quickly clear the invaders out of Tarborough.

Department of the Gulf.

By the arrival of steamers at New York, we we New Orleans dates to the 19th ult, from which we gather the following items of interest: A dispatch from Port Hudson, evening of the 13th, from Gen. Irwin to Gen. Emory, states that Gen. Sherman has driven Johnston out of Jackson, and is pursuing him rapidly.

Col. Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Port Hudson, and has sent a large number of prisoners to New Orleans, including all the commissioned officers who are not to be paroled.

The ceremony of receiving the surrender of Port Hudson was conducted by Gen. Andrews, who received the sword of Gen. Gardner, but returned it to him.

Seven transports have left. Port Hudson for operations in another quarter.

New Orleans letters state that Gens. Weitzel's and Dudley's brigades, under Gen. Sherman, left Port Hudson on the evening of the 9th, and went to Donaldsonville, to clean out the rebel batteries near there. When a few miles from there, the 50th Massachusetts regiment, in the

upon the rebels, putting them to flight. Our killed and wounded and three field pieces cap-

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Port Hudson, July 10, 1863.

Gen. Hallecke—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that with this there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including 1 Major General, 1 Brigadier General, 20 pieces of artillery, 5 complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 44,600 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stand of arms, 150,000 rounds small arms ammunition, besides a small amount of arms ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds, with the captured. Also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
N. P. Banks.

An expedition from squadrons off Galveston has destroyed three schooners and 300 bales of cotton in Galveston Bay. On the return of the party, Lieut. Davenport was severely wounded by the rebels in ambush.

A Key West letter reports the capture of the steamer Kate Dale, of Mobile, with 710 bales of cotton, by the Cuyler.

A letter says it is rumored that Admiral Porter will assume the command of the Mississippi river, and that Admiral Farragut will go outside and commence operations in another quarter against the enemy.

The Imperial was the first steamer down the Mississippi to New Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival, the landing was crowded with people. It was almost impossible to convince them that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen.

A large number of prisoners captured at Port Hudson are joining the Federal army.

Movements in the West and South-West,

Onio.-Morgan's raid through lower Indiana and Ohio has finally closed up, and disastrously to this noted guerrilla and his entire command. On Sunday, A. M., the 26th ult., Major May, with 250 of the 9th Mich. Cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners. Morgan, with 300 men, escaped, but was finally captured by Shackleford at 3 P. M., near Lisbon. The following dispatch has been received at headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, \
NEW LISBON, OHIO, July 26, 1863.

To Col. Louis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General:—By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing John H. Morgan, Colonel Clarke, and the balance of his command, Colonel Charles, and the balance of his command amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and Staff on the first train for Cin-cinnati, and await the general order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. SHACKLEFORD, Colonel Commanding.

The following dispatch to General Burnside. relates the treatment Morgan and his troops received at loyal hands previous to the grand clos ing up of the rebel leader's movements:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD, GREIGER'S CREEK, July 20-9 P. M.

To. Lt. Col. Richmond, A. A. G.:—We chased John Morgan and his command over 50 miles today. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 54th Ohio, of Col. Woodford's brigade, which was in the advance, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand, about three o'clock this P. M., which lasted about three hours, when the robals fled taking position on a year. o'clock this P. M., which lasted about three hours, when the rebels fled, taking position on a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his men. The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked for a personal interview. They asked as hour. I granted 40 minutes.

After this time the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted his men taking with him as mall force, surrendered. It was the understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I understand this was the understanding of his officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable.

understand this was the understanding of his officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable.

The number of prisoners is about 1,000 or 1,500, including many Colonels, Majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself.

SHACKLEFORD. SHACKLEFORD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Major General Morgan and Col. Rawlings, of General Grant's staff, arrived at Cairo on the 26th ult. They report that Gen. Sherman has returned to Jackson. He reports to Gen. Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surround ing country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of that section are completely dispirited and ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburg, and it has fallen. They clung to Johnston as a last

hope, and he is utterly vanquished. Kansas.-On the 16th ult, a severe fight occurred between the forces of General Blunt and Gen. Cooper's rebel force, resulting in the complete rout of the latter. Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Nelson, Gen. Blunt with 2,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours, he found the enemy, 5,000 strong, in position in Elk Creek. General Blunt immediately attacked the rebels. Our artillery dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made and the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing. When the courier left the rebe loss was 60 killed, 240 wounded and 100 prisoners. Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded We captured a quantity of commissary stores General Blunt, though sick, commanded in per

TENNESSEE.-A letter from Rosecrans' army July 14, reports the army again in motion. The enemy's rear has been shelled, but no fighting occurred. The enemy appear excited, and they threw away large quantities of arms, ammuni tion, clothes, &c., as they retreated. The rebe force is estimated at 45 000 infantry and 35,000

A dispatch from Tullahoma, Tenn., July 18th says:—Col. Wilder's mounted infantry has returned from a highly successful expedition to Columbia and Centreville. The force consisted of the 123d Illinois and 17th Indiana. The ex pedition was out six days, and brought back nearly 800 horses and mules and twenty-five negroes. Several skirmishes were had in the course

las, the capture of five commissioned officers and 50 rebel privates. Colonel Gent (rebel) was too severely wounded to be brought forward. He was paroled and left at a country house. Our loss is one man killed.

Mississippi. - By an arrival at Memphis on the 20th, from below, we have Natchez dates to the 15th, Jackson 15th, and Vicksburg 18th. Gen Sherman ordered a charge on Johnston's forces on Friday, but they had so far escaped that capturing them was out of the question. We only got a few stragglers, a few guns and some ammunition. A portion of Sherman's army is now in Jackson, which is his headquarters, and the remainder are on their way back to Vicksburg.

A steamer left Vicksburg on the 6th ult., for Natchez, having on board 1,200 soldiers under command of Gen. Ransom. On his arrival he captured five rebel officers and captains, and a battery of nine guns, four of which were Parrotts. He then marched back into the country nine miles and captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The rebels fled in consternation. On returning from Natchez he found 5,000 head of Texas cattle and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar; all of which he took possession of in the name of the United States.

The following was received at Washington.

VICKSBURG, July 15th, 1863. To Major General Halleck:—Shr:—Sherman has invested from Pearl River, on the north, to the river on the south. This has cut off many hundred cars from the Confederacy. Sherman

hundred cars from the Confederacy. Sherman says he has force enough and feels no apprehensions about the results.

Finding that Yazoo City was being fortified. I sent General Herroa there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners. One steam boat, five pieces heavy artillery, and all the public stores fell into our hands. The enemy burnt three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats. The DeKalb was blown up and sank in fifteen The DeKalb was blown up and sank in afteen feet of water by the explosion of a torpedo.—Finding that the enemy were crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and said to have several thousand there, I have sent several steam-boats and troops to collect them, and destroy all the steamboats and the means for taking more. U. S. Grant.

VICKSBURG, July 18. To Major General Halleck: — Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson on the 16th inst. He is now in full retreat to the east. Gen. Sherman says his army must perish from heat, lack of water and discouragement. The army paroled here for the most part deserted and are scattered over the country in all directions.

country in all directions.

Gen. Ransom was sent to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle for the eastern army. On his arrival he found large numbers had been driven out of the city to be pastured. Also that munitions of war had been recently crossed over for aid to Kirby Smith. He mounted about 200 of his men and sent them in both directions. They captured a number of prisoners and secured a thousand head of Texas cattle, 200 of which were sent to General Banks and the balance will be brought here. In Louisiana they captured a number of prisoners, and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez, of ammunition were brought back to Natchez, with the teams captured, and over 2,800 rounds of army ammunition were destroyed.

GRANT Major General Commanding.

The Gazette's Vicksburg correspondent says that during a campaign of 64 days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 48,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including near ly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and about 200 pieces of artillery.

Information was received on the 18th ult., that a force of rebels, 300 or 400 strong, would encamp that night at a point three miles off Reinzi, whose intentions were to attack Camp Davis, a strong stockade six miles south of Corinth, the next morning, they being under the impression that the garrison was nearly all away upon a scoutin Alabama. A detachment of the 66th Illinois regiment and 3rd battalion 6th Ohio cavalry were immediately sent forward who completely surprised and captured the force.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

FROM the official statement of the public debt by a correspondent of the Scientific American. July, furnished by the Trea Department, the following is taken:-The public debt of the United States on July 1st, shown by the books of the Treasury Department, was \$1,-097,274,366.

Wm. N. Briggs has has been appointed Secre tary of Legation to Brazil.

The government has decided on active measures regarding the fitting out of the rebel ironclad fleet in England.

The War Department is pushing the organizarion of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces west have given a fresh impetus to enlistments among the blacks, and by autumn it man. is estimated that at least 100,000 negroes will be in arms in the valley of the Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the equest of the committee of the Connecticut Legislature, has granted that two U.S. vessels shall cruise along the eastern coast and enter Long Island Sound for the protection of shipping and other property.

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863.

General Order No. 20.—By the direction of the President of the United States, the following officers are retired from active service, and their names will be entered on the retired list of offi cers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section 12 of the act approved July 17, 1862. This order is to take

reproved July 17, 1862. This order is to be the first August 1st, 1863.

Maj. Gen. John E. Wool; Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Harney; Brevet Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, Col. of the 5th Infantry; Col. Judson Dimick, 1st Arillery; Col. Chas. S. Merchant, 4th Artillery; Lieut. Col. Martin Burke, 3d Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.

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

In view of the recent victories, the President has issued the following Proclomation:

It has pleased Almighty God to harken to the applications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vonchasfe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish her. She subsequently floated off and opened advance, was suddenly attacked, and 150 men of the trip, resulting in the killing of ten guerril- reasonable grounds for augmented confidence quarter of 1863, 9,800 bales.

that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affiction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and

in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, he it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of Angust next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion is their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and bredth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elmira Female College—Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D. American Advertising Agency—Mr. Enos Alvord-Lassell Female Seminary—G. W. Briggs. Prince & Co., Flushing, N. Y. To Conscripts—Henry Tolman & Co. Nursery—M. N. A.

The News Condenser.

Lynn, Mass., pays a National Tax of \$250,000.

 A loyal newspaper is already issued at Port Hudson. - Gold sold in New York at 2 p. m. on Saturday week at 1.23%.

The reward for arrest of deserters is increased from

- Refugees in large numbers are arriving at Cairo from Alabama. - J. R. Giddings is at home in Jefferson, Ohio, in quite

oor health. — Mr. and Mrs. Vallandingham are at the Clifton House

Niagara Falls. - The second Colored Regiment left Boston for New-

bern last week. - Indiana raised 60,000 men in 48 hours after Morgan ntered the State.

- A Memphis paper reports Gen. Pemberton as crazy, -tearing his hair, &c.

- It is a remarkable fact that during the riet in New York gold fell 4 per cent.

— Gen. Sickles has passed the critical point in his case, and is now rapidly recovering. - Lee took with him 3,000 Union soldiers and many

officers captured at Gettysburg. - The rioters at Troy, N. Y., delivered from the jail 88

prisoners, 4 indicted for murder. - The forty-seven banks of N. Y. city have contributed

\$17,600 to the Sanitary Commission. - The New York Police are bagging vast quantities of

plunder taken by the rioters last week. — Gerald Massey, the English poet, has received one of

the literary pensions of \$350 per annum.

- Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., has laid aside his sword and opened a law office in Richmond, Va.

- Gen. Gardiner, the recent rebel commander at Port Hudson, is a deserter from the U. S. army. - Large numbers of New York colored refugees are

being taken to Blackwell's Island for safety. - The New York police have sent 50 boxes of lemons

to the hospitals at Washington and elsewhere. - A monitor has been sent, in pieces, by sailing vessels, to San Francisco, for the defence of that port.

- The N. Y. Post estimates that \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire during the riot.

- The discovery of a tin mine in Missouri is announced

 They had a Thanksgiving in Maryland on Sunday week in gratitude for deliverance from invasion.

- The number of bales of cotton received in St. Louis from March 9, 1862, up to the present time is 52,010. - There is a second advent preacher in Chicago who

declares that the end of all things will occur in 1868. - The gunboat Sciota was recently sunk near New Orleans, by coming in contact with the gunboat Antonia.

- It is stated that the commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the

- It has been decided by the Provost Marshal that no colored man can be accepted as a substitute for a white - J. R. Jewettt, of Granby, Conn., 92 years of age, has

been a subscriber to the Hartford Courant for sixty-four - Cotton is likely to take the place of wheat as a staple

in Southern Illinois, the latter not doing well except upon new land. - A girl only thirteen years of age has been committed

by the coroner of Leeds, England, on a charge of manslaughter. - A Baltimore female rebel, named Featherston, draped the American flag in crape on account of the rebel revers-

es in Pennsylvania. - The Louisville Journal says Meade and Grant are great financiers. They raised the value of green backs 11 per cent. in two days.

- The elections for members of the Canadian Parliament have resulted as follows:—58 ministerial, 60 opposition and independent.

- An English private soldier is now paid about \$110 a year; French, \$50 a year; a French colonel about \$1,600; English, about \$6,000.

were blown up at East Hartford, Conn., on Saturday week. No person was injured. - M. Boutet, a French engineer residing at Brussels, has invented a machine which, it is said, will do away with

- Two powder mills, containing six tuns of powder,

steam as a motive power. - The Charleston Mercury says that in 1862, 28,000 bales

of cetten were exported from that city, and in the first

STATE OF THE STATE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

ALTHOUGH we make quite a number of changes in the prices of Flour, Grain, and Meats, business is very dull, and we are obliged to say of the rates given in our "Table of Quotations," they are mostly nominal. There are not transactions of sufficient importance to fix figures with

Wool would sell at our quoted figures in small quantities, if presented, but holders are keeping back, and buyers are not at all urgent. In this portion of trade there is almost complete stagnation.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 12½ @14c
Flour win wheat \$6.37(08.25 !	Honey, box 12@14c
Flour, spring do 5,00(a)6,37	Candles, box 12½@13c
Flour, spring do 5,00(a)6,37 Flour, buckwheat 2,50(a)2,50	Candles, extra 14@14c
Maai Indian 1.0000155	Fruit and Roots.
Wheat, Genesee . 1.12@1,35	Apples, bushel 50@50c
Best white Canada 1,25@1,35	Do. dried \$1 tb 5@5%c
Corn, old	Peaches, do 10(a)12c
Corn, new 72@75c	Cherries, do 10@12c
Rye, 60 lbs \$\text{P bush 70@70c}	Plums, do 8@ c
Oats by weight 01(a)63c	Potatoes, do 25@30c
Barley 0.00@0.00	Hides and Skins.
Beans 2,00@3,00	Slaughter 6(a)61/20
Meats.	Calf 11@12c
Pork, old mess13,00@13,50	Sheep Pelts 371/20075
Pork, new mess. 14.00@14.50	Lamb Pelts 25@75
Pork, clear 15.00@15.50	Seeds.
Dressed hogs, cwt 7.00@ 7.00	Clover, medium \$4,50@4,75
Beef, cwt 5.00(a) 7.00	do large 6.00@6.50
Spring lambs, each 2.50@ 3.00	Timothy 2,00@2,50
Mutton, carcass. 6@7c	Sundries.
Hams, smoked 9120	Wood, hard 4,75@5,00
Buoulders 668kc	Wood, soft 3,00@4,00
Chickens 9@11c	Coal, Scranton 6,75@7,75
Turkeys 10@12c	Coal, Pittston 6,75@8,10
Geese 40@50c	Coal, Shamokin 6,75@7,00
Dairy, &c.	Coal, Char 12@15c
Butter, roll 14@15c	Salt, bbl2,00@2,121/2
Butter, firkin 13@15c	Straw, tun 5,00@7,00
Cheese, new 8@10c	Hay, tun,8,00@13.00
Cheese, old 12@12½c	Wool, ₩ fb 45@59c Whitefish. ¼ bbl 6,2*@6,50
Laure wried 9'alloc	Whitefish. ¾ bbl 6,2:@6,50
Tallow, rough 7@7%c	Codfish, quintal 6,50@7,0
Tallow, tried 10@10c	Trout, half bbl 6,00@6,50

	3

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27.—ASHES—Lower. Sales at \$7,00 or nots, and pearls nominal.

NEW YORK, July 27.—ASIRS—Lower. Sales at \$7,00 for pots, and pearls nominal.

FLOOR—Market less active and scarcely so firm, but prices are without decided change, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$4,0004,50 superfine State; \$5,000,510 extra State; \$4,0004,50 superfine Western; \$5,000,5,40 common to medium extra Western; \$5,650,67,76 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and \$5,800,725 for trade brands. Canadian Flour may be quoted dull and unchanged; sales at \$5,100,5,00 for common, and \$5,850,725 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at \$3,500,50,10 for inferior to choice. Corn meal dull and steady. Sales at \$4,00 for Jersey, \$4,30 for Brandywine, and \$4,20 for Atlantic Mills and caloric.

Grain—Wheat market a shade better for good and prime parcels, which are in fair request, while common and inferior grates are dull and heavy, with a moderate business doing for export. Sales at \$1,000,117 for Chicago spring; \$1,120,12 Milwaukee club; \$1,220,125 amber Iowe; \$1,200,12 Milwaukee club; \$1,220,125 amber Iowe; \$1,200,13 miner amber State; \$1,27 choice amber Green Bay; \$1,120,12 Milwaukee club; \$1,27 choice amber Green Bay; \$1,120,12 Milwaukee club; \$1,27 choice amber Green Bay; \$1,15 for Canada. Corn market may be quoted 1020 better, with a good business; sales at 66,067%c for prime sound old shipping mixed Western; 66,066 for Exastern; 68,070 for yellow Western, and 71c for white Western. Oats rule easier; sales at 70,067%c for Canadian, Western and State, and small lots State at 77c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market easier and less active; sales at \$1,500,36,32% for mess; \$13,500,615,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at \$20,000,21,00 for yellow Western long clear middles. Lard rules dull and nominal; sales at \$4,600 for country prime; \$5,600,700 for country mess, \$10,500,13,50 for repeaked mess, and \$13,000,15,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at \$20,000,21,00 for choice extra Western. Cut meats steady; sales at \$4,

ALBANY, July 25.—FLOUR—In limited demand only, with moderate receipts; prices steady. Corn Meal 11@128. GRAIN—There have been no sales of red State Whest to-day; those descriptions are dull and neglected; there is some inquiry for choice samples of white, but the supply is small; sales white Kentucky in lots at 150@153c. No sales of Rye. Gats more active, but 'prices kept n. t; sales Western at 71c. Corn—But little offering alloat; the greater portion of the recent receipts are in store in lots; Western mixed sold at 55c, and do. afloat at 54½c.

western mixed sold at 66e, and do. affoat at 64ec. BUFFALO, July 27.—ELOUB.—The market for flour has ruled dull nearly all the week, closing with rather better demand. Sales at \$4.00 for rye flour; \$5,25 for Ohio red winter extra, \$600.5 for double extra white wheat; \$5.00 for spring extra; \$6.00 for double extra white wheat; \$5.00 for spring.

Canada spring.

TORONTO, July 22.—The produce market during the past week has been extremely dull, only a few loads of grain being offered daily on the street, and but very little by rail, with prices to suit the times—dull and drooping, and rather lower. Fall Wheat rather lower, and not in such good demand as last week. The deliveries were also still lighter and prices dull at 90@92c for best samples, and \$6@88c for inferior. Spring Wheat also lower, now selling at 80@92c for good, and 78@80c for inferior—demand hardly so brisk. Rye—None offered. Barley nominal at 45@90c. Peas still scarce at 50@94c. Oats remain unchanged, selling freely at 44@47c, though in very light supply.—Globe.

The Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21.—For Beeres, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Huddson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. For Swine, at Allerton's Yard, foot of 37th street, N. R.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. owt \$11,00@12,00

Direct amplifu

THE CHRIST LY
Ordinary quality 10,00@11,00
Common quality 9,50(@10,60
Inferior quality 8.00@ 9.00
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality
Ordinary quality
Common quality
Inferior quality 25.00(a)30.00
VEAL CALVES.
First quality
Ordinary 6 @7 c
Common
Inferior 4½@5%c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Extras \$5,50@6,25
Prime quality 5,00@5,50
Ordinary 4,50@5,00
Common 4,00(00,00
Common 4,00@4,10
Inferior 3,25@4,00
SWINE.
Corn-fed 53/@53/c Do Light and Medium 53/@53/c
Do Light and Medium 5% @51%
Still Hogs. 44.05 c
2/4/000
ALBANY, July 27.—Breves-The market at the ope

ALBANY, July 27.—BEFVES.—The market at the opening was quite brisk this week, owing to an active speculative demand on New York account, and the trade was reasonably active up to the close, the Eastern buyers buying freely after the New Yorkers had obtained their supply and started for home. The supply in numbers is comparatively large, but so far as weight is concerned, it is not more than the weekly average. For this reason the better grades advanced 16/25€ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 ibs, those of poorer quality selling at last week's prices.

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

Beeves	This week.	Last week. 2.704	Cor. week last year. 3.375
Sheep	6.500	2,228	5,634
Hogs	'900	000	000
			••••
PRICES—As we ha	As Houred a	bove, there i	s some im-
provement on the be	er quanties (owing to the	ir scarcity.
but none on the lowe	er grades:		,

1	none on the lower grades:		,	
	Premium (per 100 fbs)	This week.	Last week. \$6,60@6.80	
	Extra	5 70@6 no	5.60(0,6,00	
	First quality Second quality	3.60@4.20	3.60034 10	
•	Third quality		3,00@3,49	Ì

SHEEP-Owing to the large supply and light demand prices dropped *4@1c ** 1b. The Albany buyers bough sparingly at 4%@4% ** 1b for Sheep, and \$3,50@4,60 for Lambs.

Hogs — Salable to a limited extent at 5@51/2c 12 lb for light to heavy corn-fed. Receipts 7,500 head.

CAMBRIDGE, July 22 — Whole number of cattle at market 456; 380 Beeves, and 76 Stores, consisting of Work-ing Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three year olds, no suitable for beef. WE WEND LOWS AND CAIVES, TWO AND THREE YEAR OLDS, NOT SUITABLE FOR THE SERVICE STATES \$8.50@9.00; first quality \$1.000,00; second do. \$7,25@*1.00; third do. \$4,75@0.00. WORKING OKEN.—# pair \$00, \$100@175.

COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$17.002.

STURES—Yearings none; two years old, \$00@00, three years old \$00@00. Enter AND LAMBS.—4,500 at market; prices in lots,\$2,50@ 3,00@00.00 each; extra \$3,50@4,50.

SPRING LAMBS—\$5,00@4,50.

HIDES—\$60@46 extra \$5,50@4,50.

HIDES—\$60@46 extra \$1.00 at market; prices in Lots,\$2,50@ 1,00 at mar

A STATE OF THE STA

BRIGHTON, July 22.—Atmarket 7:0 Beeves; 120 Stores; 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.
PRIOES.—Market Beef—Extra, \$9,25; 1st quality, \$8,75; 2d do. \$8,00; 3d do. \$5,00; 50@5,00.
WORKING OXEN.—\$0,000/2000.
MICHG COWS.—\$43,000/246 00; common \$21,00@22,00.
VRAL CALVES.—\$5,00@7,00.
STORES.—Yearlings, none; two years old \$0,00@0,00; three years old \$24,00@25,00.
HIDES.—\$6,00@7,5 each.
CALF SKINS.—12@140 \$7 lb.
CALF SKINS.—12@140 \$7 lb.
TALLOW.—Sales at Sc rough.
PELTS.—\$0,50@9,75 each.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—\$3,00@3.50; extra 4,50@5.50.
SWINE.—Stores, wholesale, 4%@5: retail, 5%@8. Spring Pigg 06@07; retail 05%@08.
Fat Hogs, undressed, none.

Still fed, none.

TORONTO, July 22.—Bref—During the week we notice large arrivals of grass-fed cattle, principally from the western sections of Canada, and prices are about 50c % ext lower; the markets are almost unprecedentedly low, dealers saying that they do not remember such dull times for several years; lat class selling at \$4.04.50; 2d do. \$3.03.50; and inferior \$2.50 % cwt.

Sheep plenty, without demand, selling at \$3.03.50 each.

Lamss plenty and in good demand at \$2.02.25 each. We might notice a sale of first-class lambs, fed near Guelph, at \$2.35 each, delivered in this city.

Calves sell at \$6.06 each, and in demand.—Globe.

The Wool Markets.

The Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The market has been characterized by inactivity, owing to the extraordinary state of affairs prevalent in this city and other districts during the week, occasioned by the riots, as well as the great decline in gold and exchange, which has tended to check the demand materially in town and country for this staple, and hence our market is not only very quiet but unsettled. Although there is no anxiety to realize unless at full former rates, still purchasers demand a concession in accordance with the decline in gold and exchange. The sales are 75,000 the native fleece, old and new, at 70,000 to sale are to quality; 196 bales Donskoi and 100 do. Cordova, at 40c. The following are the quotations:

The following are the quotations:	
Saxony Fleece, # tb	0c
American full blood Merino 75@	77
Do half and three quarter do 70@	73
Do Native and quarter do 65@	68
Extra pulled	72
Superfine do 68@	70
No. 1 do	65
California fine, unwashed	50
Do common do	32
Peruvian washed	50
Chilian Merino unwashed 34@	36
Do Mestiza do	32
Valparaiso do21@	
South American Merino unwashed 34@	36
Do do Mestiza do 24@	28
Do do common washed 25@	30
Do do Entre Rios washed 3000	32
Do do do do unwashed 18@	20
Do do Cordova washed 400	49
Cape Good Hope unwashed 33@	36
East India Washed 40@	50
African unwashed 227	39
Do washed 400	50
Do washed 400 Mexican unwashed 280	30
Texas.	~
Smyrna unwashed 25@	28
Do washed 42@	ĩÃ.
Syrian unwashed	20 95

moston, only 20. — the quotations of this in	AFRAL A
8 follows:	
Saxony and Merino, fine	0@85c
Do do full blood	75/7/78
Do do half and three-fourths	79(0)75
Common	726073
Pulled extra	84/000
Do superfine	800086
Do No.1	000000
_Do No. 2.	00(0)00
Western mixed	60/2065
Smyrna washed	40/200
Do unwashed	40(000
Syrian	14(0)20
Cone	UU(@UU
Cape	30(<u>a)</u> 40
Crimes	00@00
Buenos Ayres	20@60
Peruvian washed	00@0
Canada	00/2/00
California	00@00

ALBANY, July 23.—There is almost a complete stagnation in the wool market, buyers and sellers being far apart in their views. Nothing is doing except in the street, where all lots offered are taken at prices ranging from 55 to 62½ for the new clip.

BUFFALO, July 27.—There is nothing of importance doing here in wool. In New York there has been more inquiry during the past week—market unsettled and prices nominal. The demand has been chiefly from consumers for immediate wants. There has been a nominal decline in domestic and foreign wool of about 20 32 cent. In some country places fleece wool has declined fully 10c, while in other places the growers are holding, expecting to see the market rally.

see the market rally.

DETHOIT, July 25.—The market for wool is domant, heing influenced by the same causes as those perceptible in the market for most of the leading staples. At the East, there are, of course, only very light stocks, which are held above the views of buyers. As the general tendency of the gold market is downward, manufacturers are virtually insured against any sudden excitement in the wool market which would prevent their making purchases at much less favorable terms than at present, and they therefore continue to take only light quantities for present use. This state of things cannot last, and some time during the coming fall they will be compelled to show their hand. We think we are tolerably safe in assuming that the lowest point has been reached. Our advices from the interior represent 55@53c as the ruling rates.—Trib.

Died.

In this city on the 19th ult, MORTIMER R., only son of HENRY G. and CAROLINE HARMAN, aged year 6 months and 9 days. IN Penn Yan, on the 22d ult. ELVIRA E., wife f FLOYD D. TORRANCE, of this city, aged 25 years.

In this city, on the 25th ult., LIDA MARIA, wife of Rev. Samuel Luckey, in the 57th year of her age.

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Management, (several chapters.)

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HIGHLAND SOLDIER'S SONG.

E STORY

THE heath this night must be my bed The bracken curtain for my head, My lullaby the warder's tread, Far, far from love and thee, Mary. To-morrow eve, more stilly laid, My couch may be my bloody plaid, My vesper song thy wail, sweet maid; It will not waken me, Mary!

I may not, dare not, fancy now The grief that clouds thy lovely brow I dare not think upon thy vow, And all it promised me, Mary. No fond regrets must Norman know; When bursts Clan-Alpine on the foe. His heart must be like bended bow, His foot like arrow free, Mary.

A time will come with feeling fraught; For, if I fall in battle fought: Thy hapless lover's dying thought Shall be a thought on thee, Mary; And if returned from conquered foes, How blithely will the evening close, How sweet the linnet sing repose To my young bride and me, Mary.

The Story-Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOSING A LOVER.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

"What on earth has become of Lucy Tay-LOR'S beau," queried Aunt Dorcas Jones; "I haven't seen him here in town since that pic-nic over to the Long Pond."

"Oh, that match is broken up long ago," said the Widow Perkins, who had just dropped in

"Do tell!" exclaimed Aunt Dorcas, vigorously kneading her biscuits. "Well, it does beat all how changeable the young folks are getting to be; girls especially. Now I thought he seemed to be a real likely young man, and LUCY TAYLOR is a right smart, pretty looking girl. It seems a pity."

"Well, all I know about it," said the widow. "is that 'Squire TAYLOR'S hired girl told my JERUSHA ANN that she didn't believe they were rightly engaged, but he'd been paying attention to Lucy while she was away at school, and, after she went home, he came up to spend the vacation with FRED. TAYLOR, and see how the old folks would be suited. While he was up there something or other must have happened, for the hired girl said she knew Lucy never got any letters from him, and hadn't got his picture, because she'd searched everywhere for it. May be he turned out to be a forger, or something dreadful; you can't calculate on young men now-a-days." And the widow rocked herself complacently, as if it would have been rather a satisfaction to her to know that the young man in question was a scamp.

"May be so," said Aunt Dorcas, reflectively: "any way, it's a pity; it seemed such a nice match."

While the two old gossips are speculating, dear reader, I'll tell you, confidentially, how it really happened that LUCY TAYLOR lost her

Nobody ever said Lucy Taylor was a beauty, and only her partial friends thought her uncommonly pretty; but she had just such a sweet, gentle, loveable face as you may meet a dozen times a day upon the crowded street, and there was something so delightfully fresh and charming about her, that she seemed to draw all hearts to her by some magic of her own. Without being remarkable for either beauty, wit, or wisdom, she nevertheless reigned supreme in her own circle, and that circle was by no means small. So, when she left the quiet little village, and went away to the Seminary in the busy city of B., she quietly won her way to a high place in the regard of both teachers and pupils. Some of the teachers, it is true, wished at times Lucy was a little more prompt and thorough in her recitations; there were so many little golden grains dropped out and overlooked by her that though she gathered up a tolerable sheaf from the harvest fields of knowledge, the careful, studious toilers found much that she lost.

"Lucy isn't thorough enough, but it seems to be her only fault, and she may improve." This was the general testimony to her character.

Outside of Seminary walls, Lucy found many admirers, and one of these, HENRY WESTON was generally regarded in the light of Lucy's lover. How Lucy herself looked upon him was not definitely known, but one thing was certain: after making a diligent use of the few opportunities afforded by seminary rules for social intercourse, the young man was most opportunely invited by Lucy's brother Fred., to come up to Ardley and help him spend his summer vacation agreeably. Of course he accepted, for FRED. TAYLOR was such a capital fellow, and it would be such a relief to get out of the city a few weeks. Then,-I am not sure as this reflection came last, - Lucy would be at home, and who has not felt the romance and witchery of country walks and rambles-moonlight-twilight-shade-sentiment and roses!

If Lucy was charming in the hot glare of eig gas lights, what would she be in the pure, untroubled atmosphere of home? Young WESTON leaned back in his chair, with FRED.'s note between his fingers, and pictured that home to himself as a "broad, green, country place," and Lucy as the presiding divinity, shedding beauty, sweetness and order through the whole. It was very pleasant to think of, and, as he contemplated the vision, the minutes slipped so rapidly away, that he came within a second of being late at his place in Bank, a thing that had never happened before, in all his prompt, methodical business

of training in a business that required the utmost the smallest details of whatever came under his hand to do. His employers trusted him entirely. knowing that no item entrusted to his oversight would be neglected, or let slip for want of care and prompt attention. It was a character worth possessing, and the sagacious ones were not far wrong when they prophesied that he would take a higher place in the Bank before many years. Certainly, he was earning promotion.

Vacation days slipped around, and Mr. HENRY Weston made his arrival in Ardley, having been duly heralded a week before by the "hired girl," so that there were plenty of curious eyes regarding the great lumbering hack as it drew up in front of 'Squire TAYLOR'S house. There was the homestead just as he had pictured it, large and breezy, with its graceful shadowing elms; there was 'Squire TAYLOR, dignified and portly; his delicate, lady-like wife, who must have been once just what Lucy was now; there was FRED., with his rough, hearty greeting, and timid, fluttering Lucy, looking fairer, fresher, more enchanting than ever, in her pretty home dress of delicate lawn.

That very evening, as they all sat together in the queer old family sitting-room, and Lucy sang, to a simple accompaniment, "The Ingle-Side," and such old-fashioned songs as pleased her father best, young WESTON gave himself up for lost, and decided that he really was in love FRED. TAYLOR, with his hearty zest for hunting, fishing, rowing, and all country pastimes, gave his friend little choice but to devote his days to vigorous tramps and rides through meadow and thicket in search of sport. So it naturally happened that, when night brought them home, they were ravenously hungry, and too tired to be either brilliant or sentimental, and thus the wooing went on slowly.

One day, after a week had been wasted, as WESTON mentally declared, a violent shower drove the young sportsmen home in the middle of the afternoon. It was pleasant, as they rushed into the yard, drenched and muddy, to catch a glimpse of Lucy's sweet face at the window, as she sat contentedly with her sewing, and Weston blessed the thunder shower that had brought him the privilege of a quiet afternoon with her. They ascended by the back stairs to FRED.'s room, but before they had half completed the process of donning fresh suits of clothing, and putting themselves in drawing-room trim, the sun burst forth again in all its glory. To FRED.'s eye there was something aggravating in this; a sort of provoking "don't-you-wish-you'd-staid' expression, to the clear sunbeams, that seemed to have been gathering brightness all the time.

"There," said he, regretfully, "we might just as well have staid; we were wet through anyhow, and I know I should have had that pickerel in half an hour longer. We might go back now,"—and he looked doubtfully at WESTON.

"Not I," was the emphatic answer; "I shall stay where I am for the present. Besides, I have conscientious scruples about that pickerel. I believe it is the very one you have come so near catching every vacation for two years, and I am not going to see you murder him."

"Oh, what sunshine," exclaimed Fred., "and raining, too. There must be a rainbow somewhere," and he leaned out of the window with boyish enthusiasm to look at it.

"I can just see the end," said he, bringing in his dripping head, and crossing the hall into another room. "Come over here, WESTON," he shouted in a moment; "there's a splendid view here from Lucy's room, and it's just the most perfect arch that ever was."

Now Weston felt some delicate scruples about invading a lady's apartment, but then, Lucy's room! He had a vague desire to visit such an enchanted place, and at all events, how could he refuse FRED.'s repeated summons? So he crossed the hall, with his heart in a delightful tremor, and entered the sacred precincts, scarcely daring to cast a glance about him. Oh, spirit of neatness! Oh, goddess of order! Who shall It was a pleasant day, and yet not quite as describe the room where he found himself! The floor was unswept; the bed was unmade; the wash-stand a miscellaneous collection of combs, brushes, soiled towels and soap-suds. Slippers. dresses, every article of female apparel, were lying in confusion upon bed, bureau and chairs. while the curtain, half torn from its support trailed dismally on the floor. Not that WESTON saw all these items of discomfort; he only took in a general impression from one hasty survey. as he strode desperately to the open window.

"Isn't it glorious," said FRED., "and only see how finely the village is lighted up against that back-ground of black clouds. Ardley is the prettiest village in New England, I believe."

Ah, FRED! You little thought in what bewil dered ears you were pouring your rhapsody. "I believe you have taken cold," he added, moment after, as he noticed the expression of

WESTON'S face; "let's go down to the fire; I forgot that you are not accustomed to duckings as I am." The thoughtless, good-natured fellow shut the

window and followed WESTON out of the room, kicking one of Lucy's dainty slippers aside, that prevented his closing the door. It went spinning into the hall, and lay there, a silent witness of the invasion.

Down in the sitting-room was Lucy, as faultless as ever in all her appointments, and WESTON drew his hand across his eyes with a vague impression that he had been dreaming unpleasantly. The hours of the afternoon and evening flew rapidly and pleasantly by, with books and music and social chat, and if visions of that untidy room ever thrust themselves upon WES-TON'S mind, he put them resolutely away, and entered heartily into the amusements of the the skirt—there, now, don't I look as neat as a hour. Alone in his own room, he made a dozen plausible theories to account for the condition of things - perhaps it was not Lucy's room at all; life. Partly from nature, and partly from years Fred. was such a blundering fellow; at all to hear, for he seized his hat and rushed franti-

events he could not think of casting away his thoroughness and precision, Heary Weston's idel for one unlucky discovery; so, with thoughts leading characteristic was a careful attention to roaming in a beautiful future. Weston fell asleep.

"I am sorry," said 'Squire TAYLOR at the breakfast table next morning, "that I find myself obliged to send FRED. away on business to-day, but I dare say Lucy will do what she can to entertain you till he comes back."

"Delightful!" thought WESTON to himself—"a whole day without dragging up and down those everlasting trout brooks, or tramping through the brush after imaginary partridges and rabbits, that never were there and never will be." So, with many assurances that there was not the least danger of his having a dull time, he watched FRED. ride gaily away on his black pony, snapped his fingers as he closed the gate, and went back to the house to propose to Lucy a ride to the romantic little lake they had told him so much about. Lucy was good enough to say she should be delighted to go, but sundry household matters would detain her half an hour or so. In the meantime her cavalier brought the carriage to the door, looked with habitual caution after every strap and buckle of the harness, and then went up to his room, with a masculine idea that a woman's half hour was a very indefinite period.

Now the room directly under his was occupied by an ancient spinster, a distant relative of the family, called, by way of courtesy, Cousin Bar-This cousin BARBARA having one of those shivery natures that never seems to get comfortably warm, insisted upon keeping up her stove all the year round, and, as the pipe passed up through the floor of WESTON'S room on its way to the chimney, it formed, as you can easily imagine, an excellent conductor of sound,-a regular speaking trumpet. Weston knew he should be sure to hear Lucy when she left her room, so he made himself perfectly easy; and had nearly finished writing a letter, when he heard her door open, and her little feet go pattering down the stairs. He was just following, when her voice caught his ear from the room

"Oh, Cousin BARBARA, your needle is always threaded; just put a stitch into my gaiter here. I can't find my thimble, and I mustn't keep Mr. WESTON waiting."

"I should like to see the time," said Cousin BARBARA, tartly, "when you could go anywhere without stopping to mend something."

"Oh, well," said Lucy, pleasantly, "your

occupation would be gone if you hadn't me to mend and scold."

The only answer was a sort of growl, and in a moment there was a kind of "spud," as if the article to be mended had been tossed upon the floor. This was followed almost instantly by an excited exclamation.

"For mercy's sake, Lucy Taylor! you aren't going riding with them ragged stockings on!" "They won't show through my shoes," was the quiet answer, "and I haven't any better

"Spose you should get turned over, and sprain your ankle," said Cousin BARBARA, stalking around the room. "Any way, you'll know they're ragged yourself, and before I'd wear a hole inside of my shoes, I'd have them full ofof-"

"Coals of fire," suggested Lucy, with an aggravating little laugh.

"No, gravel stones," concluded Cousin BAR-BARA, as Lucy flitted out of the room.

Poor Weston, who heard every word of this colloquy, felt so much ashamed of himself that he could hardly look Lucy in the face; but she looked as fresh and sweet as a morning glory, with the dew still wet upon it.

"I am safe for the present," thought WESTON, as he handed her into the carriage; "no danger of my committing myself to-day." And yet it is a fact that, several times before evening, he was only saved from venturing his fate upon one bold move, by a timely recollection of grim Cousin Barbara, and the unlucky stockings. enchanting as he had promised himself, and he was not very sorry to be once more at home and meet FRED.'s jovial face at the cheerful teatable.

Then came the old routine of hunting and fishing for a few days more, till, at last, the good people of Ardley concluded to get up a grand pic-nic at Long Pond. Everybody was to be there, old and young, and the TAYLORS entered heartily into preparations for the occasion, by providing an untold amount of eatables, both dainties and substantials. The eventful day arrived, and after spending a wearisome morning in helping FRED. to build tables in the grove where the supper was to be spread, Weston sought his room, for a bath and a nap, before the family should be ready to set out. Half-dozing on the lounge, he became suddenly conscious of Lucy's voice coming up again from Cousin Bar-BARA'S room. He started up in a nervous dread, with the mental exclamation, "why on earth can't she keep away from there for this day." But there was nothing terrifying in Lucy's gentle tones.

"Cousin BARBARA, please put a pin in my collar for me, and another in my sash behind." WESTON subsided; but, unmerciful Cousin

BARBARA, there seemed to be no evading her Argus eyes. "Of all things, LUCY TAYLOR, haven't you

finished this dress yet, and worn it so many times! Here's the skirt only pinned and basted on, and as true as I live, no cording on the

"Well," said Lucy, not one bit disturbed, "who'll be the wiser for what is under my collar; and you shall see how nicely my sash covers pin?"

Cousin BARBARA muttered something about 'whited sepulchres" that WESTON did not stop cally into FRED.s room, astonishing that worthy into an impolite exclamation.

"It's so hot in my room," said WESTON, apologetically.

"I'll warrant Cousin BARBARA has got up a fire," said FRED., laughing. "I don't believe that woman was ever warm in her life. She ought to live in the Torrid Zone, wherever that is."

Every one said it was a delightful pic-nic, and every one said Lucy Taylor never looked prettier in her life than she did in her dress of delicate blue, and the few white flowers in her hair. WESTON, too, looked admiringly upon her, but he walked and danced with her in constant terror, lest, by some unlucky step, he might bring to light the secrets concealed by the sash about her slender waist, and he found himself glancing nervously at her collar, lest it might by some chance become unfastened. "What if she were my wife," he said to himself; "she would keep me in a state of continual martyrdom."

The next day Weston astonished the Tay-Lors by announcing the necessity of his immediate return to the city, as his presence was needed at the Bank. FRED. remonstrated vigorously, the 'Squire politely urged his further hospitalities, and Lucy was secretly disappointed; but, in spite of all, the portmanteau was packed, and the lumbering back directed to call in season for the evening train. "I dare not trust myself another day," said WESTON, mentally, "for I should forget everything, and make myself and Lucy miserable for life."

So HENRY WESTON came no more to Ardley and the village gossips looked and waited in vain for tokens of an approaching wedding at 'Squire TAYLOR'S. After a while they settled down in the conviction that the promised match was really given up, but the wisest of them never could conjecture why Lucy Taylor lost her

Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

Corner for the Young

For the Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 82 letters.

My 26, 10, 21, 14 is a city in China. My 6, 15, 29, 12, 12, 26 is a city in Austria. My 4, 11, 31, 20, 13 is a river in France. My 20, 8, 14, 26, 27, 7 is an island in a lake partly in the

United States. My 14, 19, 18 is a city in India. My 23, 24, 10 is a mountain in the United States. My 16, 1, 2, 3, 28, 19, 12, 26 is an island in the Atlantic

Ocean. My 25, 20, 7, 10, 22, 12, 23 is a county in Iowa

My 19, 17, 12, 26 is a mountain in Europe. My 26, 30, 11, 12 is three rivers in England of the same My 9, 3, 20, 20, 5, 32 is a city on the coast of Spain

My whole is a Bible saying. Eagle N. Y., 1863. LIBBIE M. PHILLIPS Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. RIDDLE.

In flesh and blood I am conceived, as other creatures be, But neither flesh, nor bones, nor blood, at all remains in

They took me from my mother's side where I was early

And when to riper age I came, they then cut off my head They gave to me some mixtured drink, and it some virtue

I've made a bet between two kings, and made true lovers All this I've done, and ten times more, my calling to

But nothing of myself I do without my leader's will. Ionia, Mich., 1863. BELLE GRAY.

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

My 1, 2, 3, 4 is a pronoun. My 8, 7, 5, 9 is used by the shoemaker. My 6, 15, 15, 17 is a part of the foot. My 6, 8, 15 is something every farmer has. My 10, 11, 12 is an adverb. My 13, 2, 3, 15, 5 is worn by women My 13, 15, 7, 8 is an animal. My whole should be remem!

Attica Center, N. Y., 1863. J. W. NESBITT. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM. A FARMER has a certain number of sheep, such that if

rom the square root of the number there be 8 divided by the number subtracted, it will equal 7 divided by the square root of the number, minus two. How many sheep Verona, N. Y., 1863.

Answer in two weeks,

My 6, 7, 9 is worn by men.

My 15, 16, 14 is what we do every day.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 705.

Answer to Geographical_Enigma:—Open rebellion i better than secret love.

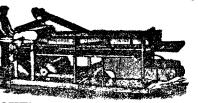
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Patriet. Answer to Anagram: Playing on the carpet near me, Is a little cherub girl,

And her presence, much I fear me, Sets my senses in a whirl: For a book is open lying, Full of grave philosophying, And I own I'm vainly trying, There my thoughts to hold: But, in spite of my essaying, They will ever more be straying, To that cherub near me playing, Only two years old.

Answer to Mathematical Question:-75 horses. Answer to Puzzle: - Name of the castle, - Warwick Name of the cities, - Washington, Albany, Rochester, Winchester, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kalamazoo

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