TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS]

VOL. XIV NO. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

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MOORE'S . RURAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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

C. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

Agricultural.

FLAX.-SOIL AND CULTURE.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Hon. J. STANTON GOULD, of Columbia county, read a very interesting Report from the Committee (consisting of Samuel Campbell of New York Mills, A. WILD of Cohoes, and himself,) previously appointed for the purpose of ascertaining as to the processes of manufacturing Flax Cotton in this State. The report describes the processes in operation at Penn Yan and Lockport, the success thus far attained, and what is sought to be accomplished. But the most important portions of the report to our readers are those which speak of the Flax Plant, the Soils best adapted to it, and its Cultivation. At a time when so much attention is given to the subject of Flax Culture-and when thousands are about commencing it-we are confident that the following abstract of the report must prove very acceptable to all seeking information on the points discussed:

THE FLAX PLANT AND SOILS ADAPTED TO IT. THE Flax of Commerce is known to botanists as the Linum usitatissimum, which is the typical plant of a small family known as the Linaceæ. There are several varieties of it, but that most commonly used, as in Europe, is the blue flowered variety. It can be raised with more or less success on a wide range of soils and climates, but it is most profitably grown on light, dry loams, with a subsoil so constituted as not to permit the water to stagnate round the roots, while

drainage. We subjoin the following analyses of two soils in the district where the best Flax of Belgium is

it is sufficiently tenacious to prevent too rapid

By WASHING 100 parts were found to	WASHING 100 parts were found to consist of			
	No 1.	No. 2.		
Clay Fine Sand	9.00 91.00	8.00 92.00		
	100.00	100.00		
By ANALYSIS 100 parts was found to	eonsist o	f		
Water	3.80	1.85		
Organic matters	4.48	3.25		
Silicious matters		91.80		
Peroxide of iron		1.16		
Alumina		1.22		
Carbonate of Lime		0.55		
Carbonate of Magnesia	0.27	Trace.		
Alkaline salts	0.20	0.14		

The excellence of this Belgian soil must, however, result mainly from its mechanical properties, as it is deficient in some of the most important elements which enter into the composition of the Flax plant. The Belgian farmer, however, is well known to be liberal in the application of manures, and skillful in their adaptation to the specific wants of soils and plants. The soil is thus supplied with any missing element by the art of the farmer.

The composition of the soils upon which the best Irish flax is raised is thus stated by Sir Rob-ERT KANE. They were light clay loams:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Silica and silicious sand	73.72	69.42	64.93
Oxide of iron	5.51	5.29	5.64
Alumina	6.65	5.70	8.97
Phosphate of iron	.06	.25	.31
Carbonate of lime	1.09	53	1.67
Magnesia and alkalies with traces of muriatic			
and sulphuric acids	.32	.26	.45
Organic matters	4.86	6.67	9.41
Water	7.57	11.48	8.73

These soils, though containing a larger proportion of the elements of flax than the Belgian, are deficient in the phosphates.

have ever been analyzed in America, but the be separated from the straw by means of a ripfollowing analyses of flax by Mr. Salisbury, showing the amount of the matters derived from the soil which are contained in one tun of flax, will show clearly what soils are best adapted to its growth, and the manures necessary to correct any deficiencies which may exist: PROPORTIONS IN ONE TUN-

1 tun dried Flax, 100.00 grs.

ury,		01.14	
water,			"
ash,			"
2 tuns flax seed,		100.00	grs
dry,		92.72	٠,,
water,			"
ash			"
Analysis of Straw	and Fi	bre.	
Silica-removed in a tun of s	traw	2.272	lbs.
Silica—removed in a tun of s Earthy phosphates "Carbonate of lime "	traw	2.272 7.037 7.696	"
Silica—removed in a tun of s Earthy phosphates " Carbonate of lime " Magnesia	traw	2.272 7.037 7.696 0.812	"
Silica—removed in a tun of s Earthy phosphates Carbonate of lime Magnesia Potash	traw	2.272 7.037 7.696 0.812 7.838	"
Silica—removed in a tun of s Earthy phosphates " Carbonate of lime Magnesia. Potash Soda Suluhuric acid	traw	2.272 7.037 7.696 0.812 7.838 2.374 1.042	46 46 46 46
Silica—removed in a tun of s Earthy phosphates " Carbonate of lime " Magnesia	traw	2.272 7.037 7.696 0.812 7.838 2.374 1.042	46 46 46 46

The manurial substances most likely to be required by the soils of this State to fit them for profitably raising flax will be the Earthy Phosphates. As each tun of straw bears ten bushels of seed, we see from the above table that seventeen pounds of the earthy phosphate will be withdrawn from the soil by each crop.

After all, the great majority of farmers will most easily understand the kind of soil best adapted for flax raising, when they are told that the soils best adapted for barley are the best also for flax; and where maximum crops of the former are found to grow, maximum crops of the latter may be certainly calculated on.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

The most essential condition for the profitable growth of flax, is good drainage, either natural or artificial. It is a waste of labor and money to sow flax seed on land where water stagnates round the roots. The next is, to plow the land deeply, and to pulverize it thoroughly. The roots of the flax will, unless prevented by a hard subsoil, penetrate full half the length of the straw into the ground, and the length and size of the straw, other things being equal, will depend upon the length of the root. Hence, if the farmer fail to fulfill these conditions, he will incur a heavy penalty.

The seed should be of the growth of the preceding year; plump, heavy glossy; of uniform size and color; of a clear brown hue. If there are many seeds of a light drab, chocolate color, the lot should be rejected.

Weeds, which are well known to be injurious to all growing crops, are peculiarly so to flax. No pains therefore should be spared to purify the flax seed from all foreign admixtures, and with a view of burying the seeds which have lodged on the surface of the soil beyond the reach of germination, the plowing should be done with a Michigan double plow, which more completely inverts the surface than any other. It is also desirable that the sowing should be suspended long enough after plowing to give the seeds of any weeds which may be in the soil time to germinate; they are then to be killed by the cultivator, when the seed should be evenly sown and harrowed, once in the line of the furrows, and once angling with them, so as to diffuse the seed more equally. The field is then to be rolled smooth.

Many good farmers think it is for their interest to weed the field by hand after the plants are from four to five inches high; this is done almost universally in Belgium. Where weeding is resorted to, care should be taken by the workmen to avoid any rotation of their feet; they should be set down and taken up perpendicularly, and the weeding should be done facing the wind, which will then assist in raising the troddendown plants. It is necessary that the land should be level, for if thrown between the ridges the straw matures unequally. It should be smooth, so that the crop can be gathered with a reaping

machine. Soon after the bolls are formed, the lower leaves begin to fall off, and the straw becomes yellow from the bottom, about half its length upwards, when it should be pulled or cut with a reaping machine, very close to the ground. If it | The facts stated seem to prove that less will not is suffered to stand much longer than this, the suffice.

We are not aware that any fertile flax soils straw is materially injured. The seed is then to pling machine. It is very desirable that the seed should be completely separated from the straw, because if any of them are left on, they are crushed in the breaking machine; and where the oil comes in contact with the fiber it is almost impossible to separate it from the shove. It is very desirable that the connection between the farmer and the flax should terminate at this point, as the remaining process can be much more beneficially conducted by others.

FARMER GARRULOUS TALKS.

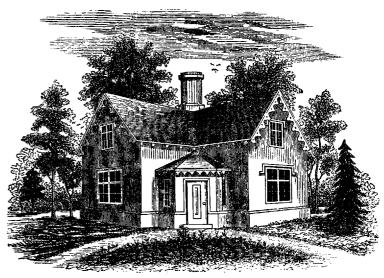
"Well, well, John, you do look as if you had seen hard times. Been chasing them cows, eh?chasing them through the meadow! What on earth are they in the meadow for when it is in this condition? I should like to know who let them outside the yard for any purpose, when we have had almost three weeks continuous rain. You let them down the lane to water? Well, I don't want my lanes poached up and destroyed any more than my meadows. There was plenty of water here for the pumping, and you should have pumped it instead of letting the brutes air themselves outside the barn-yard fence. They have probably done fifty dollars worth of damage in the lane and the meadow. You didn't know the gate was open into the meadow? You should, though. You drove a load of wood through it last and ought to have closed it. You knew there were no cattle about? That makes no difference. You see that if you had closed it, those meadows would have been safe to-day. It will not answer, JOHN. In the first place, don't let any kind of stock out of the yard until myself or Dick orders it done. And, no matter what may be the circumstances, you must remember it is one of the laws of this farm, that after you have passed through a gate, the next thing is to see that it is closed and securely fastened.

"But if DICK finds out that that stock has been tramping over his new seeding, there will be a breeze sure. For, as they say in the play I heard the last time I was in the city, 'if there is one thing more than another' that he will not endure, it is thoughtlessness. And he is not so much to blame for it either. I tell you it is this thoughtlessness that is ruining the country. The thinking men control the thoughtless. And if evil disposed and ambitious, these thinkers work great

"But I say, Jони,--Jони! here, you; take a hoe and go right around through that new seeding where those cows have been, and see that the surface is made smooth before it freezes. Be brisk now."

DRAINING.— No. III. THE system of saucer-watering is reprobated by

very intelligent gardener; it is found by experience to chill vegetation; besides which scarcely any cultivated plant can dip its roots into stagnan water with impunity. Exactly the process which we have described in the flower-pot is constantly in operation on an undrained retentive soil; the water-table may not be within nine inches of the surface, but in very many instances it is within a foot or eighteen inches, at which level the cold surplus oozes into some ditch or other superficial outlet. At eighteen inches attraction will, on the average of soils, act with considerable power. Here, then, you have two obnoxious principles at work, both producing cold, and the one adminis-tering to the other. The obvious remedy is to destroy their united action; to break through their line of communication. Remove your water of attraction to such a depth that evaporation cannot act upon it, or but feebly. What is that depth? In ascertaining this point we are not altogether without data. No doubt depth diminishes the power of evaporation rapidly. Still, as water taken from a thirty inch drain is almost invariably two or three degrees colder than water taken from four feet, and as this latter is generally one or two degrees colder than water from a contiguous well several feet below, we can hardly avoid drawing the conclusion that the cold of evaporation has considerable influence at thirty inches, a much diminished influence at four feet, and little or none below that depth. If the water table is removed to the depth of four feet, when we have allowed eighteen inches of attraction we shall still have thirty inches of defense against evaporation; and we are inclined to believe that any prejudicial combined action of attraction and evaporation is thereby well guarded against.



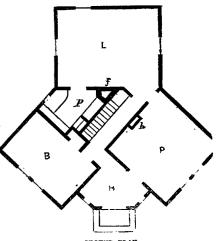
SUBURBAN OR FARM COTTAGE,

In the Rural of the 14th inst., was an inquiry | directly over them. The space over the pantry asked if any of our readers could furnish a plan volumes of the Rural, we have concluded to re- stand 20 feet in the rear of the building. publish the accompanying design, adapted to either Town or Country, which was furnished us many years ago by an artist of this city. It will make a neat and cheap cottage, and prove attractive on account of its novelty and beauty. We have plans of two or three other cottages (costing from \$150 to \$650 each,) which may be given in future numbers. The plan herewith presented is thus described by its originator:

"The number and use of the rooms in this plan for a small Farm House, are of the most common description, to wit; a parlor, a livingroom or kitchen, a pantry and a bed room, on the first floor; and three bed-rooms, with closets, on the second. It is manifest that this singularly odd, yet more than ordinarily convenient arrange ment, is adopted for the sake of the novelty of the external form - a form which will produce a very pleasing effect when finished in the most simple style, and which is particularly adapted to a high degree of ornamentation.

In this design the parlor is 134 feet square, inside measure; the kitchen 13% by 16%; the bedroom, which has a small closet, 131 by 9; the pantry 6½ by 8½; the hall or entrance 7½ by 7½; the passage 2 feet 8 inches wide, and the stairs 2 are of the same size as the three lower rooms, and I when the style of architecture is determined on.

for "one or two plans for a snug, cheap, conven- affords room for two good-sized closets. The ient cottage - not a farm house, exactly, but a parlor chimney ascends only to the chamber small, cozy little house." In reply we promised | floor, and a pipe runs from it across the passage to try to comply in a few weeks, and, meantime, to the main chimney. The rear gable is of the same height as the two front ones, but the roof that would "fill the bill." As we have received is less steep, inasmuch as the back part is wider nothing better than several plans given in early than the front parts. The wood-house should



H, Hall, or entrance. P, Parlor. L, Living-room, or Kitchen. B, Bed room. P, Pantry, with shelves. f, Principal chimney. h, Parlor chimney.

The cost of materials and labor varies so much in different locations that it seems needless to attempt giving an estimate of the exper feet 4 inches. The bed-rooms in the second story | It can be readily ascertained in any given place,

So much on the score of temperature, but this is not all. Do the roots of esculents wish to penetrate into the earth - at least to the depth of some feet? We believe that they do. We are sure of the brassica tribe, grass, and clover. All our experience and observation deny the doctrine that roots only ramble when they are stinted of food; that six inches well manured is quite enough, better than more. Ask the Jersyman; he will show you a parsnip as thick as your thigh, and as long as your leg, and will tell you of the advantages of fourteen feet of dry soil. You will hear of parsnips whose roots descend to unsearchable depths. We will not appeal to the Kentucky carrot, which was drawn out by its roots at the antipodes; but Mr. MECHI's, if we remember right, was a dozen feet or more. Three years ago, in a midland county, a field of good land, in good cultivation, and richly manured, produced a heavy crop of cabbages. In November of that year we saw that field broken into in several places, and at the depth of four feet the soil (a tenacious marl, fully stiff enough for brick-earth) was occupied by the roots of cabbage, not sparingly-not mere capille - but fibres of the size of small packthread. A farmer manures a field of four or five inches of free soil reposing on a retentive clay, and sows it with wheat. It comes up and between the kernel and the manure it looks well for a time, but anon it sickens. An Irish child looks well for five or six years, but after that time potato feeding, and filth, and hardship begin to tell. You ask what is amiss with have acquired from the upper soil, carry a genial the wheat, and you are told that when its roots reach the clay they are poisoned. This field is then thorough-drained, deep, at least four feet. It receives again from the cultivator the previous

treatment; the wheat comes up well, maintains throughout a healthy aspect, and gives a good return. What has become of the poison? We have been told that the rain-water filtered through the soil has taken it into solution or supsension, and has carried it off through the drains, and men who assume to be of authority, put forward this as one of the advantages of draining. If we believe it we could not advocate draining. We really should not have the face to tell our readers that water passing through soils containing elements prejudicial to vegetation, would carry them off, but would leave those which are beneficial behind. We cannot make our water so discriminating; the general merit of water of deep drainage is that it contains very little. Its perfection would be that it should contain nothing. We understand that experiments are in progress which have ascertained that water charged with matters which are known to stimulate vegetation, when filtered through four feet of retentive soil comes out pure. But to return to our wheat. In the first place it shrinks before the cold evaporation and the cold of water of attraction, and it sickens because its feet are never dry; it suffers the usual maladies of cold and wet. In the second case. the excess of cold by evaporation is withdrawn; the cold water of attraction is removed out of its way; the warm air from the surface, rushing in to supply the place of the water which the drains remove, and the warm summer rains, bearing down with them the temperature which they heat to its lowest roots. Health, vigorous growth, early maturity are the natural consequences. We think we have established that all soils will

be benefited by the removal of the water-table to

we think every candid reader will be convinced that, by this single operation of lowering the water-table, many soils, hitherto sterile, and consequently much under-rated, may be made into their sheds. It is notorious that coal dealers, useful agricultural land. We will take together the fourth and fifth heads; they will occupy only a few sentences. They relate to the depth and direction of the drains by which the water-table is to be lowered.

Water can only get into drains by gravity which only acts by descent-technically, by fall; the fall must be proportioned to the friction which the water encounters on its passage. Suppose drains four feet deep to be placed twelve yards apart on level land, it is plain that water at that depth, lying at the intermediate point between the two drains, will not get into either of them. A fall of some inches will be required to enable it to overcome the friction of six yards of retentive soil. In order, therefore, to lower the water-table to four feet at all points, the drains must be some inches deeper than four feet. If I am at a loss to know why they are not more the land lies on a slope (say four inches to the | generally used in such places. yard,) drains of four feet, if driven on the line of steepest descent, will effect the object; because, though water at four feet, lying at the intermediate point between two drains, in a line at right angles to them, cannot for want of fall get into either of them by traveling six yards; it will find a fall of four inches at less than seven, and of eight inches at less than eight yards. If we must speak quite correctly, this intermediate water will never get into the drain till there is a fresh supply; it will descend perpendicularly, pushing out that which lies below it, and will be itself displaced by a fresh arrival from the heavens. In order that the whole soil, if homogeneous, or nearly so, may be drained evenly, it is manifest that the drains must be parallel. Extra friction in the soil must be met either by making the drains deeper, or by placing them nearer. On this point, which is one of practice rather than of principle, each case must be left to the sagacity of the operator. We doubt whether in any natural soil the friction is so great as to resist a fall of one inch in a yard. If we are right in this point, we should always attain the object of lowering the water-table to four feet by four feet six inch drains, parallel, and twelve yards apart. We have already stated one advantage which results on a slope from driving the parallel drains in the line of steepest descent: to wit, that when they are so driven, all water which lies at the same depth from the surface as the bottom of the drains, can find a fall into one or the other by traveling a little more than half the distance between them; whereas, if the drains are driven in a line of the slope, half the water so situated as to depth can only find a fall into the lower drain, and in order to reach it must travel distances varying from one-half to the full interval between the two. Smith, of Deanston, stated one reason for the steep course, namely, that on slopes alternate horizontal beds of porous and rententive soil frequently cropped out; that the water issuing from the lower edge of the porous runs over the surface of the retentive; that a drain driven across the slope in the retentive leaves this issue untouched; whereas a drain driven in the line of the slope cuts every one of these horizontal beds draws the water to the depth of the drain out of the porous, and stops the overflow. Some one comes forward, and says,-"I have seen a case where the alternate beds are parallel, not overlying, perpendicular, not horizontal, and lie in the line of the slope. There your rule will not apply." Quite true! but Smith's case frequently occurs, and is worthy of a general observation. Yours is very rare; and is not. You must deal with it according to your ingenuity. But perhaps the greatest recommendation of the steep drain is that the water gets so freely out of it: it is no sooner in the drain than you are rid of it; whereas in the horizontal drain it lingers, lying against the lower side, cozing through the land and inviting attraction. In very steep lands, the general direction of the natural cracks is across the line of slope, for the same reasons of gravity as in land-slips, breaks in embankments, and ed between wool washed and unwashed. ses. Many valleys seem to obtained their present form by a succession of little land-slips, which are still in progress where a stream is washing away the foot. In such cases the steep drain cuts through all the cracks, and relieves them of their water.

GLEANINGS IN READING.

TO PREVENT HORSES DROOLING. - SAMUEL B. TURNER, of Quincy, Illinois, feeds his teams burdock leaves with oats, to prevent this unpleasant condition of the horse's mouth.

THE PEACH BORER.—If tobacco stems can be procured, a few of them put at the base of the tree in the spring will prevent the borer harming the tree. Ashes and hog manure are said to be equally efficient.

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

COAL ASHES FOR PIGS. - The famous J. J. MECHI, of Tiptree Hall, England, relating his experience in fattening swine, says he has learned the fact that pigs are very fond of coal ashes or cinders, and that you can hardly fatten pigs

four feet, which must suffice under this head; and | a moderate supply daily, or occasionally. In the it is prudent to keep an eye open for "small matabsence of coal ashes, clay or brick dust is a good | ters." First-Look well to the "line fences," and substitute. He says:-"If you do not supply ashes, they will gnaw or eat the brick walls of where pigs have access to the coals, are successful pig feeders. Those who find that their pigs, when shut up, do not progress favorably, will do well to try the plan. A neighbor of mine found that a score of fat pigs consumed a basket of burned clay ashes daily."

HOW TO MAKE WIRE FENCE.

WIRE FENCES are extensively used on the prairies of this State, and are, when substantially and properly made, better, all things considered, than any other fence, the Osage Orange Hedge excepted. As they are sometimes made, they are the most miserable and unsightly of all fences. They would be invaluable by the roadside in a country subject to drifting snows, and

The main essentials to a good fence are strong and durable posts, well set in the ground, on which to strain the wires, and wire not less than No. 8 and annealed by heating to a red heat, and allowed to cool gradually. The wire usually sold as annealed wire is generally not sufficiently annealed to render it tough and limber. The posts should be the size of ordinary fence posts for board fence, and eight feet apart-ten feet will do where posts are scarce. The straining posts should be set an angle of 30 deg., and well braced to prevent pulling out. If set perpendicularly, the brace inclines to draw them out of the ground. The top wire need be no more than four feet from the ground, as no animal will attempt to jump over.

A good way to fix the rollers for straining is to set two posts two inches apart, or make mortices through one large post—one for each wire; bore a two-inch hole through the posts, or through the mortices in the large posts. A good way to fix the straining apparatus is to set a large post, in which a mortice two by four for each wire has been made; bore two-inch holes through the post at right angles with the mortice, and passing through the center of the mortice. With a chisel square the auger hole on one side of the post to the depth of one inch, make pins of hard timber to fit snug into the post, and leave one end square, to take on an iron wrench with a handle two feet long; bore a gimlet hole in the pin to insert the end of the wire, put on the wrench and turn up till the wire is sufficiently tight, and with an axe drive the square part of the pin into the square part of the auger hole, which will hold it securely. The wires need not be strained very tight, nor need they be loosened in cold weather. It is better to fasten the wires with staples than to put them through the fence, as they are then in a good condition to rust, and the splicing, unless very neatly done, will not pass through the post unless large holes are S. W. ARNOLD. Fruit Hill, Ill., 1863.

SHALL WE WASH OUR SHEEP?

Mr. Moore:-I was pleased to see an article on this all important subject, as I think it is now. I contend that it is not profitable to the farmer nor to the wool agent to wash sheep, as the agent pays nearly as much for some wool that has the name of being washed, as he would for unwashed. I know lots of unwashed wool that were sold the past season for nearly as much as wool that was washed clean—some unwashed that sold five cents less than mine that was washed. I sent some fleeces to market unwashed and they deducted one-third. This is not fair, for I have tested my sheep and it loses only one-fifth. They are the French Merino, (are housed for six months in the year,) and as most sheep are washed they do not lose that. The trouble and expense is very much. I lost two ewes last year, that were worth more than the difference receiv

I want you to call a Convention of the Wool Growers of this State as soon as the 10th of March, to take this matter into consideration. I say let no more sheep be washed. Then we can shear early, turn them in briars and bushes and the wool will not be torn off, and get a good fleece for winter. Many of us have from two to four miles to drive to wash. The sheep get very warm, and the men, too, and then they have to be put in cold water. This cannot be very healthy for the sheep. Then the sheep are driven home over a dusty road, and are heavy with dust. They are very often turned upon plowed ground and not sheared until two weeks after washing, and by this time the oil comes back into the wool, so that there is, in many cases, but little difference in the weight of the fleeces. This is, I believe, a true statement of the system of washing. Now I think if all, or the majority of the wool growers, did not wash their sheep, we could get what our wool is worth. As it is now we cannot, as the manufacturer must have one-third off. This I cannot afford, and if there is nothing done in this matter before spring I shall have to drive my sheep two miles in order to get water, and then drive them back through the dust home. I hope this matter will be brought out in full; I want to hear something from you as I know you are a friend to sheep raising in this GEO. SNYDER.

Rhinebeck, N. Y. 1863.

RURAL EXPERIENCE-No. VII.

It is a good thing to have good neighbors; another equally as good is to know how to be a good neighbor. From both experience and observation we will suggest a few ideas for the benefit of all interested.

Neighbor's quarrels usually commence, like all properly on boarded floors without giving them | quarrels, viz., from some trivial affair; therefore, | trious subjects.

if not "bunkum," make them so, and ask neighbor A (in a very friendly manner) if he will not go and do likewise, as you do not want your stock eating up his crops (and you may think, but don't say, "vice versa.") Secondly-Never turn anything in the highway to pasture; and if you keep chickens, ducks, geese, and little pigs or big pigs, Do, for the sake of peace, keep them on your own premises. Thirdly—If you are obliged to borrow anything, return it as soon as you are through using it, and as clean and sound as when you got it. If you borrow grain, flour, or groceries, return as good, and good measure well pressed down and heaped up; but I repeat, avoid borrowing if you can possibly get along without. Fourthly-If. you borrow you must expect to lend. Most people have some things that they do not like to lend; for instance, the RURAL, books and horses, &c., but remember this, never refuse anything you wish to borrow; and when obliged to refuse, do it kindly. Fifthly-When you buy or sell, do so on the Cash System. If you cannot, let each party keep a book and put down both debtor and credit, and let no account run longer than the 31st day of December. This will avoid many lawsuits. And here let us say, avoid feeding, clothing, and filling the purses, every way possible, of that numerous class called lawyers. Sixthly-Remember the truthful saying, "If a man wants friends he must show himself friendly." Be ready and willing to assist your neighbor to do such small jobs as takes two or three to do and he will help you in return. (We find it very convenient, these "war times," to exchange work when money will not hire laborers.) Help those in trouble; be ready to assist the sick and afflicted, feed and clothe the poor; help educate those that are willing to learn; in short, show yourself NEIGHBORLY and you will be happier. make those around you happier, and the world be better for your living in it. OBSERVATION. Near Brewerton, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb., 1863.

The Bee-Reeper

In the RURAL of Dec. 13th, I see that some one in the California Farmer reports an experiment in driving bees from their combs with water. The hive was inverted, and set in a tub which was gradually filled with water, the been retreating upward to avoid it. Now, lest some reader may think this the best method of any to get rid of the bees, I will mention a few objections. Notwithstanding the statement that "the whole operation occupied but a few minutes," if is not so quickly done as by driving in the usual way-by rapping on the hive. I have tried both methods. It may be that "scarcely any bees were lost," yet there is usually much danger of losing them. Suppose the colony a strong one; the bees being without experience in such operations, all those above the water would not be apt to move till they discovered some necessity for it. The drowning ones might not know which way to flee from the accumulating moisture; if unable to get among the dry ones, they must perish. However slow the water is poured in, there must be loss, unless the bees were so few that every one could leave without any other one to interfere with it. That "the combs soon become dry, and the honey in no way injured," may be possible, but not very probable. If it will do in California, it will not do here. Wet combs in this country will not dryunless exposed to the open air, when they are liable to melt in the sun, and liable to be robbed by the bees. To put them away wet, they are sure to mould, sour, and spoil both honey and wax. To strain the honey wet, it will be thin, and in warm weather will ferment and sour. A great many cells that are empty will fill up with water entirely; these can hardly be dried any way; to save such, they should be rendered into wax almost immediately, which is not always convenient.

I am in the habit of driving bees throughout the warm season, averaging two or three swarms a week. I would not have them go through the process of wetting if done for nothing, and a good price paid, in addition, for the privilege. The old way is best. A little practice will facilitate even this operation very much. All my condemned colonies that are suffocated in the fall are first driven out. It is much less trouble than to get the bees out from the honey when killed among the combs. M. QUINBY.

St. Johnsville, N. Y., Feb., 1863.

Bees and Brimstone

KIDDER'S Guide to Apiarian Science says:-Thousands of bees every year are consigned to the sulphur pit; if bee-keepers did but know what a barbarous practice this is, I think they would abandon it. Let us reason for a moment. What would we think of s man who should give his cow a dose of brimstone to get a little milk, or to his hens to get a few eggs? Yet millions of industrious honey bees are thus destroyed every season for the sake of a few pounds of sulphurscented honey. If the bees have been profitable to us one season, why not let them be so the next? It takes only a few pounds of honey to winter a swarm, usually a pound of honey to a thousand bees, when having proper accommo-

Golden Rule for Bee-Keepers.

LANGSTROTH, in his work on the Hive and Honey Bee, concludes a chapter thus pertinently:-The essence of all profitable bee-keeping is contained in Oettl's Golden Rule:-KEEP YOUR STOCKS STRONG. If you cannot succeed in doing this, the more money you invest in bees, the heavier will be your losses; while, if your stocks are strong, you will show that you are a beemaster, as well as a bee-keeper, and may safely calculate on generous returns from your indus-

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Will Blood Sheep Pay?

A WRITER in the Wisconsin Farmer thus gives his experience:

Five years ago next October, we purchased of came in possession of them, we have used Mr. Hemenway's stock buck "Matchless," and his stock to the "Robinson Rich." We have sold from that stock over \$1,000 worth of sheep, and have on hand a flock of 150, twenty of which are the original ewes. They average 6 pounds; the increase, 80 ewes, (having lambs,) averaged 7 pounds; 20 yearling ewes averaged 7 pounds 8 ounces, all clean washed wool; 10 bucks, 7 of which are yearlings, averaged 12 pounds; 20 wethers averaged 9 pounds, making an aggregate of 1,-0471 pounds of wool from 130 sheep, or an average of a fraction ever 8 pounds per head. In conclusion, I will say that the cost of keeping the above flock is no more than one that shears two-thirds the amount per head. Hence I am compelled to think that Blood pays.

How Long should Cows go Dry?

In answer to this query the Boston Cultivaemarks:

When cows are kept for the manufacture of butter and cheese it is not desired to have much milk in cold weather, as neither butter nor cheese can generally be made to advantage on a large scale except under a mild temperature. Hence the object is to have all the cows "come in" near the commencement of the butter or cheesemaking season, and they are usually dried up at its close, or at the recurrence of cold weather. By this course the cows do not require so high feeding as they would do if milked longer. Good hay, in connection with proper shelter and care, will be sufficient to sustain them in fair condition. Their constitutions will not be impaired, their calves will be born strong and healthy, and all the essential requisites of a thrifty and profitable stock secured.

We might say, then, that where it is intended to rear stock, and the keeping of the cows is not superior to any good hay in winter, and grass in summer, both the cows and their progeny will do better to go dry not less than two months.

Inquiries and Answers.

New and Good Churn .- Please permit me, in answer to an inquiry in a recent number of your paper, to make the following statement for the benefit of "A Subscriber," and others who may be interested. Some time the latter part of last season, Mr. J. BRINKERHOFF came to my house and requested me to test a churn that he had invented, in comparison with my dash churn. I did so in the following manner and with the following results:—I first stirred the cream thoroughly, then put equal parts into each churn, and tempered it alike in both churns with a Thermometer, bringing it to 62". Mr. BRINKERHOFF's churn was seven minutes finishing its work, and mine was thirtyeight minutes. On taking the butter from the churns and comparing it, that made in his churn was the hardest and best, and what surprised me most was it weighed half a pound the most on ten pounds. I requested Mr. BRINK ERHOFF to come again as I wished to make a more careful test of his churn. He did so. I then put the cream into my dash churn and beat it with the dasher about two minutes. I then divided it as equal as I could and weighed it and made it alike in each churn to an ounce, tempering it with a thermometer, bringing it this time to 60° in each churn. His churn was nine minutes finishing its work this time, and mine was forty-five minutes, with the same result as to quantity and quality as before. His churn is easier cleaned than the dash churn, and I should judge very durable; and it requires less labor to use it than to use the dash churn the same length of time

From the above statement of trials-which were care fully made—Subscriber and others can judge of the merits of Mr. Brinkerhoff's churn for themselves.-Wm. J. N. Shepard, Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

- Since the above was received we have had an opportunity of examining the BRINKERHOFF Churn, and think it a valuable invention, comprising some novel features. If we mistake not it will prove the long-sought desiders. tum among butter-makers. We shall embrace the first opportunity to test its operation, and propose to illustrate and describe the churn in a future number. Meantime, we refer those interested to Mr. B.'s advertisement in the paper.—Ed. R. N. Y.

WINTERING CARROTS IN THE GROUND.-In the RURAL of Feb. 14th, a correspondent inquires if "carrots will keep as well as parsnips in the ground during the winter." As I have had a little dear-bought experience in this matter, I will state it for the benefit of others. In the summer of 1860 I cultivated about twelve square rods of carrots with much care. They were a fine crop, of good size and length, but were unfortunately frozen in before I could gather them in the fall. I however flattered myself that, like parsnips, they would keep in the ground safely through the winter, but spring dissipated this delusion. An examination proved the loss of nearly the entire crop. All were rotted, except a few, perhaps a bushel, which were covered by snow banks near the fence. I shall leave no more carrots in the ground during the winter.—D. Big-BLOW, Lakeville, N. Y., Feb., 1863.

FISH PONDS—PISCIOULTURE.—For the benefit of those who contemplate the luxury of a fish pond, as well as to direct the attention of farmers generally to this important subject, will you, or some of your able corps of scientific and practical contributors, or readers who are willing, probono publico, to become correspondents, write an article on the best method of constructing a fish pond, the varieties of fish that may be introduced therein, and on pisciculture? In our immediate neighborhood there are at least a half dozen farms where time fish ponds might be made and fed with pure spring water. It is strange to me that attention has not been turned to this subject, at once a luxury and a source of profit.—MRS. L. A. R. La Faua luxury and a source of profit.—Mrs. L. A. R., La Fayette, Ind., Feb. 16, 1863. Several of our readers have fish ponds and understand

pisciculture. They are the proper persons to answer the above inquiry. What say Messrs. AINSWORTH, of Bloom field, PAGE, of Sennett, and others who have had experience in making and stocking ponds, and breeding and taming trout, etc.?

BEARDLESS AND WINTER BARLEY.—I wish to inquire through your RUBAL where I may find the beardless barley. Is there any in your city? I have examined all the advertisements of seeds that I can find in New York and Rochester papers, but get no knowledge of it. Such as have it would do well to advertise. Also the Winter Barley, the kind of soil best adapted to it, and whether it will do well in this latitude, (South-western New York.) Please give the prices of both kinds delivered at R. R. in sacks or barrels. Fearing I may ask too much I am—H. A. WHITTEMORE, Chautauqua Co.

None of our seedmen have the Beardless Barley on sale. Who has? And who will answer about Winter Barley?

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES IN HORSES.-Please tell Mr. HOWARD that if he will wash the legs of his horse with strong vinegar a few days it will cure the animal of the scratches. Use it twice a day.—EDGCOMB, Lima, Ind.

Another Remedy .- I read in my RUBAL that HOWARD has a horse whose legs are swelled as large as a stove pipe. I don't know how large his stove pipe is—probably about the size of a tree; if it is no larger, I will send him a recipe Eben Porter, of West Rutland, Vt. 63 full blood that will cure him. Take one oz. blue vitriol, one oz. of Spanish Merino ewes, bred by himself; since we white vitriol, one oz. copperas; put in one pint of cider vinegar, and shake well together. Two applications will generally effect a cure. It is also good for sprains. It is death on fever in horse flesh .-- S. FILLMORE, Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., 1863.

> FLAX BREAKING MACHINE WANTED .- Permit me thro' FLAX BREAKING MACHINE WANTED.—Permit me thre' your columns to inquire of yourselves or some of your numerous readers where I can obtain a Flax-dressing machine, what would be the probable expense, about how many horse power, and how much it will dress in twelve hours, &c. Will you please give a little general information, not for my especial benefit, but to farmers and mechanics generally? The indications of the times are that we have got to do more of our own manufacturing, and the matter demands our immediate attention.—W. B., Boffast, N. Y.

We propose to give considerable information on flaxculture and machinery during the ensuing few months, and hereby invite contributions on the subject. Let us know about new machinery, factories, etc., and also as to processes of manufacturing. We also invite experienced flax growers to give us the best modes of culture.

FLAX FACTORIES.—Can you inform me where there is a flax factory now running, on the new plan of breaking the flax without rotting?—Gro. L. Crandal, Pitcher, Chemango Co., N. Y.

There is no such factory yet in operation, hereabouts, to our knowledge, though they are proposed. We shall be glad to give facts relative to any elsewhere, when commu-

Rural Notes and Items.

OUR FREE LIST .- We are in constant receipt of requests send the Rural free to the reading rooms of Colleges, Academies, &c., and to various religious and benevolent institutions. It would give us pleasure to comply, in most cases, if able to indulge in the luxury, but we cannot afford to increase our free list during the prevalence of the "paper famine"—especially with a prospect of losing money the present year, although our circulation is larger than it was last. We are sending free copies to many Army Hospitals, Soldiers' reading rooms, etc.,—but respectfully submit that young men who can afford to attend College are better able to pay for their reading than publishers are to furnish it gratis. And yet we dislike to say nay to such urgent and complimentary requests as we are receiving. For example, a professor in a prominent College asks us to send the RURAL gratis, and adds:-- "As a family paper, for the accuracy and variety of its information, and for its decided moral tone, I should be glad to have our students read it. From the catalogue I send you, you will see that a large proportion of our students are from the West, and not a few from your own State. In my judgment it would be a good advertisement of 'THE RURAL.' Should you esteem it for your interest, as well as a favor to us, to send it, we shall be under great obligations." In reply to such and all similar appeals, would say that the best we can do is to furnish the reading rooms of educational, religious and benevolent institutions (except Army Hospitals, etc., to which we send free,) at our lowest club rate-\$1.50 per yearly copy-at which price we can make no profit until the cost of paper, etc., is reduced. For the information of others interested would add that our Free and Exchange List actually costs us over Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum-a cogent reason why we must decline many requests for its enlargement.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR - TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS. - The Illinois State Agricultural Society has located its Fair for 1863 at Decatur, to commence the 28th day of September, and continue during the week. The Board at its meeting the past week, have, in accordance with a regulation previously adopted, provided for a trial of implements for farm culture, to be held the week previous to the Fair at Decatur-commencing the 21st of September. The implements to be tested include sod, stubble, gang, trench, subsoil, single, double and treble shovel plows, one and two horse cultivators, combined drills and cultivators, harrows, drills, rollers, broad-cast sowers, and corn cutting and shocking machines. This trial is to be superintended by Ex-President WEBSTER, and the arrangements made under the supervision of the Board. The premiums to be awarded are the Society's best Gold and Silver Medals. The object of making the trial at this time and place, is that the awards may be made, and the insignia of merit attached to the successful implements during the fair the following week.—C. D. B., Chicago, Feb. 21, '63.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. - At the annual election, held in New York on the 12th inst., the following Board of Officers was chosen: President-William Hall. Vice Presidents-Dudley S. Gregory, Edward Comstock. Rec. Secretary—Thos. McElrath. Cor. Secretary-John Torry. Treasurer-Benedict Lewis, Jr. Finance Committee-Thos. M. Adriance, Jno. M. Read, Wm. S. Slocum, Thos. Williams, Jr., Geo. Peyton. Twentyfour Managers were also elected, and Committees on Library, Agriculture, Manufactures, Science and Art, Commerce, Admission of Members, Correspondence and

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Maine Board of Agriculture, consisting of one delegate from each county, at its late meeting in Augusta, made choice of the following officers for 1863: President - Hon. SAMUEL V. Perley, of Cumberland. Vice President - Samuel Wason, of Hancock. Secretary-Stephen L. Goodale, of York. Messenger-James L. Martin, of Danville,

Union Ag. Society of Wilson, Porter and Newfare. On the 3d inst. a number of citizens interested in the matter met at this place, (Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y.,) pursuant to previous arrangement, and organized the Union Agricultural Society of Wilson, Porter and Newfane." This Society was organized under, and according to the general law of this State "to promote the forming of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies," and we intend to make it one of the permanent and progressive institutions of the country. In its action it is not proposed to make it a rival of any other Society, but an auxiliary doing everything in its power to promote and reward excellency in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture and the Mechanic and Fine Arts. The officers for the present year are: President-GEO. L. MOATE, East Porter. Vice Presidents-James Van Horn, Newfane; Alexanger Pettit, Wilson. Secretary-Ezra S. Holmes, Wilson. Treasurer—Benjamin Dearborn, Wilson. Directors—Ezra s. Holden, Youngstown: Barnabus Warren, Coomer; Isaac N. Sawyer, Ransomville; Jabez S. Woodard, Hess Road; A. G. Skinner, Youngstown; Reuben F. Wilson, Wilson; Benjamin Farley, East Wilson; Helon B. Timothy, Ransomville; Charles McClue, Newfane:—Yours truly, E. S. HOLMES, Wilson, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1863.

"SWEET POTATO CULTURE." - Under this head I gave, recently, the statement of S. W. ARNOLD, of the product of an acre and a half of ground. I find that my notes read s half acre, which Mr. A. informs me is the amount of land from which the crop was taken.—C. B. B.



Korticultural.

GRAPE CULTURE.

BRIGHT'S SYSTEM OF PRUNING, &c.

MUCH has been published in the Horticultural journals during the past three or four years on Bright's System of Pruning the grape, and also upon his plan of detached inside borders for grape houses. In 1860 we visited Mr. BRIGHT's houses, and the vineyards of Dr. HOUGHTON, near Germantown, Philadelphia, treated upon BRIGHT's plan, and gave our readers the benefits of our observations. We have also called attention to Mr. BRIGHT'S Grape Book, in which his system is fully explained. We have not thought it necessary to take part in the somewhat personal discussion which has burdened the columns of some of our contemporaries, believing that time would settle the questions involved to the satisfaction of all - that the truth would ultimately triumph. The January number of the Gardener's Monthly contains an article from Mr. BRIGHT, which we copy below, and in which he acknowledges his errors, in a very candid manner. He finds, what we have always claimed, that the severe pruning beneficial to foreign vines is injurious to our strong-growing native varieties. We hope, however, that growers of hardy grapes will not rush to the opposite extreme, and allow their vines to grow unpruned and uncared for. We have now before us an article from one who seems likely to commit this error. He found some of his finest fruit on a stray branch that had run up an old tree. This, however, would not have been the case had the vine been properly pruned. We do not know the condition of the vine referred to, but in similar cases which have come under our observation, the vine was allowed to become a mass of small, worthless branches. Of course, when a young, vigorous shoot got out into the open air and light, it bore the best fruit, but without pruning, in a few years this branch will be as badly off as those below, and it will require another shoot to make a start further off into the light and sunshine to produce good fruit. All this can be avoided, the vine can be kept in its proper place, and be made to produce an abundance of fruit on the trellis, by judicious pruning.

"The Confession of William Bright, Grapegrower, who humbly acknowledgeth his Errors." We do, in fact, candidly confess that in our zealous attempts to improve the culture of the grape, we have made some mistakes, which we ought to correct as speedily as possible; and "here and now," as President Lincoln would say, we will endeavor to show what these mistakes were.

And first, as to cutting back canes after fruiting, on which our renewal system was based. We now find, after several years' experience, that the cutting back to two eyes, which answers a good purpose in pot vine culture, and in the grapery when vines are young, will not answer at all when the vines are three or four years old. or more. The practice of cutting back, to get strong canes, has been almost universal among grape-growers, while vines are young, and it was not doubted, by any one, that the same practice would answer equally as well, at a later period of their growth. Among all the objections made to our plans, no question was even raised on the point. But where we least anticipated a defect in the system, a defect of the most serious and fatal nature has been discovered. It has positively been decided, by a great number of cultivators, in this country and in England within the last year, that grape vines, more than two or three years old, cannot be cut back to two eves with a reasonable expectation of obtaining a strong cane from the new shoot. We believe there can no longer be any manner of doubt on this subject; we have tried it to our entire satis faction, and so have many grape-growers in our immediate vicinity. In the London Florist and Pomologist, for June, 1862, we found the practice condemned in the most emphatic terms; and we had before this entertained a shrewd suspicion that the facts bore hard against our proposed plan of renewing canes.

We now set it down as a fixed fact, that cutting back a cane, which has made extended roots, to two or three eyes, with the idea of obtaining a stronger cane, is an error-a mistake-a practice opposed to the nature of the plant - that it creates a disproportion between the top or stem and the roots, which, if repeated, will prove fatal to its existence.

For making this mistake, we are ready to receive all the punishment that the Pomological world may think we deserve. We can only say, in extenuation of our fault, that the practice wa as old as vine culture, and no one would readily suspect that it could lead to such a fatal error when applied as we proposed.

The above, we have reason to think, is the "head and front of our offending." We cherish the belief that we have introduced some useful improvements into Grape Culture, and that the balance of our errors are of minor consequence.

To Dr. Puffer we must say, that honest and complete as this confession is intended to be, it does not include an acknowledgment that Inside Borders are a failure. On the contrary, we still claim that an inside border is the perfection of all borders, and that very early and very late grapes cannot be very successfully grown in any other border.

We at first thought that our Inside Borders would be found the most desirable for even Cold Graperies; but we are now disposed to concede that a modification of our plan may be best for many cultivators, and that for cold houses, a border partly outside may be found quite successful, and in some respects less troublesome, and therefore more satisfactory.

The modification of our Inside Borders which we propose, is to make the border entirely across the house, with a concrete bottom, and separated from the sides and ends by brick work, (to avoid

frost,) but not elevated above the floor, or suspended above air conductors. This may give nearly all the advantages of a suspended border, with less trouble in watering, and for a cold house, or even a heated one, would answer very well.

But the perfection of a Grape Border, for forcing early Grapes, or keeping late ones, is an Inside Suspended Border, heated by hot water pipes running through chambers under the Border. This is the plan on which the best early and the longest-keeping late grapes are grown in England. In one instance in such a border, (though partly outside,) grapes ripened in August, have been kept on the vines, sound and plump, even till the rising sap in April started the vines into new growth, and burst the berries with excess of fluid. This extraordinary feat was achieved by Mr. Thomson, gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch, Dalkeith Park, Scotland, the successor, as gardener, to the famous Macintosh, author of that splendid work, "The Book of the Garden."

During the past two years we have had a good deal of experience in Border-making, which has been instructive, if not profitable in any other respect. We have found that more injury may be inflicted on the roots of vines by over-manuring, and the use of improper materials in the substance of the border, than by almost any other cause. Among the substances employed as manures, we have seen much injury arise from the too free use of guano, superphosphate of lime, and wood ashes. Among the injurious substances put into the border, we are of opinion that half-rotted leaf-mould, horse dung, and straw, are perhaps the worst. We are convinced more strongly than ever, that the best compost for a grape border, is half loam, nearly half sand and rotten rock, with a free supply of old lime rubbish and bone dust. No dung or leaf-mold at all; and all manures applied sparingly by top-dressing.

Now, says the reader, if the renewal system. (by cutting back alternate canes,) will not answer, how shall I work my vines planted on that plan? We answer, take out a portion of the canes and bend the others over so as to bring them three feet apart, and prune them on the short spur system, which is probably the best plan now known.

Humble as we feel in view of our errors, still in view of what we do know "for certain" in relation to grape culture, we have undying faith in many of our old ideas, and chastened hope in respect to some of our new ones, which we shall proceed to develop and test, and finally "propound" to the ever indulgent public-after the war-if not sooner. So look out for Bright Redivivus, and a new work on Grape Culture, when cheaper paper and better times shall invite us to the task.

LONGEVITY OF APPLES IN ILLINOIS.

W. C. FLAGG, of Moro, Illinois, says in a recent address: — "The oldest apple trees I have seen in Illinois were not over 60 years of age, and were generally in a very decrepid state. My own trees, the oldest of which are forty years old, have mostly succumbed to the infirmities of age, and the hard winter of 1855 and 1856. Of 300 seedling apple trees set out in the spring of 1822, 120, or about 40 per cent, were living in 1862. Of 217 grafted trees set in the fall of 1822. 86 were living in 1862, or about 40 per cent. The longevity of grafts and seedlings was the same, which is contrary to general opinion.

"Of the grafted trees, the longest lived and healthiest, placing the best first, are the Pryor's Red, Kirkbridge White, and Newtown Pippin. The trees of these living are of the Pryor's Red, 55 per cent; of the Kirkbridge White, 60 per cent.; of the Newtown Pippin, 57 per cent.

"Considering these and other facts which have come within my observation. I have sometimes thought that the extremes of our climate, and still more, our retentive subsoil, will make the days of all orchards 'few and full of trouble,' as well as fruit.

"On the other hand, it is very probable that in a climate and soil which brings orchards into bearing with such rapidity, it may be the true policy of the orchardist to raise all his fruit on young trees, and not expend his time in the less profitable task of renovation. "The fruit of young trees is finer than that of

old, and I should say that as a rule, after a tree becomes 25 years old, its place should be supplied by a younger. Let a man plant an orchard every ten years, and he can have a perpetual supply of fruit from young and vigorous trees."

BARBERRY FOR HEDGES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- As many of our Agricultural friends are inquiring into the value of the Barberry for hedging, I will add my mite, hoping it will assist them in making up a judgment. We have a bush of this kind growing in the garden, and from 25 years' acquaintance with it, send you the following observations:

1. It is perfectly hardy in this latitude, never having been frozen like the Osage Orange, even after a summer's luxuriant growth.

2. It will not sprout from the root, as we have cultivated the ground around this for 15 years, close up to the stalk, and have not succeeded in getting young plants.

3. It tillers somewhat like the wheat plant, making a close mass of stems from half an inch to two and a half inches in diameter. The single stem, originally planted, has increased to near 100 stems, occupying a space three feet in diameter, and so compact a rat could not get through. 4. It will bear some cutting back, or trimming,

so that the top can be kept within bounds if required. 5. Think the pollen poisonous to the grape

when in blossom, but find it is not injurious to

the apple and pear. Port Wayne, Ind., Feb. 3, 1863.



RHODANTHE MACULATA.

THE RHODANTHE

ALL our readers, we presume, have heard of the Rhodanthe Manglesii, a charming little everlasting flower, the seeds of which were brought



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.

from Swan River, New South Wales, in 1834. When well grown it is a charming little plant,-

Inquiries and Answers.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY AFFLE.—Will you please to describe the King of Tompkins County apple. Also give a cut and oblige many subsciribers.—C. N. BEECHER, Woodbridge, Cons.

a gem of unsurpassed beauty. We have seen a plant bearing hundreds of flowers every day for a long time, but it is delicate in its habit and not well suited to out-door culture in this country. It does not seem to bear our hot sun well, and yet, when planted in the shade of trees, it usually fails with us. We have had the best success in out-door culture by growing the plants in a hotbed or cold frame, transplanting, when quite young, in rather moist, cool soil, shading for a few days with an inverted flower pot, and picking off the flower buds as fast as they appear, until the plant gets pretty strong. It may then be allowed to flower freely, but the blossoms must be picked off as soon as they begin to fade. Those who wish to preserve them for winter bouquets and ornaments, should pick the flowers as soon as they open, or even when half opened. We give an engraving of the flowers and buds. They are of a very bright, yet delicate rose.

We have before announced the introduction into Europe from Australia of a new Rhodanthe named R. Maculata, said to be very robust and hardy, with large flowers, the plant growing about two feet in height, blooming profusely, and said to succeed well with common garden culture. The ray scales are of a bright, rosy purple, the disc yellow, surrounded by a conspicuous crimson ring. We give an engraving of this new Rhodanthe, taken from a fine colored plate sent us by a friend in London. We have also received seeds, and next season will, without doubt, see this fine flower for ourselves. If be a splendid acquisition.

Tarafa tree (Tamarix mannifera) in consequence of punc tures made into it by an insect-coccus manniparus -

The tree makes a vigorous growth, is spreading in habit, and bears abundantly, and usually annual crops. Fruit large, globular, inclining to conic, sometimes oblate, angular. Skin yellowish shaded and nearly covered with ed, striped and splashed with crimson. Stalk rather stout and short, inserted in a large, somewhat irregular cavity. Calyx small and closed, set in a rather small and slightly corrugated basin. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, with an agreeable, rich, vinous flavor, and finely aromatic. In

ADIRONDAG GRAPE, DELAWARE, AND HARTFORD PRO-ADRONDAG GRAPS, DELLWARS, AND HARTFORD PRO-LIFIC.—If not too much trouble, will you please give me, through the columns of your journal, your opinion as to the exclinaces, (when compared with the Delaware,) quali-ty and size of the Adirondac and Hartford Prolific Grapes. I saw, by the papers, a notice of Adirondac Grapes being on exhibition at the State Fair. It being a new variety, thought I should like the favorable testimony of some one beside the seller before I made purchase of any.—C. S. RUST, Fullon, N. Y.

ating from December to March

The Hartford Prolific is a little earlier than the Dela ware. The Adirondac appears to be a grape of excellent quality, but we know too little of it to express an opinion with confidence. We must all wait further developments

USE OF GUANO.—I wish some kind friend would tell me through the RURAL how much Guano to apply on a rod of ground. It was well manured last year. It is a small gar-den, and I wish to raise vegetables. Should the guano be put below the seed, or put on top and dug under?—W. C. Long Island.

From three to four hundred pounds an acre is about th right quantity of guano to use. Mix it well with the soil a short time before planting, or dissolve in water and ap ply to the growing plants occasionally during the season The former plan is the least trouble, but the latter will be

Korticultural Notes.

PLANT FOR A DRY SOIL .- Achillea Millefolium the common Yarrow, it is said, will stay green where all other herbage dries up.

DIGGING ABOUT FRUIT TREES .- RIVERS says: - The ground over the roots of garden trees as generally cultivated is dug once or twice a year, so that every surface fibre is destroyed and the larger roots driven downwards they, consequently, imbibe crude watery sap, which leads to much apparent luxuriance in the trees. This in the end is fatal to their well-doing.

GERMAN STOCKS.—The Illustricte Garten Zeijung says that the German seedsmen produce the fine double varieties so well known, by growing the plants in the riches soil; watching them, even from infancy, to see that they receive no check to their luxurlance, either through want of water, or from any other cause, until the seed is fully

THE MANNA OF THE BIBLE flows from the bark of the which lives on the tree. Solid pieces of some size car only be obtained before sunrise; later they melt. This is the manna on which the Jews, according to the Bible subsisted for forty years. The monks in the convents or the Sinai eat this manna, and make presents of it, done up in tin boxes, to strangers visiting them. It is a soft, greasy, buttery mass, with plenty of the leaf-scales of the Tamaria worked up in it. To get rid of these scales, it is only necessary to dissolve the mass in water. Sherbert is made of it, and occasionally it is administered in the form of medicine. - Translated from Regensburger Flora.

SALT FOR QUINCE TREES.—A correspondent of the Cal ifornia Culturist says:-I have about sixty trees, which are now five years old, and for the past three years have blossomed full, and when the fruit became as large as a hazelnut would all fall off. In the autumn of 1857, I applied salt at the roots of one-half of them, and the result was that I had a good crop of fine fruit from the trees which were salted, whilst those without salt produced not one, although they all blossomed and set fruit alike, and were of the same variety and on similar soil-a deep, sandy

WHAT IS PURE UNADULTERATED WINE ?- We have re ceived a long letter from W. W. KITCHEN, of Grimsby, on this subject, and detailing his operations in wine-making, tree planting, fruit-growing, &c., in Canada West, and also explaining what the criticisms of A. M. SMITH would make to appear contradictory. As the mass of our readers, however, can have no interest in this question, we must leave it for the present, hoping that our friends in Canada will continue in the good work until every family is supplied with an abundance of delicious fruits.

FAMEUSE APPLE.—We are indebted to John H. Bacon, of Medina, for a lot of splendid Fameuse apples in very excellent condition. Mr. B. finds no difficulty in keeping the Fameuse in barrels in his cellar until March, and thinks the Fruit Growers did not do this apple justice at the last session. It is certainly a charming apple, and those who have a tree or two in bearing, and can get the fruit fair, are very fortunate.

LOGUST ROOTS POISONOUS .- The Hungarian Quarterly for Practical Pharmacy relates instances of children hav ing got poisoned by chewing freshly dug up roots of Locust, Robinia pseudo-acacia. Strong emetics cured them; and it was noticed that one of the children, who suffered of intermittent fever, seemed to have got completely cured of it by the poison. The roots of some of the true acacias are also considered poisonous.

"THE UNION HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENN YAN" met at the Court House, Jan. 31st, adopted a Constitution, and elected the following officers for the year, viz: President—Henry M. Stewart. Vice President—Charles M. Stark. Secretary-C. F. Dickinson. Corresponding Secre tary - Charles Ketchum. Treasurer - D. S. Wagener. En. Committee - George L. Cleveland, T. H. Locke and W. H. Olin.

Domestic Gconomy.

BLEACHING RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having noticed an inquiry in your paper for a recipe for bleaching with chloride of lime, I send mine, which I know to be good for cotton materials, and I presume it would be for linen. I never have had brown linen to bleach, but expect I shall have if the war lasts, for we are going to raising flax in our section. I also send recipes for bleaching woolen and straw, as it will not do to put them in chloride of lime:

BLEACHING WITH CHLORIDE OF LIME.-For five pounds of goods take one pound of chloride of lime, over which pour boiling water, and let it stand and settle. Have ready, in a tub, warm soft water enough to cover the goods, into which strain, through a cloth, the solution of lime. Stir well, put in the goods, stirring them frequently, and let them remain in the bleach from fifteen to thirty minutes. Wring out, rinse thoroughly, and the process will be completed.

BLEACHING WOOLEN GOODS, YARN, OR CRAPE SHAWLS.—Having washed the goods perfectly clean, rinse in warm soft water, first putting in a little blueing. Hang loosely on slats, or cord, fixed in or on the upper end of a barrel or hogshead, (a headless one is best, and a milliner's bleach box is still better, but an article which we farmer's wives and daughters do not often have attached to our list of convenient things.) Pound fine some roll brimstone. In an old tin or iron vessel put some live coals, (they should be made of hard wood,) place the vessel below the goods, being careful that they are so situated as not to burn. Sprinkle over the coals a tablespoonful of the brimstone, and close up the bleach that no smoke may escape. Let all remain covered closely, until it ceases to smoke, then proceed as before, putting in another smoke, and so on until the goods are as white as required. Using the brimstone two or three times generally proves enough.

BLEACHING STRAW.—If the straw is soiled, it should first be thoroughly washed with a brush, or cloth, in soap suds. Then it should be soaked. one week in sour milk, or buttermilk, when it should again be washed, rinsed, and put in the bleach, which is prepared the same as for woolen. East Carlton, N. Y., 1863. MRS. R. A. A.

SODA CRACKERS.—Seeing a request in the RURAL for a recipe for making crackers, I will send mine, which I think a good one:—Take one cup of shortening, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and rub them in ten cups of flour. Afterward add one cup of sweet milk, one of water, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little salt. Knead until the dough is smooth. Roll thin, cut in squares, and bake quick.—S. S. S., Ontario Co., N. Y., 1863.

RECIPE FOR TOILET SOAP.—Take six pounds sal soda, three pounds unslaked lime, and four gallons water, which put together in a kettle and boil till dissolved. Let it settle, pour off the liquid, add seven pounds clean grease, and then boil to the consistency of honey. Cast in molds it should prove as good as represented it will or pans. When dry it will be fit for use. Can scent with any perfume desired.—P. E., Otto, N. Y., 1863.

[BPECIAL NOTICE.]

ALWAYS GET THE BEST .- Especially in getting Salera tus—as the best costs but a trifle for a year's supply, and the good costs but a little more than the poor. The best goes further than the poor, and is much more healthy. We can recommend the Chemical Saleratus to be the best.

The Publisher to the Public.

BACK NUMBERS OF THIS VOLUME can still be furnished to new subscribers, but those who wish to secure them will do well to order soon as our edition is nearly exhausted.

OUR PREMIUM AWARDS for Early Clubs, and the largest lists of subscribers sent in on or before the 15th inst, will be made out and published (in the RURAL or a Supplement) as soon as possible, and a copy sent to each Agent interested. A great proportion of the premiums for early clubs are already paid, and others, and also the February prizes, will be as soon as determined, and ordered by the persons entitled. There has been some delay in receiving Photographic Albums from the manufacturers, but we hope to be able to send to all entitled applicants during the ensu-

KEEPING THE BALL IN MOTION.—We continue to receive the most encouraging letters and remittances from agents in all parts of the country—the border States, California, and Canada not excepted. Thanks, friends. No paper in the land has warmer or more influential and successful Agent-Friends than the RUEAL, and we are proud of the Recruiting Officers of the Brigade. Almost every man and woman, lad and lass, among them is entitled to promotion. Wish we had space to give extracts from scores of letters from recruiting stations.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price - say ten to get it at \$1.50 per copy, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1,50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send themwhen the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait for others. Any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1,50) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR RUBAL AGENTS.—In remitting for an addition to her club the wife of a Post Master in Minnesota says:—"Will get more subscribers if I can, as I am desirous that every family should possess a copy. If you have any favers to bestow in the way of choice flower seeds, they would be very kindly received, as we have but little opportunity to obtain choice seeds." Last year we distributed a large number of dollar packages of imported seeds among our Agents, and are almost daily receiving acknowledgments of the unexpected favors. We intended to agreeably surprise many of our agents, in like manner, this year, by sending without promising them in advance—but the above hint constrains us to say that we purpose distributing 500 or more dollar packages of choice flower seeds (imported by the most reliable seedmen in the country,) and that every lady Agent Friend will be remembered. And we shall take especial pains to send to every person ferming a club of six, ten or more, previous to April 1st, and who may fail of sequing any of the premiums already offered.

Padies' Department.

A LOST CHORD.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

SEATED one day at the organ, I was weary and ill at ease, And my fingers wandered idly Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing, Or what I was dreaming then; But I struck one chord of music, Like the sound of a great amen

It flooded the crimson twilight, Like the close of an Angel's Psalm, And it lay on my fevered spirit With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow Like love overcoming strife, It seemed the harmonious echo From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings Into one perfect peace, And trembled away into silence As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine, That came from the soul of the organ, And entered into mine

It may be that death's bright angel Will speak in that chord again, It may be that only in heaven I shall hear that grand Amen!

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. A TALK WITH THE GIRLS.

EXCUSE me, girls, if I am a little inquisitive this afternoon, for I came here expressly to ask questions. I want to have a little talk with you alone; but if there are any young men around who are afraid to go to the war, or who prefer to show their patriotism by selling hooks and eyes, and tape, instead of shouldering a musket, why let them put on crinoline and come into the parlor.

Let me beseech you to lay aside your flirting and visiting, your music and drawing, crotcheting and embroidery, for one afternoon, and think of something really useful.

What, do you think it a waste of time to draw savs Miss Eugenie.

I think, my dear, that you already draw quite too heavily on your papa's purse and your mother's patience, and if you used less Bristolwould find many days of sunshine where you now see only shadow.

In the first place, allow me to ask if you can make a loaf of bread? I don't mean can you make it after the yeast is all prepared, but can you do it entire and alone? If you cannot, I entreat you to learn; for most of you expect to marry sometime, and I tell you, in the strictest confidence, that though your husband may look upon you as an angel, the first loaf of poor bread you set before him will dispel the illusion. He will discover that you haven't wings. It will save you much mortification, and perhaps some tears, if you learn these things under the superintendence of your mother; but if you will not learn, I shall hold myself blameless, for I give you fair warning.

How many of you can make a plate of nice biscuit, that will neither be sour nor heavy, or worse than either, be golden with saleratus? I have visited at some of your homes, and, without any betrayal of hospitality, will say that I have seen but very few of you that were capable of getting tea alone. Instead of your doing it, I have seen you in the parlor vainly endeavoring to entertain visitors of three-score years, while mama was overseeing the preparation of supper. To meet you on your own ground, was this polite? Politeness is kindness kindly expressed, but do you consider this as kindness to your parents or to their guests? I need not ask you books, and succeeded tolerably well, without much experience.

I should like very much to know if you can cook meats and vegetables properly, for this knowledge is very essential to your success as a housekeeper. By the time BRIDGET sends up the steak overdone, and fowls underdone, a few times, you will be ready to attend to these things yourself.

How many of you take the entire care of your rooms and wardrobe? Isn't your eyesight as good as your mother's that you bring her the torn dress to be mended with the daintiest of little stitches? What in the name of common sense hinders your doing these things for yourself? It would be a thousand times better for your health than this fashionable idleness. There is no use of your dreaming away your lives in waiting for some great thing to do. Do the duty that lies nearest you. It is of no use to spend the day in glorious plans for the future. A log hut over one's head is a far better protection from the cold than the lordliest, of these castles in Spain. There is only one queen bee in a hive, and the chances are that you are not that one; so you must take your choice between a drone and working bee. I tell you, girls,

"The world has need of wealth and arts, But far more need of patient hearts. The world has need of glorious plans, But far more need of working hands:

And now, I want to know what you read. If your tables are loaded with novels and Ledgers, there isn't much hope for you. Such reading destroys the taste for that which is solid and substantial. You might as well expect to preserve your body healthy and strong, by dining wholly on sweetmeats, as to expect a strong, well balanced mind, when all the aliment it furnished is of the the milk-and-water order. It may be very pleasant for you to talk with CHARLES effect.

Augustus about the last novel, where the here ine was so lovely and the hero "such a hero." But such talk isn't current among sensible people. If CHARLES AUGUSTUS Was possessed of the qualities of true manhood, he would discern that "these are the times that try men's souls." He would shave that elaborately curled moustache, and some of these fine mornings, come to say "good-by" ere he was "off to the wars." Life is real, and novel reading is a poor preparation for its realities. There are some books that it is worth while to have lived to read. They silence doubts, quiet fears, and strengthen the spirit. If you are a confirmed novel reader you will meet with the Hill of Difficulty ere you can relish these books..

Ah, well, you are getting weary, so I will close without saying all I intended. With Mr. MOORE'S permission we will resume the talk another time. ELSIE CRAIG. Rutland, Vt., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. OUR FAMILY ABOVE.

PEACE, happy band! Away from earth your weary feet have early gone. Dimmer shine the stars in our household crown, but brighter glow they in the diadem above. Four times hath the Angel of Death crossed our threshold and taken for himself, within the shadowy vale, a priceless

For one, he came long years ago, ere yet he had scarcely opened upon the fading world his trembling gaze. The little lamp wentfeebly out, and the young spirit, leaving all undrained life's cup, sped over the dark bounds "that mark our late repose."

Years fled upon the wing with silent flight, and again Death called for our darling boy, our June blossom, over whom but two brief Springs had smiled. Very well do I remember it, for it was the first great sorrow of my childhood. Sadly, and with many tears, they laid the little cherub down to sleep among the summer flowers. All nature woke the melody of hearts with gushing songs, and through the open window came the merry sound of birds, and breezes fragrant with the breath of morning. But unto the bleeding heart, it came back as a wild mockery to our grief.

Again the dread King called. It was in the autumn time, when the flowers had faded, the buds had flown away, and the wild-winds whistled through the branches, and among the yellow leaves that summer left. Another was called home-our own, dear WILLIE. Though brief board, and more exercise around the house, you his pilgrimage on earth, a bright halo rests upon it, and that young life reflects a glory we would not forget.

Yet there came another call, not where the light of home could cheer his lonely couch, and loving hands administer to his every want, did he lie down and die. The war clarion resounded throughout our land, and her brave and noble sons rushed eagerly to the contest of liberty and right. He was there. Tenderly he bade us "good bye," and where duty and his country called were his footsteps hastened. Not long, however, did he tarry. Disease laid her hand upon him, wasted the bloom of health, and when the snow of winter wrapped the earth in its pure embrace, they brought him back to us. But his "eye was heavy," and the sealed lips could not speak. Gently they laid our dear soldier boy away where the beating drum, and clash, and tumult of war, shall no more disturb his slum-

Peace, happy band! Four brothers are united upon the shores of Life, yonder-four remain to cheer us in our earthly home. Very desolate seems the household now, with the vacant chairs, and the absence of music tones and those dark and dreamy eyes. The pathway to the upper world seems not so distant since their radiant footsteps have ascended the shining hills. Nearer approaches the day when the same kind, loving Father, shall call us also to Himself, and then, when the anxious longing we have ever had to about cake, pastry, &c., for you have doubtless behold our sainted ones, shall be exchanged for in the valley on either side are lofty in size, able newspapers, and railing at the tyranny of the learned something about them from your cook a sweet reality.

F. P. S. Huntsburgh, Ohio, 1863

A GENUINE "LADY."

THE following incident was observed on the cars by a gentleman while on his way east to Pittsburgh, Pa. Our lady readers will not need to have the moral appended. On one seat was a pale soldier, wan and weak, returning, as it proved, from service in Arkansas, to be nursed by his mother, near Pittsburg, whose only son he was. At Wellsville most of the passengers got. out for refreshments. Some passengers carried food along and ate it in the cars; but none offered anything to the soldier, who, either too weak to walk, or not having money to spare, satstill, silent and alone. As the train was about starting, two middle-aged ladies came in, and opening a basket, began to eat a bountiful lunch. From their conversation they appeared to be from New England. They were richly dressed, and judging them to be aristocratic, the writer was not favorably impressed with them. After a little while one of them, casting her eye forward, saw the soldier. She stopped eating, and whispering a moment to her companion, who nodded assent, she went forward and conversed pleasantly with the soldier, and returned for her basket, from which she supplied him liberally with the best it contained. After eating the remnants in the basket herself, she sat down by his side and talked pleasantly with him most of the way to Pittsburg. The writer conceived there were few dry eyes among those who saw what had passed. Was not that woman one of the true aristocracy? Whether the needed food, or the kind manner and conversation of the lady, was most refreshing to the long time homeless patriot, or whether both were not equally so, we leave the reader to decide.

THE more you affect, the less you will probably

Choice Miscellang.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker TWILIGHT.

GOLDEN flow the locks of sunset O'er the landscape's level rim, And the sun like burning ruby

Sit, beside me 'neath this elm-tree, With the hands laid close in mine Watch with me the length'ning shadow And the daylight's slow decline.

Watch the lake's expanse of waters Ruddy in the sunset's glow. See the waves come dancing landward, Hear them babbling hoarse and low

And the wavelets murmur kisses, Love's sweet kisses to the shore; And the bird high in the elm tree Warbles twice its love-song o'er.

See the evening's troop of shadows In their gentle, brown array, Charge, with steady march triumphant O'er the battlements of day.

Crowding the vast vault of heaven, Are those steadfast gems of light, And the darkness hangs in ringlets Curling down the neck of night.

See from many a cottage window Now gleams forth the evening lamp; Homeward we retrace our footsteps, 'Cross the meadow cool and damp.

Jamestown, N. Y., 1863. J. H. W.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE VALE OF TEMPE.

THE VALE OF TEMPE, so celebrated in classical literature for its natural beauty, is the rocky gorge or defile between Mt. OLYMPUS on the north, and Ossa on the south, through which the river Peneus, leaving the plain of Thessaly, finds a passage into the Ægean sea. "The defile is about five miles in length, and is so narrow in parts as to afford space only for the river and the road." The VALE received the name of TEMPE, or THE CUTS, from the legend that NEPTUNE with his trident struck the hills, and, by the fissure, opened for the imprisoned waters of Thessaly a pas-

Though an important military pass, from the circumstance of its being the principal avenue of access to Thessaly from the north and east, its sylvan beauty is the special feature of interest which the VALE OF TEMPE possesses for the rural reader. From the various descriptions of this celebrated Vale, we select the following as among the most reliable and pleasing delineations of the character of its scenery:

"After riding nearly an hour close to the bay in which the Peneus discharges itself, we turned," says Professor PALMER, "south, through a delightful plain, which, after a quarter of an hour, brought us to an opening between Ossa and Olympus,—the entrance to a Vale which, in situation, extent, and beauty amply satisfies whatever the poets have said of TEMPE. The country being serene, we were able to view the scene from various situations. The best view is from a small bill, about one mile south from the chasm. Looking east, you have then Ossa on your right hand; on your left, a circling ridge of Olympus, clothed with wood and rich herbage, terminates in several elevations, which diminish as they approach the opening before mentioned. In the front is the Vale, intersected by the Peneus, and adorned with a profusion of beauties, so concentrated as to present, under one view. a scene of incomparable effect. The length of the Vale, measured from the station to the opening by which we entered, I estimate at three miles; its greatest breadth at two miles and a half."

The description which follows is by Dr.

stern and severe aspect. The rocks which wall politicians and coffee-house wise acres talking over rupt in form, in color gray and sombre. The amenity of this celebrated glen does not consist, if we may so say, in the walls of this natural Corridor, but in its pavement. Let us pursue the comparison; it cannot boast of possessing any mural arabesques or frescoes, but it is inlaid with flowers, and adorned, as it were, with a tesselated floor. In this mosaic, more beautiful than that which may be seen representing the Nile and its living and inanimate scenery in the Temple of Fortune at Preneste, the river Peneus runs in a gentle stream, stimulated here and there by eager springs, bubbling from the earth by its side. * in the river, and spreading their broad branches and thick foliage over its waters, are shady palm trees, around whose boughs twine clusters of ivy and tendrils of the wild vine. The banks are fringed with the low lentisk, the pliant Agnus Castus, and the sacred Bay from which Apollo culled the shoot which he transplanted to the borders of the Castalian rill. The stream is said to abound with fish. The solitary woodpigeon haunts the trees.

"Such are the beauties of Tempe, but it possesses other charms from its proximity to objects contrasted with it. The traveler who has toiled through long and sultry days across the dusty plains of Thessaly, without a tree to shade or a tions. If they are true, let them stand; if they breeze to refresh him, and with little variety of hill or dale to relieve the dull monotony of the landscape, will gladly and gratefully turn his steps into this valley and will tread with delight the green turf by the water-side, beneath the shadow of these branching palm trees, and of the grand and picturesque cliffs above him; and he will not then inquire too scrupulously what portion of the pleasure which he enjoys is derived from the presence of some agreeable qualities of the scene, and how much of it is due to the contrast it presents with others of a different description through which he has passed." has never heard the prattle of his own children. or two in care, duty, toil, sorrow.

To the classical and historical reader, the Vale of Tempe is invested with associations higher than those connected simply with its sylvan beauties. It is the only eastern outlet of the hill-girt plain of Thessaly, the fairest and most fertile part of Greece,-"a land of corn fields, of flocks and herds, of horses and of battles." The lofty, conical peak on the south is the famous Ossa which the giants, in their fabled wars with the gods, "piled upon Pelion" to enable them to scale the heavens. The cloud-piercing mountain on the north is the still more renowned Olympus whose snowy summit was the mythological residence and court of "the Homeric deities." The laurel-fringed river of the Vale is the historic Peneus which XERNES thought to dam up that he might flood the plain of Thessaly; and by which the vanquished Pompey halted to water his steed, in his flight after the battle of Pharsalia, whose issue changed the Republic of Rome into the Empire of the

THE TRANSLATION OF THE RAIN.

As the rain falls heavily on the roof, it speaks manifold things, and this is the trans-

"My errand is life. I have roused the sleeping

streams; they leap from the rocks and tear down through the chasm, roaring and foaming, and proclaiming wealth and prosperity to man; I have my hoary companion on the mountain tops, who will not yield up his treasures until wooed by the summer sun; I, answering the prayer of thirsty earth, am here. I will smite on the cabin roof and wake the sleeper to labor; I will beat the window pane and rouse the debtor from his stupefied despair. Gathering my forces I will turn them against the hills and unearth treasures that make the veins and arteries and the heart of commerce pulsate with fever. My power shall be felt by every kingdom, from the jeweled queen to the Lazarus by the wayside. I will send messengers of joy to the dwellers by the Missouri and the Kennebeck, the Solway and the Shannon, the Rhine and the Loire, and the tawny people of pagan lands. I will make the hearts of emperors swell with pride and ambition or tremble with fear, as golden levers shake their thrones. I quicken the cold blood of the miser, as he adds to his store, and answer to the widow, who cries in her desolation for bread. I sharpen the settler's axe, and send him further into the forest, and temper the plowshare for ground that is unsubdued. I will have a voice in the council of nations, and when empires and republics are weighed I will even the balance; and then I will freight the rivers and seas with ships, some to gather the moss of the world's waters, and some to wreck against the icebergs of Arctic seas.

Oh, what a heaven-sent monarch am I! My scepter is gold, my empire is the world, my subjects everywhere, my power infinite, my reign ages of ages! But gently! To the quiet sleeper, peace; to the sinking and despondent heart, hope and joy; to wives and children, raiment and bread! To deserted fathers and mothers, the return of their prodigal sons; to waiting maidens, the embraces of strong arms and the kisses of lips unpolluted by untruth; and to God the gratitude

HOME TYRANTS .- For his rule over his family, and for his conduct to wife and children, subjects over whom his power is monarchical, any one who watches the world must think with trembling of the account which many a man will have to render. For in our society there is no law to control the king of the fireside. He is master of property, happiness, life almost. He is free to punish, to make happy or unhappy, to ruin or to torture. He may kill a wife gradually, and be no more questioned than the grand seignior who drowns a slave at midnight. He may make slaves and hypocrites of his children, or friends and freemen; or drive them into revolt and emnity "The prominent features of Tempe have a against the natural law of love. I have heard emperor, and wondered how these, who are monarchs, too, in their way, govern their own dominions at home, where each man rules absolute. When the annals of each little reign are shown the Supreme Master under whom we hold sovereignty, histories will be laid bare of household tyrants cruel as Amurath, savage as Nero, and reckless and dissolute as Charles.—Thackeray.

> THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—To the true physician there is an inexpressible sanctity in the sick chamber. At its threshold the mere human passions quit their hold on his heart. Love there would be profanation. Even the grief permitted to others must be put aside. He must enter that room a calm intelligence. He is disabled for his mission if he suffer aught to obscure the keen, quiet glance of his science. Age or youth, beauty or deformity, innocence or guilt, merge their distinction in one common attribute-human suffering appealing to human skill. Woe to the household in which the trusted healer feels not on his conscience the solemn obligations of his glorious art.—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

TRUTH AND ITS DEVELOPMENT, -- A philosopher should aim solely at truth and should refuse to estimate the practical tendency of his speculaare false, let them fall. But whether they are agreeable or disagreeable, consolatory or disheartening, safe or mischievous, is a question not for philosophers, but for practical men. Every new truth which has ever been propounded has for a time caused mischief: it has produced discomfort, and often unhappiness, sometimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements and sometimes merely by the disruption of old and cherished associations of thought.—Buckle.

SWEET is the music of the flute to him who

Sabbath Musings.

UNDER THE CROSS

I CANNOT, cannot say, Out of my bruised and breaking heart, Storm driven along a thorn-set way, While blood drops start From every pore, as I drag on-"Thy will, O Goo, be done?"

I thought but vesterday. My will was one with GoD's dear will; And that it would be sweet to say-Whatever ill

My happy state should smile upon, a "Thy will, my God, be done!"

But I was weak and wrong But weak of soul and wrong of heart; And pride in me alone was strong, With cunning art, To cheat me in the golden sun, To say, "God's will be done!"

O, shadow, drear and cold, That frights me out of foolish pride; O flood, that through my bosom rolled Its billowy tide,-I said, till ye your power made known, "Gon's will, not mine, be done!

Now, faint and sore afraid Under my cross, heavy and rude-My idols in the ashes laid. Like ashes strewed. Thy holy words my pale lips shun-"O Gop, thy will be done!"

Pity my woes, O Gop! And touch my will with thy warm breath; Put in my trembling hand thy rod, That quickens death; That my dead faith may feel thy sun, And say, "Thy will be done!"

THE THRONE OF GRACE.

Ir you want your spiritual life to be more healthy and vigorous, you must just come more boldly to the Throne of Grace. The secret of your weakness is your little faith and little prayer. The fountain is unsealed, but you only sip a few drops. The bread of life is before you, yet you only eat a few crumbs. The treasury of heaven is open, but you only take a few paces.

Oh! man of little faith, wherefore do you doubt? Awake to know your privileges; awake, and sleep no longer. Tell me not of spiritual hunger, and thirst, and poverty, so long as the Throne of Grace is before you. Say rather you are proud, and will not come to it as a poor sinner; say rather you are slothful, and will not take pains to get more. Cast aside the graveclothes of pride that still hang around you. Throw off the Egyptian garment of indolence which ought not to have been brought through the Red Sea. Away with that unbelief which ties and paralyses your tongue. You are not straitened in God, but in yourself. Come boldly. to the Throne of Grace, where the Father is ever waiting to give, and Jesus stands by him to intercede. Come boldly, for you may, all sinful as you are, if you come in the name of the Great High Priest. Come boldly and ask largely, and you shall have abundant answers; mercy, like a river, and grace and strength like a mighty stream. Come boldly, and you shall have supplies exceeding all you can ask or think. Hitherto you have asked nothing; ask and receive, that your joy may be full.

VITALITY OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE religion of God and the religion of man, differing essentially in their aim and tendency, will exhibit equal difference in their practical operations. And thus it ever has been. Where human wisdom has been taken as the only guide in religious things, an Egyptian night of moral darkness has rested upon the land; the hungry passions of the corrupt heart have been let loose with whetted appetites to seek for prey; the rights of others have been disregarded, and violence and wrong have reigned supreme. But when Christianity controlled the hearts of men, the reverse has ever been the case; moral light has shed its genial rays: the passions and appetites have been restrained, and their carnality destroyed; charity and philanthropy, broad as the human family, have pervaded all, waking tender sympathy for the wronged and afflicted wherever found, stimulating to the most vigorous activity, noble daring, and generous self-sacrificing to promote the social and spiritual good of men of every clime.—Christian Instructor.

"WHAT SHOULD I DO WITHOUT IT."-"Did ye ask me if I had a Bible ?" said a poor old woman in London,—"Did ye ask me if I had a Bible? Thank God I have a Bible. What should I do without my Bible? It was the guide of my youth, and it is the staff of my age. It wounded me and it healed me; it condemned me and it acquitted me. It showed me I was a sinner, and it led me to the Saviour; it has given me comfort through life, and I trust it will give me hope in death."-Golden Fountain.

REDEMPTION is general, in so far that the ransom is sufficient to save the whole world; it is particular, in so far as it ordains the special acceptance of the ransom by the individual sinner. It is general-"God so loved the world, &c. It is particular-"The Master is come and calleth for thee." By general redemption, God has done all to make man inexcusable; by particular, he has taken all glorying from the individual saint.

No death, perhaps, is untimely, if we knew all. Some lives are longer, some shorter, but all lives end at the hour, not before. Some spirits light upon the planet only to spring away again. Some stay a few months, some a few years—some wait to learn the earliest lessons in the alphabet mysteries of experience, some spend a generation

Scientific, Aseful, &c.

HOW TO RE-ESTABLISH THE UNION.

[Tan following timely and patriotic letter is from a private in the Army of the Potomac, who was a farmer in Stenben county, N. Y., previous to the Rebellion.—Ed.]

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Remembering the former coyness of the Rural upon all subjects merely partisan, I yet will not doubt that the spirit and measures of universal patriotism find a place and advocacy in your pages. I confess, myself, to have never had much taste for the arts, at least, of ordinary politicians, in times past. But some times are past,-times of peace and security, for instance. It is because of the grand necessities of the present time, that a little space in your columns is asked for. I want to urge the friends of this Nation to take instant measures for uniting, concentrating, and using their strength. The saving of the Governmental Fabric, with the principles and interests of which it is the embodiment, is a business worthy of all the honest endeavor needful to accomplish it. The bountiful and blessed privi-leges which two generations have enjoyed in this country, are too precious for base surrender.

The question is coming, nay, it is here. Who think enough of themselves, and all that a freeman holds dear, to stand for the right? Who are they? Let them begin to waken to the mighty contest! Let them band and resolve-down in that deep place in the human heart, where resolves have fire and power and endurance-resolve that God and their Country shall have their first service, and their last, till GoD and their Country stand acknowledged, justified and

Mr. Editor, what I mean to say, is, that those who are seeking the destruction of the Government, and who, with their sympathizers and dupes, are practical enemies to equal and genuine civil liberty-that they, at this moment, have such a power in this country as will bind us hand and foot, if we suffer it. If we do suffer it-if we do not stand and give battle-if we do not, with united arms, strike at the foes of liberty and good order-then, whatever may be our misfortunes, we shall be attended by the miserable consciousness that we deserve them. Sir, in the history of the best institutions-the best hopes of human society-that hour of danger has arrived when every man, every child, even, should devote all influence, power and exertion, as though success or downfall poised upon their faithfulness and their efforts.

I have hitherto confined the expression of my convictions to a limited personal correspondence. I now wish to propose what I have before done in letters to friends, viz;—The organization of Unionists in every School District, Town, County, and State, for the direct purpose of saving the country from ruin now impending, and re-establishing it, near as may be, immovably and forever. Why not? inquires

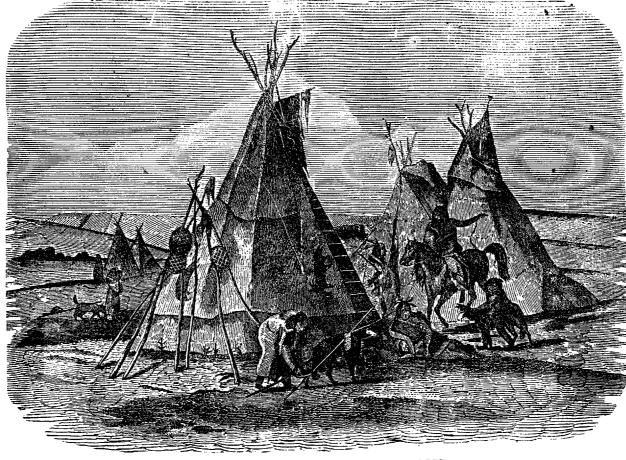
A PRIVATE IN THE ARMY.

WESTERN HOMES-IOWA.

PERHAPS some of the readers of the RURAL may be anxiously looking around for a good and permanent home - one that is free from debt: a home where constables never come. To such, and especially to young men who have high hopes of the future, and a disposition for farming, let me say that the broad prairies of the West hold out to them superior inducements. The resources of the West are being fast developed. Let me speak in particular of Iowa. With her broad and fertile prairies she has a bright prospect before her; and she is fast filling up with an energetic and industrious people. She offers riches to the poor, and a home to the homeless.

This State holds out many inducements to the farmer. The soil is so deep as to be almost inexhaustible. There are no stumps or stones to annoy the plowman; and an abundant crop rewards him for his toil. I think if those who are so out and see the thrift and energy of the people, the beautiful farms, and the luxuriant crops, they would write home to their friends somewhat in the language of Cæsar, "veni, vidi, vincor,"-("I came, I saw, I am conquered.") The present is a most favorable time to emigrate. Property troubles come to a favorable issue, it will soon multiply in price. Farms can now be bought for about the cost of the improvements. Those who come with a little money can have a farm ready for their use, with all the comforts of a home; and to those of little means the Homestead Law offers land free. Good farming land can thus be obtained at no great distance from market. We have two railroads in the southern part of the State finished about one hundred miles from the Mississippi. They will no doubt soon reach the Missouri. These roads will open up a vast country for settlement. Our winters are cold, but uniform. This winter has been an exception thus far to our Iowa winters. It has been mild and changeable. The fall is generally dry, giving the farmer a good opportunity to secure his crops.

There are, of course, some trials and hardships to encounter in coming to the West. It is a trial to part with friends and old associations; and there are more or less hardships to endure in the West. We are wanting in many of the privileges enjoyed by those in the older countries. But these privations and evils are fast disappearing. Society is becoming established, and institutions of learning are multiplying. I think those who are disposed to try the West cannot suit themselves better than to come to Iowa. Any industrious man who has means enough to remove his family, can, by means of the Homestead Law, in a few years, be well situated and have a place that he will be proud to point out to his Eastern friends and call a home. E. O. BENNETT. Washington Co., Iowa, 1863.



LODGES OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

DURING the past four months considerable | forming a cone which sheds rain and shelters | attention has been drawn toward the Indian population of the West, because of their dreadful massacre of whites in the thinly settled portions of Minnesota. That young State has three tribes located within her boundaries, - Sioux, Winnebagos and Chippewas, - and these are in such numbers as to prove a subject of alarm when they decide upon taking the war path. Their recent foray was quite formidable, and was only quelled after they had slaughtered in cold blood their defeat is followed up by a punishment at all proportioned to the malignant spirit they displayed in the murder of the helpless whites, it is. more than probable that the Indians in Minne- apply to them the honorable title of sota will not soon disturb the tranquillity of her inhabitants.

The Dacotah or Sioux tribe of Indians, is one of the most numerous in our country, numbering, according to CATLIN, forty or fifty thousand souls, and able, at any time, to muster ten thousand warriors, well mounted and armed. The personal appearance of these people, is very fine and prepossessing, their persons tall and straight, and movement elastic and graceful. Mr. C. says that one-half of the warriors are six feet or more in height. This great family occupy a vast tract of country, extending from the Mississippi to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and are, everywhere, a roving, migratory people. They are composed of forty-two bands, each having a chief who acknowledges a superior, or head chief. Their homes, which are represented above, are made of buffalo skins, in the form of tents; the

from the wind with perfect success. These of the Rocky Mountains, and between the Yellodges, though exceedingly simple, are peculiarly adapted to the wants of a roving people.

We also give portraits of representatives from the Delaware and Blackfeet tribes. The Delawares, now located in Kansas, once occupied the Valley of the Delaware River and troops to overawe them. Against them the the banks of the Schuylkill. According to their famous expedition to the Yellowstone, in 1826 traditions they were in past ages eminent for and 1827, under command of Gen. Atkinson, valor and wisdom, and held a prominent place in several hundred men, women and children. If Indian history, exerting an authoritative influ- 10,000 warriors, but as they receive no annuities

ence from the Chesapeake to the Hudson. This claim seems to be recognized by the other tribes of their lineage, who grandfather. On the rise of the Iroquois power they lost their independence; and in the large assembly of tribes which concluded the treaty at Lancaster in 1744, the Iroquois denied the right of the Delawares to alienate their lands. The latter, being immediately ordered by their masters to remove to the banks of the Susquebanna, left forever the region of their native Delaware.

. They possess 375,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Kansas River, and three times this amount at higher points on that river and its tributaries. Their number was returned in 1840 at 830; in 1850 at 1,500; and is now estimated at

above 2,000. A considerable portion of them are cultivators of the soil, raise horses, cattle, and frames of which are poles fifteen or twenty feet hogs, and dress in many respects in civilized cosin length—the butt ends standing upon the tume. The U.S. hold in trust for them a school ground, and the small ends meeting at the top- | fund of \$7,806, and a general fund of \$915,375. on the Yellowstone.

The Blackfeet are a powerful tribe at the foot lowstone River and the Missouri. They are one of the most powerful and formidable tribes in the western territory, and have given much trouble to the Government, which, on more than one occasion, has found it necessary to send was directed. They are said to number about



from the Government, little care has been taken to obtain a correct census. They are great robbers and depredators, and furnish large quantities of furs, &c., to the American traders

MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

A KNOWLEDGE of the structure and functions of the eye has been prescribed as a cure for Atheism. I am not certain that the prescription would prove generally efficacious among the fools who say in their hearts "there is no God.' But certainly the evidences of skill and wisdom are so apparent in the mechanism of the human eve, as to make manifest the stupid depravity of much prejudiced against the West would come those who fail to see that a divine hand was employed in its creation. Nor is the human eve more curious or beautiful than the organs of vision of many of the lower orders of animals. The investigations of the anatomist, especially when aided in his studies by the microscope, make us acquainted with a world of wonderful is now, perhaps, at its lowest ebb, and if our facts. Crabs have their eyes "placed at the extremity of shelly foot-stalks, which are themselves on movable hinges, capable of being projected at pleasure, moved in different directions. and packed away, when not in active use, in certain grooves hollowed out expressly for them in the front margin of the shell." The garden snail carries his eyes at the extremity of a pair of horns. Most persons suppose the scallop to be blind, but it has eyes by the score, and every one of them bright as an emerald, and beautifully set. A single dragon-fly, according to the computation of naturalists, has more than 20,000 eyes, and splendid ones they are. The spider has fewer eyes - generally not more than eight in number -- but they are perfect in form, finely set, and almost as brilliant as diamonds. The eye of the eel is protected by a tough transparent covering that enables him to thrust his head through sand and mud without at all impairing his vision. The fish hawk has eyes that are both telescopic and microscopic, to fit him for the life he leads. Animalculæ too minute to be seen by the human eye, are found, when examined by a magnifying glass, to have well-defined and useful organs of vision.

Solomon seems to have made the eye a study, and frequently refers to it in his writings. He warns us against eating the bread of him that hath an evil eye - that is, of the covetous hypocrite who grudges his guests the entertainment. to which he has invited them. In the East, the words of Solomon would receive a more literal application; for to this day there are whole nations that have full faith in the malignant potency ter worth saving than his soul.

of an evil eye. Thomson tells us that the Syrians stand in such dread of this blight that they resort to countless charms to ward if off. If you only look at a beautiful child, you must repeat the name of the Prophet of God, or of the Virgin, with a prayer for protection. If you extol the beauty of a horse, you must immediately spit on it; and the same is sometimes done to a child, though most persons are content to blow in its face and pronounce a charm. Bright and striking figures are made on fig trees to draw attention from the fruit, lest it should be blasted by a too steadfast look. We read also of haughty and lofty eyes, of eyes that are wanton, of the eyes of a fool that are in the ends of the earth and of the eyes of the spouse in Canticle, which are like the "fish-pools in Heshlow, by the gate of Bath-rabbim."—R. M. Hatfield.

"Blue Hen's Chickens." - We have long known that the people of "Little Delaware" were called "Blue Hen's Chickens," but could not tell why. Rev. Dr. Combe, of Philadelphia, a native of Delaware, furnishes the explanation. as follows:-In the olden time there was in that State a breed of fighting cocks noted for their pluck and endurance. They never knew when they were whipped, but would fight on as long as there was a feather left. The only account of the origin of this breed was, that they originally sprung from a blue hen. In the Revolutionary war Delaware furnished a regiment of soldiers, which, in numerous marches and battles, became distinguished for persistent bravery. On this account they came to be called the "Blue Hen's Chickens." The name thus becoming an honorable one, was afterwards assumed by the people of the State.

MONEY-WHY CALLED STERLING?-Because in the time of Richard I, money coined in the east part of Germany, came in special request in England on account of its purity, and was called easterling money, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings; and soon after some of the people skilled in coining were sent for to London to bring the coin to perfection, which was soon called sterling from easterling.

THE miser is not vain; he thinks a penny bet-

Reading for the Young

NEIGHBORLY ANTS.

A LITTLE black ant found a large grain of wheat, Too heavy to carry or roll; So he begged of a neighbor he happened to meet, To help him down into his hole.

"I've got my own work to look after," said he, "You must ask some one else, if you please; And he crawled off as selfish and cross as could be, And lay down to sleep at his ease.

Just then a good brother passed by on the road, And seeing his neighbor in need Came up and assisted him in with his load; For he was a neighbor indeed.

Let all who this story may happen to hear, Learn this simple lesson by it; For sometimes it happens, young people appear As cross as the ant, every bit.

The good-natured ant, who assisted his brother. May teach those who choose to be taught. That, if little insects be kind to each other, We ever most certainly ought.

CHARLES RIVERS AND HIS THOUGHTS. NUMBER TWO.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

Tom Defor had always been a classmate with CHARLES RIVERS. He was called "rattle-headed," "hair-brained," "full of music." He always had his lessons well learned, and yet it was said of him, "no one ever knew when he learned them." His study was only to memorize; the recitation over, and that was the end of his cares and thoughts concerning his studies. Perhaps some young readers are like him. Do they ever ask why a thing is so? Do they seek to know why, because the teacher requires it, simply, or from a desire to know? The boy or girl who seeks after the reason, the why of school-room assertions, and travels, in his researches, up the avenues constantly opening for his mental footsteps, will find, as he matures, that he has traveled over important ground, and he will never regret that he "lost himself thinking" of subjects suggested by his lessons or his teacher.

Tom Defoe was fond of sport, fond of his school-mate, Charles, and always enjoyed his of thought strikes deepest and strikes safely.

companionship, because the active sports were given over to himself, while CHARLES was content to look on, enjoy, and think. Tom, too, managed to find out what CHARLES was thinking about, and frequently asserted that he learned more from him than from his teacher or his books. It need not seem strange, therefore, that he agreed to meet CHARLES at the bridge the next morning, or that, when morning came, he was prompt to meet his appointment.

CHARLES found him sitting on a log near the bridge, on the bank of the stream, with his bare feet in the water, watching the tiny shiners as they ventured to nibble his toes.

"Good morning Tom; what are you thinking about this morning?" asked CHARLES, as he jerked a stone far out into the stream, and watched it skip along the surface.

"Thinking about? Why, I was trying hard to think of something to think about. I believe I am as barren of thoughts as you are fruitful of them. I do not seem to have any power to think about what I see, as as you do. Nothing suggests a thought or inquiry. If it does it is so silly or simple I am ashamed of it. I tell you, CHARLEY, I begin to think I don't know any-

"That is a pleasant state of mind, to be sure," answered CHARLES, "but that is a good start towards knowing more. There is hope of you. You will begin to learn now. You will begin to

"But how do you manage to think so much, and take such pleasure in it?-for I know it must be a pleasure, although the effort I make is greater, and the work harder, than raking scatterings after a load of hay—and by the way, CHARLEY, if there is anything I do detest, after churning and turning the grindstone, it is this same raking scatterings. But I've got to stay out of school and do it next week. It is hard to say which is the worst for me; on the whole, I think I like school best."

"You ask how I manage to think and take pleasure in it, Tom. By applying what I learn in books to objects and occurrences of out-of-door and every-day life. For instance, you are constantly at work with your toes in the mud there, under water. See those bubbles rise. What makes them do so? What are those bubbles, and why should they not rise at other times than when you are agitating the mud?"

"Well, now! I am a ninny. Haven't I been watching those same bubbles this half hour, trying to make them teach me something ?-but I never thought of inquiring why they rose on the surface, or where they came from, or what caused them. I supposed they were caused by stirring

"But why should stirring the water create bubbles, Tom? I take this stick and stir it rapidly in the water; I (do not touch the bottom, do not stir the mud, and yet, when I stop moving the stick the surface is covered with bubbles. You thrust your toes or a stick into the mud, but do not stir the water, and yet the bubbles rise rapid ly from the bottom; there, you see them come up. There is a difference in the manner of making the bubbles, and yet they appear very much alike. Now what causes these bubbles?" "Why, I suppose they are air."

"But why do they not rise constantly? Where does the air come from? and why does it rise if it is air?"

"I do not know why they do not keep rising when you cease stirring—do you, CHARLEY?" "Yes. If I stir the water rapidly, the particles of air which the weight of the atmosphere forces into the water are united, and when of sufficient bulk escape as bubbles; being so much lighter than water they rise. Rapid stirring, too, allows the air a passage into the water in greater bulk, and when I stop stirring it, it rises."

"Well, CHARLEY, is it air that rises from the mud when I run my toes or a stick into it?"

"Sometimes it is; but it is as often marsh gas or light carbureted hydrogen gas that accumulates there as vegetable matter decays. For you see all these water plants here fall to the bottom of the stream and gas escapes in larger quantities, when the water covers a large mass of decaying or decayed vegetable matter, as in marshes. Hence it is called marsh gas. I have often gathered and burned it. But it is school-time, and I will tell you how to do it another time."

"Well, I declare, how time passes! Here we have talked all the morning, and you have not told me what you were thinking of yesterday. But never mind, I am anxious to know more about this gas. You'll show me how to gather it ?"

"Yes, and tell you what I was thinking about, too, the next time we get a chance to talk; but we must not be late at school you know, Том."

"No, of course not; but, I say, CHARLEY, I have learned more this morning than I shall learn all the rest of the day out of those old, musty

WATCHING ONE'S SELF.—When I was a boy, we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called out to us, Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case." Ah! thought I to myself, there is Joe Simmons that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book I'll tell. It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master. "Indeed!" said he; "how did you know he was idle?" "I saw him," said I. "You did; and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?" I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again. If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we will have no time to find fault with the conduct of others.

WHEN anger rushes, unrestrained, to action, like a hot steed, it stumbles on its way. The man

Kural Aew-Aorker.

EN-BYENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Or all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the flag-Columbia's flag-The emblem of the free, Whose flashing stars blazed thro' our wars, For Truth and Liberty. Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine And give it three times three, And fling it out, 'mid song and shout

The Banner of the Sea. ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Department of the South.

ALL occurrences seem to indicate that a stirring season will soon be inaugurated in the "Department of the South." We condense the week's transactions, as follows:

A gentleman recently from Charleston, who escaped through the rebel lines and arrived at Gen. Foster's headquarters, states that large numbers of troops have been collected there to defend the city, and that the citizens have generally left the city in anticipation of an attack from the national troops. The means of defense are very formidable, and he thinks the city cannot be captured without a severe struggle.

The city is strongly fortified on all sides but the west, and supplied with iron clads to defend the harbor. Two of these are destitute of machinery, probably those for which the engines were designed which we captured in the Princess Royal.

A mutiny recently took place, in which several North Carolina regiments were engaged, and the ringleaders shot by order of Beauregard.

Gov. Stanley, appointed to North Carolina by President Lincoln, has resigned.

Lieut.-Col. Dorr, of Gen. Foster's staff, arrived in Washington on the 18th, direct from Port Royal, with dispatches for the Government. He utterly denies the recent sensation reports in regard to a quarrel between Generals Hunter and Foster. The same denial is made by the President, and no reason exists to believe that anything has occurred likely to impair the efficiency of our army in the Department of the South.

Two refugees who arrived the same day from Richmond, state that five brigades from the Confederate army at Fredericksburg, passed through Richmond on Sunday, the 15th, apparently on on their way to Charleston.

News from Roanoke Island states that the rebels have 125 small boats secreted in the bayous and creeks of Tyrrel and Hyde counties, by means of which they expect to cross to the Island and capture the garrison.

Information has been received that the Reliance, Capt. McGowan, captured on the Monikin River and brought to Port Baltimore on the 13th inst., sloop Clara and schooner North Star, while attempting to run the blockade, loaded with contraband goods. In addition, two negro boys, aged about 18, were found handsuffed and stowed away in the hold of the former vessel. They stated they had been forcibly put on board the vessel, and were to be taken to Charleston to be

Gen. Beauregard's proclamation, relative to the blockading the harbor. raising of the blockade of Charleston, have been | Gen. Banks had issued a general order susreceived. They were forwarded by Rear Ad- pending the navigation of the Mississippi to vesmiral Dupont, commanding S. A. B. S. We publish entire the letter of Capt. Turner, of the U. S. Frigate, New Ironsides, together with a brief portion of the certificate referred to therein.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE New IROSSIDES, Off Charleston, Feb. 10, 1863.
To Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, Commanding S. A. B. S.:—ADMIRAL:—I have the honor to forward to you a certificate, signed by all the commanding officers of the vessels lying off Charleston Bar on the morning of the attack of rams upon this soundron, except three, one of rams upon this squadron, except three, one of whom is on duty at a distance, and the other two whom is on duty at a distance, and the other two commanders of vessels which were sent to Port Royal to repair damages, and which were the only two injured—notwithstanding the report in the Charleston papers as to the result of the engagement, that two vessels were sunk, four fired and the remainder driven away. Your personal knowledge of these gentlemen, and your entire confidence in their truth and uprightness, will give their statement the force necessary to

sonal knowledge of these gentlemen, and your entire confidence in their truth and uprightness, will give their statement the force necessary to refute satisfactorily and effectually that which has been given to the world by the authorities in Charleston and their sympathizers.

It is with unaffected pain I am called upon to forward the document, reflecting so severely but justly upon the functionaries holding the high position of Consuls, and one of them—if this statement has been made by his authority—commander of a vessel of war of Her Britannic Majesty. Nor can I account for it any other way than its being a premeditated act with a foregone conclusion to draw up a report that would prejudice our cause in the eyes of the world, or that those events were seen by them with the distorted optics of prejudiced and partisan withnesses. The facts are so clear, both as to the disposition of the squadron during the day succeeding the engagement, and as to the amount of damage done our vessels, that it is not a matter of doubt that those gentlemen have given the seal of their high offices to a version of the affair which could not have been, by any possibility, either by inference or personal observation, forced upon them as truth.

Yours, &c., T. Turner, Capt

T. TURNER, Capt. Yours, &c.,

We, the undersigned, commanding the various vegsels of the blockading squadron off Charleston, have seen General Beauregard's and

Com. Ingraham's proclamation, as also the results of the so-called engagements, viz.:—"2 vessels sunk, 4 set on fire, and the remainder driven away," and also the statement that the English Consul and commander of the English war steamer Petrel had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockade, and could see nothing of them through their classes. We deem it our duty to state that the ade, and could see nothing of them through their glasses. We deem it our duty to state that the results are false in every particular; no vessels were sunk; none fired seriously; two vessels alone are injured. The Mercedita had her boiler exploded, and the Keystone State also had her steam-chest exploded, which was assisted by the steam-chest exploded, which was assisted by the Memphis, which exchanged shots with the iron ram, which was withdrawing toward the bar after having fired toward the Keystone State, as also did the Quaker City.

So hasty was the retreat of the rams that although they may have perceived that the Keystone State was seriously damaged, no attempt was made to approach her.

No vessel, iron-clad or other, passed out into the bar after the return of the rams. The Houstonic was never beyond the usual line of the blockade.

blockade.

No vessel ran in or out of the port that day, nor was any attempt made to run the blockade.

These are facts, and we do not hesitate to state that no vessel came out beyond the bar after the return of the rams at between 7 and 8 A. M., under cover of the forts.

We disbelieve the statement that any vessel came anywhere near the usual anchorage of any of the blockaders, or up to the bar after the withdraws of the rame

of the blockaders, or up to the bar after the with-drawal of the rams.

If the statement of papers as now before us has the sanction of the Petrel or the foreign Con-suls, we can only deplore that foreign officers can lend official positions to the spreading before the world, for an unworthy object, untruths potent to every officer of the squadron.

The foregoing "Certificate" is signed by the commanders of the Housatonic, Flag, Quaker City, Augusta, Memphis, and Stellin, and completely disposes of the pretentious Beauregard and his confrere, Com. Ingraham.

The New York Times states, with considerable show of authority, that the attack upon Charleston was to take place on the 20th inst. Richmond papers of the 18th contain a proclamation of Beauregard's, from the tenor of which it is evident that the aspect of affairs was threatening. It reads thus:

HEADQUARRIERS DEP'T OF S. C., GA., AND FLA., February 11, 1863.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Sa-vannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleets vannah, that the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that non-combatants shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm, or wonder, or haste, thus showing that the only feeling animating you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defense of your homes, altars and graves.

Carolinians and Georgians!—the hour is at hand to prove your devotion to your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not so

cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the sea-board to the mountains, rush to arms. Be not so exacting in choice of weapons; pikes and scythes will do for exterminating enemies—spades and

shovels for protecting your firesides.

To arms! fellow citizens. Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, our glorious death.

G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Commanding.

Department of the Gulf.

A NUMBER of steamers have arrived from New Orleans during the week, bringing the following interesting intelligence:

On the 28th ult., the gunboat Owasco was dispatched to Galveston, with orders to run into the harbor and examine as carefully as possible, without drawing their fire, and ascertain the position and strength of any batteries which might be erected or in course of construction. Capt. Miller had returned to New Orleans, and reported the Harriet Lane still at Galveston. He is of opinion that she is disabled, as he saw her towed slowly about by a small river steamer. Her topmasts have been removed, and altogether she bore evidences of attempts to disguise her identity.

The latest news from Galveston is that the fleet entered the bay, but found it so strongly fortified that it was deemed best to withdraw for The official refutation of statements made in the present. The Brooklyn and Sciota were

> sels engaged exclusively in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce. Gen. Banks had also issued an order prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages as against loyal citizens, and exempting the property of loyal citizens from forced sale as to debts or obligations incurred previous to the date of his order, which shall have remained uncanceled for six months.

> The Delta had been suppressed by Gen. Banks, but the workmen waited on him and represented that their source of subsistence was in its continuance, and the General directed it to be continued under the management of the bookkeeper. It was thought that the editors were unseated in consequence of an article on the impolicy of excluding the captured portions of the South from the privileges of the President's proclamation. Others thought the French Consul and Reverdy Johnson induced Gen. Banks to take the step.

> Gen. Weitzel's expedition to Bayou Teche had not started on the 10th, owing to the withdrawal of part of the forces for another purpose up the

> An interesting report of the destruction of the U. S. steam transport Hatteras, by the Confederate privateer Alabama, has been received from Lieutenant Commanding R. C. Blake, from which we make the following extract:

> UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 21, 1963.
> SIR:—It is my painful duty to inform the Department of the destruction of the Hatteras, recently under my command, by the Alabama, on the night of the 11th, off the coast of Texas. The circumstances are as follows:

The circumstances are as follows:

On the 11th inst., at 5:30 P. M., while at anchor with the fleet under Commodore Bell, off Galveston, I was ordered to chase a sail to the southward and eastward. I got under weigh immediately, and with all speed in the direction indicated. After sometime the strange sail could be seen from the batteries, and was ascertained to

be a steamer, which fact I communicated by signal. I continued to chase, and rapidly gained upon the vessel. Knowing the slow rate of speed of the Hatteras, I at once suspected deception, and I then ordered the ship to be cleared for action, with everything in readiness for a determined attack and a vigorous defense. When within about four miles of the vessel, I observed she had ceased to steam, and was laying broadside to and awaiting us. side to and awaiting us.

side to and awaiting us.

It was nearly 7, and quite dark, but notwithstanding the obscurity of the night, I felt assured, from the general character of the vessel, and her maneuvres, that I should encounter the Alabama. Being able to work but four guns on the Hatters, I concluded to close with her, that my guns might be effective if necessary. I came within easy speaking range—about 75 yards—and upon asking "What steamer is that?" I received this answer:—"H. B. M.'s ship Vixen." I replied I would send a boat aboard, and immediately gave the order. In the meantime both vessels were changing positions, the stranger endeavoring to the order. In the meantime both vessels were changing positions, the stranger endeavoring to gain a desirable position for a raking fire. Almost simultaneously with the piping away of the boat, the strange craft replied again, "We are the Confederate steamer Alabama," which was accompanied with a broadside. I at the same moment returned the fire. Being well aware of the many vulnerable points of the Hatteras, I hoped by closing with the Alabama to be able to board her, and thus rid the seas of this piratical craft. I steamed directly for the Alabama, but she was enabled, by her great speed and the foulness of the bottom of the Hatteras and consequently her diminished speed, to thwart my attempt, when I had gained a distance of but thirty yards from her. At this range, musket and pistol shots were exchanged. The firing continued with great vigor on both sides.

At length a shell entered amidships in the

At length a shell entered amidships in the hold, setting fire to it, and at the same instant a shell passed through the sick bay, exploding in an adjoining compartment, also producing fire, and another in a cylinder, filling the engine room and deck with steam, and depriving me of any power to maneuvre the vessel, or to put out the fire by prumps. With the vessel, or tree and any power to maneuvre the vessel, or to put out the fire by pumps. With the vessel on fire and beyond human power, a hopeless wreck upon the water, with walking-beam shot away, and engine rendered useless, I still maintained an active fire, with the double hope of disabling the Alabama and attracting the fleet at Galveston, only 28 miles distant. only 28 miles distant.

only 28 miles distant.

It was soon reported to me that a shell had entered the Hatterss at the water line, tearing off entire sheets of iron, and the water was rushing in, utterly defying any attempt to remedy the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Hear-

the evil, and that she was rapidly sinking. Hearing this melancholy truth, and observing the Alabama on my port bow, entirely beyond the range of my guns, and doubtless preparing a raking fire, I felt I had no right to sacrifice uselessly, and without any desirable result, the lives of all under my command.

To prevent the blowing up of the Hatteras from fire, which was making much progress, I ordered the magazine to be flooded, and afterward a lee-gun to be fired. The Alabama then asked if assistance was desired, to which an affirmative answer was given. The Hatteras was now going down, and in order to save the lives of officers and men, I caused the armament in port side to be thrown overboard. Had I not done so, I am confident the vessel would have done so, I am confident the vessel would have gone down. After considerable delay, the Ala-bama sent us assistance, and I have the pleasure bama sent us assistance, and I have the pleasure of informing the Department that every living being was conveyed safely from the Hatteras to the Alabama. Ten minutes after, she went down, bow first, with pennant at masthead, with all her muskets and stores of every character—the enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon. Battery upon the Alabama brought into action numbered 7 runs, consisting of four long 32-pounders, one 100-pounder, one 68-pounder, and one 24-pounder rified gun, which superiority of the Alabama with her powerful battery, her machinery under water-line, must be at once recognized by the Department, who are familiar with the Hatteras, and her total unfitness for contest with a regularly built yessel of war. a regularly built vessel of war.

The distance between the ships during the action ranged from 25 to 100 yards. Nearly 50 shots were fired from the Hatteras, and I presume a greater number from the Alabama.

R. C. BLAKE, Lieut. Com'g. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy.

Col. Payne, Acting Brigadier General, left Baton Rouge on the morning of the 7th with three transports, carrying the 4th Wisconsin, 8th New Hampshire, and 133d and 173d New York regiments. These troops disembarked at Plaquemine, 30 miles below New Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and marched straightway inland, to a place called Indian village. Arriving at sunset, the troops bivouaced for the night, the Iberville following with stores and tents and a guard of cavalry, by way of Plaquemine Bayou. There our troops are temporarily encamped, at no great distance from a crevasse, which has already submerged some adjacent woods. Two weeks ago this Indian village was occupied by a band of guerrillas, who were driven off by a company of U.S. cavalry. The Iberville took on board, in lieu of her military stores, upwards of \$4,000 worth of sugar and molasses from the neighboring planters, who professed themselves rejoiced at the opportunity of transmitting their produce to New Orleans It lies now at the levee in that city.

Gen. Emory left New Orleans for Carrolton on the 10th, to proceed with the following regiments to the re-enforcement of Col. Payne:-38th and 49th Massachusetts, 156th New York, 16th New Hampshire, and a section of the 18th New York Battery. With these there may be others. Combining with the four regiments under Col. Payne, the entire force will push for Bute, La., there to effect a junction with Gen. Weitzel.

Movements in the West and South-West.

MISSOURI.—A letter to Gen. Davidson from the persons who accompanied the recent scout to Batesville, says Hindman's army is utterly diminished and inefficient-300 having been frozen to death during their retreat from Van Buren Hindman was once ordered to Vicksburg but his men refused to go. Upwards of 200 deserters were concealed 20 miles from Batesville, a town in favor of a permanent ocupation by the Federals.

TENNESSEE .- The skirmish on the 13th, near Bolivar, Tennessee, between a part of the 1st cavalry and a body of rebels resulted in the death of four rebels, ten wounded and five prisoners taken. A number of horses were captured. Federal loss nothing.

Capt. Pennock, under date of Cairo, informs and Knapp have been seized as prizes by the offences.

gunboat New Era at or near Island No. 10, for. containing contraband goods. The White Cloud had a large rebel mail with important information. The Home was seized by Porter and sent up from

Mississippi. — A skirmish between a small party of Federals and 300 of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry, on the 10th, near Lake Providence, resulted in the route of the latter. Loss unknown, 25 prisoners were taken. Our loss is one killed and twelve wounded.

Rear Admiral Porter communicates the following to Secretary Welles:

ing to Secretary Welles:

UNITED STATES MISSISPPI SQUADRON, Feb. 8th.—I am happy to inform you that the Vicksburg was so badly injured by the Queen of the West that she has to be kept affoat by large coal barges fastened to her sides. The machinery has been taken out, and she will likely be destroyed. This is the fifth steamer lost to the rebels by the United States Navy, and was the largest and strongest steamer on the river, and I think they were preparing to use her against our transports, being very fleet. Her wheels, and guards were smashed all in, and a large hole knocked in her side, so deserters report.

Last night I started a coal barge, with 20,000 bushels of coal, to run the batteries at Vicksburg. It had ten miles to go to reach the Queen of the West, and arrived safely within ten minutes of the time calculated, not having been seen by the sentinels.

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, by Col. Ellet, commanding the Queen of the West, of the A. W. Barker, a side wheel rebel steamer, about fifteen miles below Red River, after having run ashore in an attempt to escape. She had just discharged a cargo at Port Hudson, and was returning for another. As the ram neared her several rebel officers jumped into the water and escaped. Among the captured on her, however, were five captains, two lieutenants, and a party of civilians, including a number of ladies.

Immediately after Col. Ellet had placed a guard on the Barker, another boat was perceived coming down the river, which was brought to by a shot across her bows. She proved to be the Moro, laden with 110,000 lbs. of pork, nearly 500 hogs, and a large quantity of salt, destined for the rebel army at Port Hudson. Col. Ellet destroyed, near this point, 25,000 lbs. of meal awaiting transportation for the rebels at Port

The ladies and civilians taken on board the Barker were landed at a plantation near Red River, and while this was in progress, another steamer, called the Berwick Bay, laden with 200 bbls. of molasses, two hhds. sugar and 30,000 lbs. of flour, intended for the rebels at Port Hudson, was seized by Col. Ellet. The Berwick Bay also had on board 40 bales of cotton.

A barge containing 7,000 bushels of coal ran the blockade on Saturday night, the 21st, without ccident or damage.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 9th inst. says the river is overflowing its banks on the Louisiana side. The town of De Soto, opposite, is nearly submerged. It was expected that the whole peninsula would soon be under water.

The Appeal correspondent of the 9th says:there is now no longer a doubt that the whole force of the enemy are concentrated within seeing distance of the city. Mortar Boats were towed down yesterday to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet. Every moment may announce the commencement of attack.

The town of Bolivar Landing, 50 miles above Memphis, was destroyed by the gunboat Conestoga, in retaliation for the guerrillas firing into the steamer Jenny Lind.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

SENATOR WILSON is soon to introduce a bill organizing a National Academy of Science on the plan of the French Academy, to consist of fifty members, and to be charged with the prosecution of such investigations, in addition to its own, as the Government may entrust to it.

The bill constituting the Territory of Arizona, which passed the Senate, has already passed the House, so that it only requires the signature of pieces, equal to \$48,000. sident to become a law. Arizona contains 120,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than three States of the size of Ohio. It is said by those who have been several years there, to contain more mineral resources than any other Territory. Gold is also found in many parts of the Territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive mining, but with a Government, such as proposed, the mines will be freely developed. It is asserted, by persons who should know, that the richest silver mines in the world are there found. There are 1,500 troops now in the Territory, and this number is likely to be increased.

The Senate has ratified two treaties with Peru. By one, the question of sovereignty of the Guano Islands is referred to the arbitration of the King of Belgium; and by the other, all claims between Peru and the United States are referred to a joint-commission of two from each party, to meet at Lima.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in a report accompanying the bill establishing a branch mint in Nevada, say the discoveries of precious metals warrant the belief that in a few years it will surpass even California. A population of 30,000 or 40,000 are now in the Territory, and millions have been expended in prospecting and working mines, erecting quartz mills with massive reducing machinery, and ingenious separating processes. Several thriving towns and numerous villages have sprung up. The great business of the Territory is, and must be, mining. The yield of gold and silver is \$2,000,000 per month, and a constant prospect of increase. Official information has been received in Wash ington that the rebel congress has refused to sustain Jeff. Davis' proclamation in regard to the incarceration, without exchange, of Federal officers. It has also taken action with the view of releasing Union men in the South who have Secretary Welles that the Rowena, White Cloud been arrested and imprisoned for political

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Patent Churn—Jacob Brinkerhoff.
The Boardman, Gray & Co., Piano Forter—Siberia Ott.
Webster's Imperial byo. Dictionary—J B Lippencott & Co.
Great Auction sale of Stock, &c.—Samuel L. Fuller.
Farm for Sale—Peter Bennett.
The Onion Specific—J M & E R Cohurn.
Fine Fowls for Sale—Siberia Ott.
Farm for Sale at a Bargain—A R Grant.
Maple Sugar Men—Blymyers, Bates & Day.

Special Notices.

Prepared Harness Oil—Frank Miller & Co. Metropolitan Gift Bookstore—Partial List of Prizes. Always Get the Best—D B De Land & Co. Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The News Condenser.

- The health of the King of the Belgians is again failing.

- There are twenty-two saw-mills in Nevada county, California

- The mining ditches in Nevada, Cal., are nine hundred miles long.

- There are one hundred and ten Protestant missiona ries in China.

- Sonora county, Cal., bees made 66,700 lbs. of hency the past season.

— In London during the past year there have been 1,303 fires against 206 in Paris.

 A steam carriage for common roads has been tried in Spain, it is said, with complete success.

- There were four hundred and seventy-two births in New Bedford Mass., during the last year.

- A little girl and several animals in Newark, N. J., were bitten some days since by a mad dog.

- The arrival of every steamer from New Orleans brings evidence of the increasing trade of that city. - An Oil Exchange, for the benefit of those engaged in

the trade, is about to be established in Boston. - Goods worth \$200,000 have been seized at San Fran-

cisco for having been entered on false invoices. - On Tuesday morning of the recent cold snap the

nercury indicated 42 deg. below zero in Quebec. - The Cedar Rapids Railroad is now running to Mar-

shaltown, Iowa, 156 miles west of the Mississippi. - In the city of London there are 893 Sunday Schools,

17,039 Sunday School teachers, and 190,079 scholars. — The well known authoress, Mrs. Emma C. Embary, died in New York on Tuesday week at the age of 57.

- Pirates have appeared between Scio and Smyrna, and two British gunboats are cruising in search of them.

- Jonathan Smith, of Quincy, Illinois, states that he made over four tons of Sorghum sugar the past year. - The entire immigration last year into the United

States was 114,465, nearly 100,000 arriving at New York. - A vein of plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered on the land of Charles Donnell, in West Bath, Me.

--- Valuable salt springs have been discovered near Leavenworth, Kansas. They are said to be inexhaustible. - The French soldiers at Vera Cruz call the cemetery of that city the jardin d'acclimation-a most lugubrious

pun. - Twenty-one quartz mills are kept constantly employed in Nevada county, Cal., crushing 93,000 tuns per

- Mrs. Sarah McKown who had attained the advanced age of 100 years and two months, died in Toronto on the

31st ult. - Col. William Brown, first Assistant Adjutant General

of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston, on the 16th inst.

- It is estimated that nearly two millions of barrels of crude oil have changed hands at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the past year.

— The average salary of dissenting pastors in England, is stated by a writer in the Weekly Review, to be £50, \$250 a year.

- Mrs. Mary Croul died in Lyons, N. Y., a few days since at the great age of ninety-nine years, ten months and twelve days.

- Six million four hundred and thirty-nine thousand feet of lumber is turned out annually by the saw-mills in

Nevada county, Cal. - Rio coffee sold at auction in Augusta, Ga., one day last week, at \$2.95 per pound. Peas are of course a paying crop at the South.

- Miss Ella K. Hayes, of Great Falls, N. H., last week skated the whole length of Lake Winnepissioge, 20 miles, in less than three hours. - Pennies are at a premium of eighteen per cent. Du-

ring last month the mint at Philadelphia issued 4,800,000 The Independent Telegraph Company have compl

ted their line through to Philadelphia, and are building it to Baltimore and Washington. -- Considerable preparations are making by farmers and others in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., to test the cotton

experiment this coming season. -The Philadelphia water works, the four different works, pumped last year 7,932,886,423 gallons of water an average of 21,733,935 per day.

- The course of true love with a certain couple in Elmswell. England, recently terminated in a happy marriage after a courtship of 26 years. - Passports are abolished in Spain, the decree to that

effect dating January 1st, 1863. No passports are required of strangers entering the kingdom. - Counterfeit \$1 and \$3 on the Farmers' and Mechan.

cs' Bank of Hartford, and \$2 on the Peoples' Bank of Derby, Lynn, Vt., are in circulation. - The Legislature of Wisconsin has ordered the Governor's message to be printed in the German, Norwegian,

Welsh and Holland Dutch languages. - The colored men of Buffalo are considering the sub-

ject of a colored regiment to be raised in Western New York with its headquarters in that city - Persons in position to know say at least \$25,000,000

have been stolen in the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, during the past few months. — There was deposited in the U. S. Assay office at New

York, during the year 1862, gold dust, amalgam, &c., from Pike's Peak, to the amount of \$8,521,000. - Thomas Hartley Crawford, judge of the criminal

ourt of the District of Columbia for the past 17 years, died on Tuesday week after a long illness.

- There are vessels now building at the various ports on the lakes, to be ready for the season of 1863, equal to an increase in the tunnage of 40,000 tuns.

- The Indian Office in Washington has received intelligence of the death of Byron F. Kendall, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory. -- The gunboat Sidell, reported as having s

such officer as Van Dorn connected with it. - The President is strongly urged to appoint Gen. Fremont Military Governor of North Carolina; in place of Gov. Stanley, whom it is desired to supersede.

o the rebels, did not belong to the navy, and there is no

Special Notices

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, MILITARY OFFICERS, AND SINGER'S can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—con taining nothing that can injure the system. They are in-valuable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

PREPARED HARNESS OIL

FRANK MILLER, the inventor, and for 25 years proprietor of the celebrated LEATHER PRESERVATIVE and WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING is now introducing a prepared HAR-MESS OIL BLACKING, put up in sealed Pint, Quart and Gallon cans. The proprietor is constantly receiving the highest testimonials in its favor, and the constantly increasing sales is the best evidence that it is an excellent and appreciated article.

Orders should be addressed to either of the manufac turers

FRANK MILLER & Co., No. 5 Cedar St., N. Y. City. FRANK MILLER & Co., Warsaw, N. Y. FRANK MILLER & SON, Toronto, C. W.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRIZES given at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 26 Buffalo Street Rochester, and at its branch, No. 199 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., for month ending Feb. 28, 1863, were 42 Gold and Silver Watches, 31 Silver Ice Pitchers, 27 Silver Cake Baskets, 14 Silver Coffee Urns, 5 Silver Tea Setts, 4 Silver Trays, 5 Silver Egg Castors, Gold Lined, 8 Silver Pickle Castors, 3 Punch Bowls, 4 Fine China Tea Setts, 13 Silver Berry Dishes, 3 full setts of Furs, 4 Mink Muffs, 18 Silver Butter Dishes, 4 Silver Tea Kettles, 68 Fine Photograph Albums, 8 Rich Toile Setts, 2 Silver Egg Boilers, 4 Silver Custard Stands, Gold Lined Cups, 7 Richly Furnished Ladies' Dressing Cases 13 pieces Marble Statuary, 22 Fine Family Bibles, 18 Gold Guard Chains, 32 Silver Syrup Pitchers, 85 Silver Cups, one Sett 12 Silver Goblets, 26 Silver Castors, Cut Glass Bottles, 108 Sett Silver Forks, 136 Sett Silver Tea and Table Spoons, besides over 4000 other articles of value. A Handsome Gift accompanies each Book sold, varying in value from 50c to \$100.00. Descriptive Catalogues mailed Free upon application, to any address in the United States. Address-"Metropolitan Gift Book Store," Rochester, or

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, Feb. 24, 1863.

PLOUR remains at last quotations. GRAIN, with the single exception of Rye, is sold at forme rates. Rye has advanced very materially, but we do not learn that any great amount is being purchased. Millers obtain what is needed for flouring; distillers are not manu

DAIRY, &c.—Butter is again moving upward. Tallow has put on %@lc \$ tb. Eggs have advanced 5 cents \$ dozen. SEEDS—Owing to a decline in the price for medium clover in New York city, there has been a falling off here equal to 25@50 cents per bushel.

Bochester Wholesale Prices.

Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen	13@16c
Figur win wheat \$7.25(@8.50	Honey, box	12@146
Pront grang an blocks we	Candles, box	13@13¾c
Flour buckwheat: 2.00(412.00)	Candles, extra	14@14%c
Meal, Indian 1,18@1,18	Fruit and E	Zoots.
Wheat, Genesee . 1,50@1,75	Apples, bushel,	25@30c
Best white Canada 1,45@1,50	Do. dried Ph	4 @ 4⅓c
fCerp old 80(0)830	Peaches, do	12@15c
Corp. new 80@83c	Cherries, do	4 @ 4½c 12@15c 14@16c
Rve. 60 ha & bush 90c @\$1	Plums, do	9 (0)100
Corn, new 80@83c Rye, 60 has \$2 bush 90c@\$1 Oats, by weight 55@56c	Potatoes, do	_40@50c
Karley	Hides and S	
Buckwheat 00,0020	Slaughter	7 @ 7%
Beans 1,50@2,00	Calf Sheep Pelts	9 @ 10c
Meats.	Sheep Pelts	1,25(@)4,00
Pork, old mess 15,50@16,00	Lamb Peits	25@2,00
Pork new mess. 15,00(4)15,50	Seeds.	
Pork clear	Clover, medium.	6,00(0.6,25
Dwggggd hogs gwt 6.25(a) 6.50	Do large	7,00(017,00
Beef, cwt 4,00@ 6,00 Spring lambs, each 1,50@ 2,00	Timothy	2,00(@2,50
Spring lambs, each 1,50(a) 2,09	Sundrie	
Mutton, carcass 4 @026	Wood, hard	5,00(0)5,90
Dame emoked 9 (7)96	Wood, soft	3,00(@4,00
Shoulders 7 (a)/ C	Coal, Scranton. Coal, Pittston	0,10(01,10
Chickens 8 @9c	Coal, Pittston	0,10(01,00
Turkeys 9 @10c	Coal, Shamokin. Coal, Char.	0,10(0)1,00
Geese 40 @50c	Coal, Char	175(0000
Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl	1,70(WZ,00
Butter, roll 18 @21c	Straw, tun	0,00(0)1,00
Britter, fitkin 16 (azzuc	Hay, tun	\$50(4)60c
Cheese 11 @13c Lard, tried 9 @10c	Wool, & tb	# BOCOS # OO
Lard, tried 9 @10c	Whitefish, 1/4 bbl	4,00(000,00
Tallow rough 7 @ 7%C	Codfish, quintal.	4 40/204 00
Tallow, tried 10@19%c	Trout, half bbl	2,0U(J)0,W
		

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—FLOUR Market may be quoted rather more steady, with a moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at 7,1009,7,25 for superfine State; \$7,009,800 for extra State; \$7,1009,7,30 for superfine Western; \$7,509,800 for charpes brands etc. medium extra Western; \$7,509,800 for charpes brands do,—the market closing quiet. Sales of choice extra State were made at \$7,000,000 for independent of the sales of

at \$4,1004,15 for Jersey; \$4,2003,35 for Brandy wine, and \$4,85 for caloric.
Grain—Wheat market steady, and may be quoted a shade firmer, with a less active business doing for export and home consumption; sales Chicago spring at \$1,400,105; Milwankee club at \$1,6502,17; amber Iowa at \$1,720,175; winter red western at \$1,720,175; amber Michigan at \$1,780,01,95, and amber Jersey at \$1,78. Kye quiet and firm; saless Jersey at \$1,00. Peas Barley remains quiet and nominally unchanged at \$1,60. Peas centinee quiet and nominal Corn market fully ic better, with a moderate demand; sales at \$7,000 for prime sound shipping mixed Western, and \$6,000 for prime yellow Western.
July School of the property of

9tc for round white, and \$1.00 for prime yellow Western.—
Oats steady, with a moderate demand, with sales at \$600. Tic for common to prime Jersey, and 75007c for Canada, Western and State.
PROVISIONS—Pork market firm, demand light. Sales at \$5,0006,500 for moses; \$15,500015,600 for old moses; \$15,500017,000 for prime mess, and \$11,500013,75 for prime. Beef firmer; sales at \$5,0006,000 for country prime; \$7,00029,00 for country mess; \$11,50021,75 for re-packed mess, and \$12,000214,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull; sales at \$22,000. Beef hams in moderate demand and prices steady; sales at \$15,000216,50 for choice Western. Cut meats steady; sales at \$15,000216,50 for choice Western. Cut meats steady; sales at \$15,000216,50 for choice Western. Cut meats steady; sales at \$15,000216,50 for choice Western for chiv do; 74008c for hams. Dressed hogs are firmer.—Sales at \$12,000 for choice Western short clear middles; \$34,000 for city do; 74008c for choice Western short clear middles; \$34,000 for country do; \$3,000 for choice Western short clear middles; \$3,000 for him and \$2,000 for western long cut hams. Lard market a shade easier, with a less active demand; sales at 103,0011%c for No. 1 to choice. Butter steady, and selling at 16,000 for Ohio and 25,000 for Sale in supply, and are held with much firmness, at 22,000; cash, as to quality, with sales of 250 bales at 10,0011%c. for inferior to prime. Timothy seed is quiet and steady at \$2,000 for Pearls.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23 —Flour—The market for the week

ASRES—Steady; sales at \$8,62 for Pots, and \$9,00 for Pearls.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23—FLOUR—The market for the week has been moderately active and prices, with the appreciation of gold and the advance on sterling exchange were firmer and a shade higher. Sales at prices from \$7.80 to \$8 for fair to choice white double extras; \$7,000(7.25 for red winter; \$6,0026,25 for extra State, chiefly at the inside price, and \$8,7502/10 for extra Western; \$7,750 for for white what double extra Canada.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market for the week opened dull with very little milling or speculative inquiry, but at the close prices were firmer. Sales No. 2 lilinois red winter at \$1,35; No. 2 Milwaukee club at \$1,25; red whater Ont at \$1,45; white Michigan at \$1,7021,75. Corn The market form, held at 76077 for cargoes, and retailing at 77630c begged. There were no sales of importance during the week, excepting car lots bagged. Oats—The market for the week has ruled quiet but firm until Saturday, when \$1,000 bushel sold at 555 \$2 bu, which is the highest price attained in many years. Barley—Scarce and firm with good consumptive inquiry; sales at \$1,400,146 for Ohio, and \$1,6001,52 for choice Canada and State. Rye—In moderate demand, chiefly confined to shall lots at \$1; held at 956 for Chicago by the cargo.

by the carps.—The market firm with fair demand. Mess Prov. Leavy, \$15.00; \$14.00 for light mess pork; Lard firm at 10% for prime; Hams smoked 9c; Shoulders smoked except the first of the first white fish and trout in half blis at \$4,0000,00. Beef, none in the market. CHESSE—The market more active with sales of about 60 mus during the week at prices ranging from 12c, 13@13%c. Prices tending upward.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.—For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Caives, and Sheep and Lambs, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth aveoue and Forty-fourth street, at Chamberlain's Hudson River, Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street; at Browning's, in Sixth street, near Third avenue; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, Sixth street. 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:

	BREF CATTLE.	
•	First quality P cwt Ordinary quality Common quality Inferior quality	8,00(@9,00 7,00(@8,00
	COWS AND CALVES.	
	First quality	40,00@45,00 50,00@35,00
	YEAL CALVES.	•
	First quality. \$1 ib Ordinary Common Inferior	6½:@7 s 5½:@6 c 5 @5½:c 4½:@5 c
	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
	Extras. \$\mathref{\pi}\$ head Prime quality Ordinary Common Inferior.	. 6,50(@7,50 . 5,00(@6,00 . 4,75(@6,00
	BWINE.	
	Live. 1 Corn Hogs—Prime	Dressed. 6%@6% 6%@6% 6%@6% 6 @6
is	ALBANY, FEB. 23.—Breves—The supply again heavy—too heavy by eight or ten h	, it will be see

and we have to report a decline of 10@20c \$2 100 hs, on all grades, excepting extra and premium.

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

MANING TO CO CUE CAL.			Cor. week
	This week.	Last week.	last year.
Beeves	3,800	3,960 7,219	2,742
Sheep	3,850	7,219	5,241
Hogs		• • •	
PRICES : We quote	as follows:		
	Th	is week. L	ast week.
Premium (per 100 fbs)	\$5,8	50@6,00	5,40(0)6,00
Extra	4	60@5,00	4,60(4)5,00
First quality	3,	70@4,10	3,80(04,20
Second quality	2,	80@3,30	2,90(a)3,45
Third quality	2,	30@2,60	2,50@2,75
LIVE Hogs-The rec	eipts at Eas	t Albany cor	ntinue—say
about 15,000 for the we	ek; prices	are without	noticeable

about 15,000 for the week; prices are without noticeable change, ranging from 5c to 5½,00½ cg lb., the outside for strictly choice heavy Western corn-fed; light corn-fed averaging 160 lbs, sell for 5c g lb.

Dresser Hogs.—We do not hear of any sales of dressed hogs, Saturday; some lots heavy State on the platforms are held at \$7,00, which figure could only be commanded by fresh choice lots. The weather is favorable for receivers, but our city packers are not in market.—Allas and Argus.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 18.—Whole number of Cattle at market 500; mostly Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year

working Uxen, mich Cows, and one, two and three year old.

MARKET BEEF-Prices, Extra \$7,50@7,75; first quality \$6, 76@7,00; second do. \$5,00@4,50; third do. \$5,00@5,00.

WORKING UXEN— \$Pair—None.
Cows and Calves—\$30, \$35@4,60.

STORES—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$18@20, three years old, \$21@23.

SHEEF AND LAMES—2400 at market; prices in lots, \$4,50@5,22 each; extra, \$6,00@7,00.

HINES—8@5%c \$7 fb. Tallow—8@5c \$7 fb.
PELIS—\$2,00@2,50 each.
CALP SKINS—None. Yeal Calves—None.

PELTS—\$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\)\$ \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\)\$ \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\)\$ \$\(\)

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—WOOL—An active demand prevaled for wool throughout the week, in part for consumption and investment, and the market was decidedly firmer chosing with a strong upward tendency in view of the light stock in first hands and the advance in gold and exchange we much a merican at 68@75c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in for Saxony fleeces; 68@ 10.25 for full blood Merino and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \(\text{Merino}, \) and 65@70c for native and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \(\text{Merino}, \) and 65@70c for native and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \(\text{Merino}, \) and 55@70c for native and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \(\text{Merino}, \) and 50.—20 considerable of the constant of the

UGOOC
Saxony Fleece, P lb
Amorican full-blood Marino 98,072
Do half and three-quarter do68@72
Do Native and quarter do
F-tre pulled bX00/
8000XI
No. 1, do 50255 California fine, unwashed 48260
California fine, unwashed48@50
Do common do
Peruvian washed 40@50 Chilian Merino unwashed 35@37
Chilian Merino unwashed
Do Mestiza do34@35
Velperaigo (lo 22/0)20
South American Merino unwashed32@35
Do do Mestiza do28@32
Do do common washed25@30
Do do Entre Rios washed
Do do do unwashed21@23
Do do Cordova washed
Cape Good Hope unwashed
Fast India washed
African unwashed
Do washed
Mexican unwashed32@35
Texas@
Smyrna unwashed34@36
Smyrna unwashed
Byrian unwashed
Ship. & Com List.
posmow for 18 The following are the quotations of

Saxony	and Merir	o, fine		821x@90c
10.0	AN.	frill≟bleide	3	01/200
Do	_do	half and	i three-lour	ths. 78@81
Commô	ñ			75@78
Pulled.	extra		1441	86(8)90
Do	superfine			90(@85
Do	No. 1		***********	00@00
'Wester	n mixed			70@80
Smyrna	washed			35(0)52
Do	unwashed			21@37
Syrian .				20:@42
Cane				42@75
Crimes.				19(a)35
Ruenos	AVTOS			20(a)60
Pernyia	n washed.			28@46
Canada.				00@75
		TH		

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The movements in the market dring the week have been confined to the sale of three pacels, only 4,000 ibs. No. 1 pulled at 70c, and 1,000 ibs Black : 65c—Journal.

四ied.

IN Elmira, on the 17th inst., WILLIAM T. NEWTON, second son of Squire Newton, aged 28 years. IN Kharpoot, Turkey in Asia, Dec. 12, 1862, MARY JOSE-PHINE, daughter of Rev. Orson P. and Caroline R. Al-Ler. (Missionaries of the American Board,) aged 3 years 1 month and 18 days.

month and to days.

In Washington, February 14th, of scarlet fever CHELLY, youngest daughter of Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, aged 3 yrs.

In this city, on the 22d inst. Lieut. Col. EDWARD S. GILBERT, 25th Reg't N. Y. Vol., aged 31 years.

In Irondequoit, on the 22d inst., of Brighty disease of the kidneys, after a long illness, HENRY BUTTS, brother of land Butts the editor of the Union and Advertiser, aged 49 years.

New Advertisements.

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

FINE FOWLS.—Two trio's Black Spanish, pure blood, at \$4 per trio; one trio, pure white Laghorns, at \$4 per trio; one cock, and four hens, Golden Poland's, for \$5, for the five. All healthy and choice, boxed, &c. Address SIBERIA OTT, Paterson, New Jersey.

PARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—About 70 acres of improved land near the village of Palmyra, and one half mile from the RR Station. Soil a grayelly loam, with a few acres of fine meadow land. Buildings somewhat out of repair. Price \$3,500, on long time, For particulars address. A. R. GRANT, Palmyra, N. Y.

MAPLE SUGAR MEN! By the Use of COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR,

You will save the price of the larger size, in every 1,000 by of sugar made upon it by the increased value of the sirgular and sugar over every other mode of boiling. Thousands of armers testify to the excellencies of the Evaporator. Famphlet sent free.

Pamphlet sent free.

BATES & DAY, Mansfield, Ohio.

THE ONION SPECIFIC-OR, THE SECRET OF ONION CULTURE.

We shall issue the first of March, a copy-right Pamphlet, giving our method of Onion raising, with the manner of preparing and applying a sure remedy to stop the ravages of the maggot. We will send a copy, free of postage, to any address, for one dollar in good currency.

Manchagtar N H. Sets. 1872.

Manchester, N. H. 685-2t Reference—Any of the officers of our City Government

ARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 160
acres, situated in the town of Victor, Ontario Co., N.
Y., and near Fisher's Station, on New York Central Railroad. Said farm has a good frame house convenient for two families, and good barn buildings. Good fruit of all kinds. A never failing stream of water runs through the farm. The subscriber wishes to dispose of said farm sale is unable to attend to it on account of poor health. Part of the money can remain on the property for a term of years, if desired. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address per on the premises, or address
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GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK, CATTLE, HORSES, &c. Tuesday, March 3, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Farm of SAMUEL L. FULLER Est., CONESUS, Livingston Co., N. Y., a large and choice stock, viz., Matched Farm Horses, Fat Oxen, Cows, Sheep Hogs, Wagons, Sleighs, Harnesses, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Plano Forte, Sewing Machine, &c. &c. Exp. For further particulars see Posters or Livingston ounty papers.

Lack Sale positive, rain or shine.

By Order of SAMUEL L. FULLER.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. PIANO FORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known firm,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT. At 726 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be happy to receive orders, and especially to hear from his friends, and the patrons of the late firm.

These Instruments, made with the INSULATED IRON RIM and Frame, (cast in one solid plate,) excet all others in durability.

They will be sold at the lowest prices, and FULLY WARBANTED. Send for descriptive circulars, and all orders to Siberia Ott, 726 Broadway, New York, City.

NEW YORK CITY Purchasing and Information Agency. The subscriber, in connection with the Piano business has established a

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For the convenience of persons wanting ARTICLES, or INFORMATION, or having PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, or REAL ESTATE to sell, or buy, or business of any kind attended to in New York City.

Country Merchante' Orders will have prompt attention, and special care. Personal attention will be given to all business sent him, and prompt replies made. Circulars sent application, giving full information relative to the Agency.

REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER GIVEN. Special reference to Mil. MOORE of the "Rural New-Yorker."

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I offer you a churn that will, on the average, make and gather butter in from five to ten minutes, if the directions, which accompany every churn, are followed.

I make three sizes—No. 1 size will churn from one to three gallons of cream.

No. 2, from one to five gallons.

No. 3, from four to fifteen gallons.

PRICES.

Nos 1 and 2, including Thermometer, \$8.

No. 3, including Thermometer, \$15.

No. 3, including Thermometer, \$15.

Therritory for sale, but if not sold soon, contracts will be made with responsible parties for manufacturing and sell-inc Churns therein.

M. G. DEVOE, of Auburn, N. Y., is my authorized Agent for transacting any business connected with my churn. Persons wishing Churns or Territory, and further information, will please Address

TACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Patentee, Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y.

To the Public.

We, the undersigned, aftern from personal knowledge, acquired by actual trial and experiment, that J. Brinkersong's Churn will make from cream of like quality and temperature, an equal quantity and quality of butter with a dash Churn, and in one-third the time, with one-third the labor. If preference must be given to either Churn for making the most and best butter, his Churn is entitled to it; that in our opinion it is a very simple and durable it, that in our opinion it is a very simple and durable Churn, and can be cleansed with as little labor as is required to cleanse the common dash churn.

Such being its merits, we recommend it to all who make butter, believing that sooner or later it must come into general use.

use. Geo. B. Van Etten, Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y Surth Anthony, Fleming, Fleming, BECK, Owasco, " " DAVID BRINKERHOFF, JOHN G. HOSMER, Aurelius, ""

JONATHAN S. MANRO, Aurelius, ""

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PRICES. No. 1. Large Family Wringer...\$10,00 With Cogs: 2. Medium " 7,00 Warranted.

21/2 " " " ... 5,00) No Cogs. 3. Small " ... 5,00) Not Warranted. The two largest sizes with Brass Bearings to run by steam

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ROCHESTER CITY SCALE WORKS GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

E. A. FORSYTH & Co. keep constantly on hand a lar Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales.

which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

All work warranted.
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636-28100 Old Stand of Duryee & Forsyth.

**See illustrated advertisement in Rural of March 29.

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and wife, 25c; do. of Bridal Party on one card 50c.
The above taken immediately after the ceremony by Brady.
Send orders to FRED. PARSELIS & BRO.,
Box 2,085 P. O., N. Y. City.

100.000 APPLE STOCKS, No. 1, \$2 per 1,000.
10,000 Pear Stocks, No. 2, \$5 per 1,000.
Also a large quantity of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry Trees, &c. Address S. B. Kell LY, 684-II N. Y. Central Nurseries, Brighton, N. Y.

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Ovid, Feb. 12, 1883. [684-3t] G. W. DE MOTT.

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Salesmen wanted in every town in the United States.

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THE BEST TILE MACHINE,

SMITH & WINEGAR'S PATENT, With La Tourrette's Improvements.

THE above engraving represents a Drain Tile Machine which has been used for years, and, with its recent improvements, is undoubtedly the best and most durable Tile Machine in America. It performs the whole labor of grinding the clary screening it to free it from gravel, and presses it in tile at the same operation, and may be propelled by either water, steam or horse-power. It makes all sizes and shapes of tile and pipe, from 1½ to 12 inches, and molds 100 rods of 2-inch tile per hour. The machine is simple in construction, durable, (being made of iron,) and not liable to get out of order. In the great essentials of SIMPLICITY, OAFACITY and DURABILITY it has no equal. It was awarded the First Fremium at the Ohio State Fair in 1860, which award was approved by a special committee of practical tile makers appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at the special request of interested parties, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the first committee.

This machine was awarded a Silver Medal at the last State Fair at Rochester, and it received from the press the highest commendation from that exhibition.

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Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

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ROE'S PATENT CHEESE VAT. WITH

OOOPER'S IMPROVED HEATER AND PATENT VALVES.

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FOR SALE.—A small Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, doing a good business, or a partner wanted with \$3,000 or \$4,000 capital. Address J. W., Box 2070, Philadelphia Post-Office. N. B.—A good location for Agricultural Implement making and general machine work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1862. ARM FOR SALE. The farm now occupied

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The "UNIVERSAL" will outlast a dozen that have no Salesmen wanted in every town in the United States

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EADER!—If you want employment, or want the best (Two-threaded) Sewing Machine ever manufactured, send to ISAAC HALE, JR. & CO., Newburyport, Mass., for a descriptive circular of terms, &c. They pay a 'iberal salary, or allow commission, as the Agent may choose POCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTI-

b TUTE — This Institution provides the very best facili-es for a thorough English and Classical Education. Boarding Department exclusively for Young Ladies. Expenses moderate. L. R. SATTERLEE, Principal Rochester, Jan. 1, 1889.

ARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—The cheapest farm in Orange county; situated 3½ miles north of Newburgh. 25 acres of good land; house, barn, and fences in complete order; 4 or 5 acres of wood, and choice kinds of fruit upon it. A never-failing stream running through it. Terms easy. Kor particulars, address it. E. B. RICHARDSON, Newburgh, N. Y.

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RALPH'S PATENT IMPROVED "ONEIDA CHEESE VAT," Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, after a thorough test, at the New York State Fair, 1862. Is the most simple, durable and effective

Cheese-Making Apparatus in use. Used in dairies of 10 to 1,000 cows. The only VAT well adapted to

"Factory" Cheese-Making. More economical in use than steam, and much less expensive in cost. Sizes varying from 84 to 355 gallons on hand needy for delivery,—larger sizes for Factory use made der. id for Circular containing description, size and price

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Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail,

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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS Is now ready to send out. It contains descriptions of all the FINEST FLOWERS, both old and new, with Engravings showing the character of some of those that are new and particularly valuable, with a full list of the

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BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WHEELER & WILSON

MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the First Premiun at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862. Principal Office, 505 Broadway, N. Y.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—Farmers boys and others for particulars, address W. REID, West Hebron, N. Y.

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WOOD OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker SUPPLICATION.

BY ADA M. KENNICOTT

"WATCHMAN, tell us of the night " All below glooms chill and drear Looking from thy watchtower's height Seest thou signs of dawning near? Tell us, are the robes of night Fringed with threads of changeful gray? We would know the signs aright, We who can but wait and pray. For the earth with groaning trembles, And the air is faint with sighs, And the glare of glorious murder Crimsons land, and sea, and skies

Tell us, in the far-off Orient Canst thou see one tiny streak, Prophet smile of distant day break. Dimpling o'er the night's dark cheek ? Oh, our ears are weary listening For the birds to sing at dawn,-Is the sun, that lit our heaven From the Universe withdrawn? Shall he no more tread the zenith? Never shine as once he shone? Till the small stars, drunk with sunlight, Seemed to drop from heaven's zone

Horrors crowd the feet of horrors Till all hearts are sore with grief, Even death of his harvest wearie Canst thou bid us hope relief? If thou canst athwart the blackness But one gleam of light descry, We will hope to see the morning Walk with welcome feet the sky. Long since grew we sick with waiting, Longing, praying for the light; Tell us, if the morning cometh, "Watchman, tell us of the night."

The Story-Teller.

THE ANGEL OF THE DEPOT OR, WHAT CAME OF A KISS.

THE great depot was crowded. The -th regiment was about to leave for the seat of war; and it was known that the brave fellows were going where fighting was sure to come. The cars had backed into the building, and the engine was shricking impatiently. The regiment had filed into the depot, and as the soldiers rested for a few moments upon their arms, fond friends gathered around, and the words of parting were spoken. There were tears, and sobs, and blessings; there was wringing of handa, and wringing of hearts! Wives were parting with husbands; mothers were parting with their sons; sisters were bidding good-bye to brothers; and fathers care. It was a season of painful anxiety; for the departing ones were going away with their lives in their hands, and the offering on the battle-altar might speedily be made.

Corporal Walter Evermond leaned upon his rifle, and gazed upon the scene. No one came to kiss him-none to bid him farewell. Not over one-and twenty was Corporal Walter Evermond. He had a fresh, handsome face, and a bright, pure eye; and his frame was one of those marvels wherein a magnificent physical structure is developed with a small body.

"I declare," said the Corporal, wiping a bit of a postscript to the letter as follows: moisture from his eye, "I am glad that I have nobody here to weep and sob for me. Yet," he added, with a longing look, "it would be pleasant to bear away one parting kiss! But I shan't get it."

"I'll kiss you, if you'll let me."

Walter Evermond felt a hand upon his arm; and the prettiest, sweetest face he had ever seen beamed upon him with a smile.

"I'll kiss you, sir!" And the girl placed both hands upon his shoulders, and pressed her lips upon his blooming cheek.

"Thank you! Bless you!"

"Fall in! Fall in!" ful girl, gave one more look into her beaming eyes, and then fell into line; and ere long the cars rolled out from the depot, bearing the volunteers toward the field where patriot duty called them

In a little while the train was out of sight around the curve, and the throng of friends gradually dispersed.

"Nellie, I'm astonished at vou!"

"Astonished at me?" repeated Nellie Preston, looking up into the face of John Gainsford, who walked by her side.

"Ves. How could you do such a thing?" "Such a thing as what?"

"As kiss that fellow in the depot. Goodness gracious! What were you thinking of?"

"I was thinking," replied Nellie, with a perceptible flush of feeling, "that he might be a poor, motherless, sisterless boy, who had no one in the world to love him."

"And so you thought you'd love him, eh!" "I love all those brave, noble men who have gone out to offer up their lives for their country's welfare!" said the girl, with deep emotion. "I never knew how well I loved my own brother till I saw him go away to-day. I hope God will keep him, and return him to us in safety."

"Did you notice," said Mr. Gainsford, after a pause, "that your foolish behavior caused considerable remark?"

"I'd rather you wouldn't say anything more

about that, Mr. Gainsford." "You are ashamed of it, eh?"

"I am ashamed of you, sir! You need not help me. I can get into my carriage alone." Two days after this, Judge Preston came home looking very thoughtful. After tea he called Nellie to him, and asked her if she had made up her mind to be the wife of John Gains-

"I have made up my mind that I will not be his wife!" was the prompt reply.

"I have no wish to urge you, my child."

"I do not love him, father; and I should prefer to have no more intimacy with him. I never liked him. He is unkind to his poor sister, and he might be unkind to me."

"You are right, my daughter; and I am now free to confess that I am pleased with your decision. Almost the last thing your brother said to me, before he left with his company, was that he hoped you would not make John Gainsford his brother-in-law. He knows Gainsford well, and has no respect for him."

The Judge kissed his child, and the matter was settled. Gainsford was the son of one of his oldest friends, and thus the intimacy had commenced; and he had been willing, for his daughter's sake, to try the young man; but he felt a sense of relief, now that the trial was over.

George Preston, the Judge's only son, had gone as Captain of a company; and the family watched anxiously for the news that was to bear them intelligence of the movements of the -th regiment. By-and-by intelligence came. The regiment was at Poolesville. The regiment was at Ball's Bluff! The regiment had been under | pot, on the morning when we left for the seat of fire the whole of that terrible day; and a fearful havoc had been made in its ranks. Where was George? O, how anxious was Nellie Preston now! More than ever before did she know that she loved her brother.

"Ha! Good news. George is safe." The Judge came home with an evening paper, and handed it to Nellie, pointing with his finger to the paragraph she was to read. She read as fol-

"Captain Preston, after being exposed to a merciless fire for four consecutive hours, was one of the last to swim the river. He had made his way down the bluff, and was assisting some of his wounded comrades, when the enemy came pouring down upon him. He was surrounded, and would have been slain, but for the heroic bravery and devotion of a Sergeant of his company. The Sergeant, whose name was Walter Evermond, seeing the Captain in danger, sprang to his side, and with his revolver, shot down three men who were pressing upon him. When they gained the water, Captain Preston had received a wound in the shoulder, which rendered it impossible for him to swim; but Evermond did not forsake him. The noble fellow clung to his Captain like a brother, and succeeded in getting him safely over the river. We are happy to state that Captain Preston's wound is not dangerous."

"Oh! Heaven bless that noble Sergeant!" ejaculated Nellie, as she finished reading the account. And her father joined her with his whole soul.

Later in the evening a curious thought worked its way into Nellie Preston's mind. She wished were speaking the last words of caution and the man who had saved her brother's life so bravely had been only a corporal! And then she wondered where that fair-faced, bright-eyed soldier was whom she kissed in the depot. It would be a satisfaction to know how he fared. She hoped he was safe.

Ere long a letter came from George, in which he gave a thrilling account of the battle. He spoke of Sergeant Walter Evermond as he would have spoken of a brother. "He saved my life at the risk of his own," he wrote; "and but for him you would have no son living to write this; and Nellie would have no brother." There was

"P. S.-Walter Evermond has just received the commission of a Second Lieutenant." The winter wore away, and George, in his

letters to his sister, frequently spoke of Walter Evermond as of a very dear friend. At length came a letter with the following passage:

"My dear father and sister, give me joy. I am a Major, and my commission dates from the day of Ball's Bluff. My dear friend Evermond is Captain of my old company; and a better soldier does not live, and I know there cannot be a truer friend."

Once more the Judge and his daughter were anxious. The -th regiment was before York-The Corporal pressed the hand of the beauti- town. Then came the bloody field of Williamsburg; but George was not called into that battle. At length, however, came tidings of another bloody fray, in which our regiment was engaged. FAIR OAKS! The list of the killed and wounded lagged; but a letter from George was received. He was alive, but badly wounded.

"Our Colonel was stricken down," he wrote, "early in the engagement. I had been acting as Lieutenant-Colonel for some time, and the command devolved upon me. I was following the lead of the gallant Howard, when a bullet passed through my thigh. Captain Evermond was on the right of the regiment; and I had just time to pass the command over to him, when the clash of the final charge came. I was faint and dizzy; but I saw him dash on at the head of our noble regiment, and the shout of victory struck my ear as I was borne from the field. Late at night Captain Evermond was borne into our quarters severely wounded by a saher cut on the shoulder. He had a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy over a battery; and he took it, and held it."

Three weeks afterward another letter came. "Dear Nellie, I am coming home. I have a furlough for forty days. Captain Evermond is

coming with me. Our wounds are doing well." The train arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon. Major Preston came from the car upon his crutches, and his father was there to receive him. Nellie had not come down. Big, proud tears coursed down the old man's face as he heard the glad shouts that welcomed his noble boy; and for a while his son was monopolized by the multitude.

"Where is your friend, Evermond?" asked the Judge, as they moved toward the carriage.

"O, he will be with us this evening. He had to stop to see a friend on the way, and will come in the next train. I told him our carriage should be on hand for him."

A joyful moment was it for Nellie Preston

when she threw her arms around the neck of her returned brother. O, she knew now how muchhow very much she loved him. What numberless questions were asked, and how eagerly were the answers listened to. By-and-by Nellie asked after Captain Evermond.

"O," she cried, "I hope he is not old and ugly, for I want to love him."

"Not very old," said George, with a smile; and not very ugly. But there is a curious circumstance connected with his experience as a soldier, which is worth relating. He told the story to me with tears in his eyes. After the affair at Ball's Bluff we were like brothers. Evermond is an orphan; without father or mother, brother or sister. He has a splendid education, which he owes to an old aunt, who intended him for a minister; but his disposition did not lead him that way, and he started to study law. His aunt withdrew her favor, and he was left to struggle alone. He was in danger of becoming dissipated, when the thought struck him that he would enlist. He enlisted as a private in the company of which I was Captain. While we were waiting at the dewar, Evermond stood alone, gazing on the scenes of weeping and blessing; and as the thought passed through his mind that he was relieved from the pain of parting with friends, he felt thankful, and expressed himself to that effect. Yet, he said, he felt that it would be a blessing to bear away one friendly kiss that he could remember as coming from a sister. He said this aloud, and in a moment a young girl —he says the most beautiful girl he ever saw — put her hands upon his shoulders, and kissed him upon the cheek. He says he had just time to bless the angel, when the order came to fall in. I think the girl that gave Walter Evermond that kiss did a glorious deed. He assures me that it made him all that he is. He says that the memory of that sweet face has led him to high and noble resolves; and that he had sworn within himself that he would never do a deed that could cause that girl to blush that she had kissed him, even were she the daughter of a king."

"You said he was a private, then?" remarked Nellie.

"No,-he was corporal then. He was made a corporal very shortly after he enlisted, and before we had been in camp a week in Maryland, he was made a sergeant. But, my sister, what is the matter? Mercy!-you look pale."

"O!" whispered Nellie, hiding her face with her hands, "what dreadful things!"

"My,-I thought this story of Evermond would attract your thoughts from the darker themes." "So it does, in a measure, George; but I can

not help my feelings." Geo. Preston, never mistrusting, never dreaming that his sweet sister had ever seen Walter Evermond, drew his arm about her and gave her a brother's kiss.

At eight o'clock in the evening the coach was sent to the depot, and at half-past eight it returned. Nellie left the parlor, and sped away to her own room. Her heart was in a flutter, and her face was burning. It might be possible that she had never seen Captain Evermond; but she did not think it probable. What should she do? How should she meet him? Twice had she attempted to tell her brother of her own adventure at the depot upon that memorable morning; but

she could not Major Preston, upon his crutches, went to the door and welcomed Captain Evermond, who carried his right arm in a sling. The old Judge welcomed the hero as another son; and he was surprised when he found that the Captain was a fair-faced, handsome youth, just upon the opening stage of manhood.

But where was Nellie? The bell was rung, and a servant was sent in quest of her. At length she came, trembling at every joint; but her father

and brother did not notice it. "Nellie, my sister," cried George, "here is our

dear friend, Walter Evermond." The Captain advanced with a quick step, and had half extended his hand, when he stopped as

though he had been shot. "Good angels!" he gasped, "what is this?

This -- your sister!" With a mighty effort Nellie smiled, and put forth both her hands.

"Alas!" exclaimed George, lifting his crutches from the floor, and stamping them down with wonderful energy, "I think I see it now! Say, Walter,—tell me—tell—tell me—is this your angel?"

"Ten thousand blessings on her head!" murmured the brave youth, while the tears started down his cheeks. "I did not dream of this." Then he dashed the tears away and extended

his hand. "Lady," he said, "you will excuse my left

hand, I know." "Goodness mercy on me!" exclaimed the old man, who began to see through it. "Is this the soldier you kissed in the depot, Nellie?"

Again the poor girl came very near losing herself; but she made one more struggle, and was successful.

"Yes, sir," she said, "Captain Evermond and have met once before."

It was a curious position for both the Captain

and the maiden. "Hold on!" cried the Major, with another thump of his crutches. "I have it. I know how

awkward it is; and if I had mistrusted, so much as by a thought, that my own sweet sister was the identical angel of the depot, I should have prepared the way for this meeting. But see how nicely I'll fix it; you, Nellie, are my sister by right of birth; and you, Walter, are my brother by every tie of love and gratitude. So you two are brother and sister."

"Capital!" exclaimed the Judge.

"And now for enjoyment. Come, Walter, lead your sister to a seat, and we'll talk of the times that have tried our souls."

Ah! the present was a time that tried Nellie's soul! but it was a happy, blissful trial.

Late at night they prepared to retire. The two soldiers were left alone after the rest had gone to bed, for they had been used to helping each other. The Major cared for the Captain's shoulder; and the Captain took care of the Major's thigh.

"We are at home, my dear Walter," said Geo. Preston, after they had dressed each other's yound, "and we will have a happy time of it."

"I shall not be able to stop with you long," returned Walter. "Mercy! What is up now? Where else will

you go ?"

"I don't know. I must not stop here." "And why not, pray?"

"Because I dare not!" "O ho!" cried George, who knew his friend well enough, and knew human nature well enough, to read ordinary signs of feeling, "I think I understand you now. But we'll say no more about it to-night. On the morrow I'll help to find a good boarding-place."

And so they went to bed. On the following morning, after breakfast had been disposed of, George took his sister away into the library and had a long talk with her. She wept and smiled by turns, during the conver

When he came out from the library he met his father in the hall; and he had a talk with

Half an hour afterward he met the Captain in thể parlor.

"Walter Evermond," he said, "I have found good, comfortable boarding-place for you."

"Ah, have you? Thank you, George." "Yes, sit down, and I will tell you all about it. Now listen," continued the Major, after they were seated:-"I have assumed somewhat of a responsibility in this matter. I have even gone so far as to pledge my own honor that you will so bear yourself that the house can never be ashamed of you. In short, I have given my word that you are an honorable, true man; incapable of premeditating wrong, and fixed in the path of virtue."

"Thank you, George."

"And now, my dear Captain, your place of abode is fixed in this house. My sister is hostess, and my father is the host."

"But - George -"

"Nonsense! Do you think I am blind? At any rate, I can see plainly enough to discover what ails your heart; and all I have further to say, is—if you have courage, you will stay here. If you have further arrangements to make, make them with Nellie."

"But - George - will Nellie -"Don't ask me what she will do. Ask her

yourself."

"But your father ---

"Already looks upon you as a son. What more have you to ask?"

"I don't know. Indeed, this is more than I had

expected. I am dreaming." "Then I advise you to wake up."

When Walter Evermond did fairly awaken, he awoke to a blessed hope. Before night he had resolved to stop; and before the week was out he had made arrangements with Nellie Preston to live with her always.

And all this came out of the simple kiss at the

Wit and Humor.

LITTLE JOKERS.

A Good farmer is known by his fences and a villain by his offences.

A MAN with a scolding wife, when inquired of concerning his occupation, said he kept a hot-

In a good many dry-good stores there should be a change of men, unless the men will adopt a

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent

to kill, and the other is killing with intent to salt. "BILL, you young scamp, if you had your due, you'd get a good whipping." "I know it, daddy, but bills are not always paid when they

are due.' "My wife," said a wag the other day, "came near calling me honey last night." "Indeed, how was that?" "Why, she called me old bees

THE most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of was that of a man who sat up all night, because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

Spurgeon sometimes comes out with a good thing:-"Brethren," said he, "if Gop had referred the ark to a committee on Naval Affairs, it's my opinion it wouldn't have been built yet!"

LAND IN THE MOON.—In a certain village was a miserly old codger who had managed by hook or by crook to obtain a mortgage on nearly all the property thereabouts. In the same place was a queer old joker, who stuttered most beautifully. The latter was walking down the street one pleas ant evening, when he saw two men looking at the moon and discussing the question as to land being there in the dark spots. "B-b-by t-t-thunder!" cried the old fellow, involuntarily, "If-if-if th-th-there's any l-l-land there, old M-M-Major W-W-Wink's got a m-m-mortgage on it!"

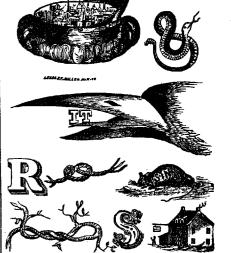
Was the Rev. Dr. Watts a seer as well as a priest and poet? In his Hymns, Book 1, hymn 99. he says:

> "Vain are the hopes that rebels place Upon their birth and blood, Descended from a pious race Their fathers now with God

He from the caves of earth and hell Can take the hardest stones, And fill the house of Abraham well With new created sons."

Corner for the Young.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



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

I AM composed of 43 letters. My 4, 21, 8, 12, 9, 6 was a Persian nobleman. My 23, 3, 24, 8, 23, 19, 8, 25, 6, 34 was a signer of the Dec-

laration of Independence. My 37, 39, 1, 7, 3, 22, 5, 43 was a celebrated German Chem-My 34, 33, 20, 43, 39, 27, 28, 6 was a Greek Philosopher.

My 32, 40, 29, 84, 12, 4, 21, 34 was a Spartan General. My 16, 21, 38, 43, 19, 14, 2, 5, 30, 11 was a Dutch philesophical instrument-maker. My 3, 8, 39, 35, 15 was one of the nine Muses. My 22, 15, 41, 3, 8, 17, 32, 9, 8, 31, 6 was a Scotch Post. My 14, 5, 8, 13 was a persecutor of the Christians. My 10, 30, 20, 19, 20, 36 was a celebrated orator.

My 26, 42, 13, 1, 3 is a Commodore in the Union Navy.

My 18, 9, 14, 34 were a tribe of barbarians who invaded Italy. My whole was an event connected with the American S. M. OTTO.

Revolution. Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorkez.

ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 7 letters. Omit my 1st, 2d and 5th and I am a species of waterfowl. Omit my 5th, 6th, 7th and I am performed by a single

Omit my 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and leave a body of light and

Omit my 1st, 2d, 3d, transpose and leave a planet. Omit my 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and leave an adverb. Omit my 1st, 2d, 7th, transpose and leave a machine for manufacturino F. P. S.

Huntsburgh, Ohio, 1863. Answer in two weeks.

> For Moore's Rural Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a small stream of water and leave a bird. Behead one country in Europe and leave another. Behead a river in the United States and leave a title of

Behead a city in Delaware and leave a preposition.

Behead a country in the Austrian Empire and leave a Behead a county in Georgia and leave a city in Illinois. Behead a natural division and leave a drink. Behead a river in Europe and leave a girl's name. Behead a county in Georgia and leave a boy's nickname. Behead a river in the United States and leave what we

re sending to the soldiers. Washington, Macomb Co., Mich., 1863. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 683.

Answer to Problem for the Ingenious:-

AN EPITAPH ON A WOMAN WHO SOLD EARTHEN-WARE. Beneath this stone lies Katharine Grav.-Changed from a busy life to lifeless clay: By earth and clay she got her pelf, And now she's turned to clay herself. To weeping friends let me advise, Abate your grief and dry your eyes,-For what avails a flood of tears! Who knows but in a run of years, In some tall pitcher or broad pan, She in her shop may be again?

Answer to Geometrical Problem:-Each son receives 159.999 acres; each daughter 71.112 acres; father 177.778. Answer to Double Rebus:-Wells, Maine

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LARGEST CIRCULATE

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