TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.

VOL. XV NO. 12.}

H. T. BROOKS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

{WHOLE NO. 740.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER, AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE. CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Associate Editor HENRY S. RANDALL LL. D.

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W. T. KENNEDY, Jr., Assistant Office Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.



CURRENT TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Maple Sugar Making.

"WILL as much sap run from one spout, inserted in a

"Will a gimlet bit, used in tapping, answer as good purpose as an auger ?"

"What kind of boilers are best?"

So asks G. K. WYETH, of Licking Co., Ohio. with a view to elicit discussion and facts from our correspondents. In answer to this first question, our observation says, no - not in a given time. And whether the vield will be greater during the season, must depend somewhat on the size of the tree. We shall be glad to hear from those who can answer the second question from experience. We would not use an auger larger than one inch in diameter.

The evaporators, made for evaporating sorghum juice, are used in many localities. There is one advantage gained by using them. Most with a view to be used country where fuel is scarce, and they are calculated to economize fuel and use heat. But we will be glad to allow our correspondents to respond.

B. BARTOE, of Steuben Co., N. Y., once gave the RURAL his mode of cleansing sirup. After it has settled and is perfectly clear, he uses to every pail of sirup, three eggs, lightly beaten, stirred in two cupfuls of sweet milk; stir into the sirup while cold; heat gradually, and skim in soon as it boils, or it will boil in, and then it will be necessary to strain again. When the sirup ceases to throw off scum, and is boiled to the right consistency, take off.

The Wine Plant.

SOME of our statements, made recently, con. cerning the character and value of the wonderful "Wine Plant," failed to please some of the itinerant venders of rhubarb, and recipes for making "wine" from it. Some of them are as gentle as cooing doves, as persuasive and softsoapish as lovers; others are denunciatory and call our attention to long lists of certificates from befooled and "eminent" (!) clergymen, physicians, lawyers, politicians and loafers. But singularly enough, none of these champions of this "wine" plant give us their own names! And then, we have sundry inquiries from goodsouled men who have been listening to these oily-tongued peddlers, asking "if it will pay" to go into the business extensively. Hence we say again-the "wine" plant is a humbug. It is nothing but rhubarb or pie-plant, which you can dig up in your own or your neighbor's garden. A correspondent in Dane Co., Wisconsin, writes us that it has appeared there "in the hands of competent agents"—that these agents are selling it, to those whom they can induce to buy, at the rate of three hundred and seventy-

of a piece of candy, at 874 cents each. The yield of wine is put down at 4,000 gallons per acre!- the stalks of the plant about the size of a man's leg!—may be a trifle larger, &c., &c. We should like to print the whole of this correspondent's letter, for it is rich; but want of space prevents.

How to make a Beetle,

"Pro Bono Publico," a Massachusetts correspondent, writes:-I like the plan of C. C. BLODGETT (in RURAL No 7, present volume,) of giving to "mankind" the benefit of his invention. (So do we.-EDS.) Prompted by his example, I give you a very simple way to put in a beetle handle, which I consider a great imimprovement on the old way of

putting a round handle into a simple auger hole. Bore an inch and a half hole through the beetlehead, and, with a chisel, mortice out the hole one and a half inch square on the top of the head, and on the lower side make it one and a half by one and three-fourth inches, and then make the handle to correspond, and draw it in from the lower side the same as an adz handle. The advantages are that the handle will not turn in the head nor get loose.

Hop Culture

WE have an article before us from a GROWER" at Hamilton, New York. He says he cost of preparation of the land, is about the same as for corn. The chief cost is the poles. There, where they cost 12½ cents each, the cost is \$190 per acre. This cost is for Canada cedar poles. It is folly, he says, to plant a yard in an exposed position—where the wind will destroy it—as it often does. And the location must not be too low, where heavy fogs settle; for then the hops rot and mould. He says:

"The manner of planting in this region is to thoroughly pulverize the soil, mark the ground into squares seven feet one way and eight the other, or 4 by 14, where wires are to be used. The last plan is not advisable in either case as the hills are too near each other in the row. The first is preferable. The roots are prepared by cutting in pieces — each piece containing two joints. Two or more small holes are made where the hill is to be, and two pieces of root placed in each hole, the operator being careful to fill all space around the roots with fine dry soil. The intervening space is usually planted to corn, hoed thoroughly-no weed being allowed to seed. In fall, after the ground is cleared of corn, each hill should receive a liberal supply nure. In spring, a out of the ground, the manure should be drawn off from the hills to allow the plants to get a vigorous start. Care should be taken to break off none of the earliest vines; for experience has taught that the earlier they start the sooner they will ripen, and thus escape the mold and lice which affect them late in the season."

Our correspondent adds that it is not advisable to grub hops - especially the Grape and Cluster. He promises to give reasons in another article, also descriptions of kilns, manner of drying, &c., which we shall gladly receive.

Sorghum for Soiling

An Illinois correspondent asks when sorghum is fit for feed-whether before or after it is fully ripened - and if cattle and hogs succeed in masticating the hard fiber of the cane. We reply that both cattle and hogs eat it greedily before and after it is ripe. And they seem to have no difficulty in chewing the stalks which are full of a rich saccharine juice. We should sow it thick, in drills. rom one-half to twothirds of a bushel will be required. The best way to purchase sorghum seed is in the panicle. We should hesitate to purchase the threshed seed unless we knew our man; for then it is difficult to tell whether it is pure or not. But in it may be handily raised; should rest inclined the panicle, a mixture is quickly detected.

Pin Worms in Calves.

GEORGE ADAMS, of Cattaraugus Co., says himself and neighbors lost calves during the past season, a post mortem examination of which showed the lungs entirely filled up with pin worms, rolled together in balls. And some of be hung so that the platform will be at least two be a very ordinary judge of cows and horses. these balls had got into the throat of the animals feet from the floor. It may be made any length, and choked them to death. Sheep and lambs but when feed is kept constantly before hens are said to have been affected in the same way and died from the same cause. One correspond- at the same time. A square chest, for a post in allowed to be the judge. But the industry and

the lungs, how to prevent them getting there, and if there is any cure for the animal after they get located.

It is a very rare occurrence, so far as we are aware, that worms kill either cattle or sheep. Dr. DADD says they generally arise from impaired digestion. The symptoms are a diminution of rumination, wasting away of the body, and frequent snorting, obstruction of the nostrils with mucus of a greater or less thickness. This in the case of sheep. He advises giving powdered worm seed, ditto skunk cabbage, ditto ginger, in equal parts—a teaspoonful night and morning in the fodder. If others have had experience let them give it.

Manuring Corn Ground.

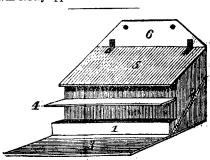
CHAS. APPLEGATE'S question as to the best time and manner to manure corn ground, brings to us the experience of J. B. Koon, of Cayuga Co., who, after sundry experiments, has decided that he gets the best results by applying the manure to the surface of the ground in November, before the ground freezes, letting it lie there till spring and plowing it under. He has found that it is better to draw it out and spread it on the ground in the fall, than in winter and spring. He has applied it to the land after plowing in the fall, but thinks the above mode better.

Scratches in Horses.

I was a good deal troubled-or my team was-with scratches last spring, and you will greatly oblige by giving a remedy in good season this spring.—JOHN DEAN, Quakertown, 1864.

WE have one at hand. G. L. B., Richland, N. Y., in a note, says he has found a remedy which he can recommend. Wash the limbs with Costle soap suds and when dry anoint with an eintment of fresh butter and sulphur. Rub it in well and it will cure. He has tried it and

Another excellent remedy is to make a salve of hog's lard and sugar of lead, wash the limbs of the animal clean, and when dry, rub it on and in. But, as a rule, scratches are easier prevented than cured. If the limbs are well washed and rubbed dry regularly at night, or whenever put in the stable to remain, scratches will rarely appear.



A Grain Chest for Fowls.

"ORSON," of Alexandria, Minnesota, planned, while in hospital, the above grain chest for: fowls. The following is the description he fur-

Fig. 1, represents a trough two inches high. The front of the chest extends downward no further than the top of the trough; thus leaving a free passage for grain from the chest into the trough.

The dotted line, 2, shows the position of a board in the chest, placed there to conduct the grain into the trough as fast as it is eaten out by the fowls.

Fig. 3, is a platform for the fowls to stand upon while eating. I think it should not be wide enough to induce them to form a habit of sitting upon it.

Fig. 4, is a board fastened to the front of the chest, and extending over the trough to prevent filth from falling into it. Fig. 5, is the cover of the chest. It should

extend a little over the front of the chest, that to prevent fowls from roosting on it.

Fig. 6, is an extension of the back of the chest. with two holes in it that it may be hung on corresponding wooden pins. If it is hung up in that way it will be necessary to put some kind of a key through each of the pins, to prevent its being jarred off from them. I think it should more than one or two will seldom want to eat tion what nearly every man possesses, if he is five dollars per thousand!—single roots, the size ent wants to know how these worms get into the yard, can be made on the same principle.



EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. - Mr. RANDALL'S address is ortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All c tions intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

HOW GREAT BREEDING RESULTS ARE ATTAINED.

In an old number of DICKENS' "All the Year Round," there is a well written article on English Mutton," in which the writer, in speaking of the great improvements effected in South Down sheep, by Mr. ELLMAN, of Glynde, lets fall the following remark:—"The friends of this eminent breeder are much more liberal with big words than facts, and have published a life which contains all sorts of details except information on the subject that made him an agricultural benefactor."

This is obviously intended as a censure on Mr. ELLMAN'S "friends" for not giving information in respect to his system or modes of breeding. And why did they not do so? A highly intelligent breeder informed us that he once talked with Mr. ELLMAN on this very subject. He found him very communicative and apparently perfectly frank. He asked Mr. E. by what modes he had attained his remarkable results. The letter proceeded to give what he considered the most important rules or the breeding art, and those which had contributed most essentially to his own success. "He exhausted his topic," said my informant, "in a few minutes, and he did not utter a word which was new to any well informed breeder."

ROBERT BAKEWELL preserved great secrecy in his breeding operations. Some things in this man's life show, we think, very plainly, that he would not fail to affect mystery if, like the nostrum vender, he found that it would enhance the public estimate of his property or render it more salable. And at his day there may in reality have been some valuable secrets in the breeding art. But had Mr. BAKEWELL written down all that he was capable of communicating in regard to that art, it is not probable that a publication of it now, for the first time, would convey a sound new maxim or important new mode or process to the present generation of

No one, probably, believes that all the physiclogical laws which affect breeding are yet understood; there are mooted points, too; but those essential ones which directly affect the practical improvement of animals by breeding are so far and so commonly known, that no really intelligent and candid breeder now pretends to claim that he possesses any new and secret knowledge on the subject; and such a claim would be received with derision and stigmatized as quackery by the great body of breeders.

Are we asked, then, why one breeder succeeds so much better or so much more rapidly than another who has equal information and equal original materials to work from? Why do not physicians, lawyers and West Point Generals, who have studied in the same schools, and who, perhaps, have attained the same information from books and teachers, succeed equally well in their respective vocations? It is because they have not all equal capacity to apply their knowledge successfully in those vocations. It is not a question of brains merely. The man of most general talent may make the greatest failure. It is, the theoretical knowledge being equal, first, a question of the greatest capacity for the special object; second, industry; and third, perseverance.

A breeder is as much born, as a poet! And few breeders are born to attain great and marked successes with more than one kind of animals. Even the power to discriminate very closely between the minor as well as the major properties of beasts is usually limited to a few sorts. An admirable judge of sheep, for example, may

When we speak of industry and perseverance as being cardinal elements of success, we menperseverance which one man exhibits in breed-

ing are to another man's what a mountain is to a mole-hill—what a chain-cable is to a shred of spider's web! Let us present an illustration. When we were requested, two years since, by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, to report to that body on the Fine Wool Husbandry of our country, we were called upon, of course, to make practical preparatory examinations. These carried us to Vermont. In a yard of sheep exnibiting the most remarkable improvements, the owner finally placed three ewes before us which he said were respectively related as grand-dam, dam and daughter. Some rams were then brought up, and it was explained that such a ram got the grand-dam—such a one the dam, and such a one the daughter. The precise relationships of the rams to each other were explained. We were invited to scrutinize the individual characteristics of both the rams and the ewes. Having done this, the object of this special investigation was explained. "This year," said Mr. --, I put the youngest ewe to such a ram; I studied on it a fortnight, and I am afraid I made a mistake after all; what do you think?"

Here was a man of large and generally conceded abilities, who had given a fortnight's forethought as to the proper manner of coupling a single favorite ewe for breeding purposes! The secret of his great and rapid success was there revealed to us. We no longer wondered at it. Here was capacity for making improvements added to a zeal and industry which little men would laugh at—and they have been persevered in year after year without a moment's cessation or flagging. When men who have bred little, or who have bred with comparatively inferior success, cry out for such men's secrets in breeding, or systems of breeding, they are simply asking to be encowed wrate the expedition and industry of other men!

NOMENCLATURE OF BREEDING.

A MAJORITY of Americans use the word buck for ram — and the same practice prevails, to some extent, in Europe. There is even some dictionary authority for it. But if it is a correct use of the word, then it is equally correct to apply the term doe to the ewe. Among all animals in which the English language applies different and special designations to the two sexes, the correlative terms are well established. Thus we say horse and mare, bull and cow, boar and sow, buck and dee, ram and ewe. We never talk of a ewe-horse, a bull-sheep, or a buck-hog, There is no better reason, that we know of, for violating good, old, sound English in the case of of the male sheep.

The word sire as a noun, and as the name of a male parent, is in universal use among breeders; but to use the verb to sire to signify to beget, is not in so good use, not with standing it can boast the high authority of SHAKSPEARE. JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, hearing a man talking of such a sire siring such a horse, squealed out in high indignation, "What dam dam'd him?" The custom among breeders is to say got by instead of sired by. And an animal is out of his dam by his sire. Thus Comus was got by, or was by, Sorcerer, out of Houghton Lass by Trumpator, etc.. By the adopted nomenclature of breeding, Comus was not out of Sorcerer, or by Houghton Lass. These things may be esteemed trifles by some. But if we know what good English is, why not use it?

THE SPANISH IMPORTATION SWINDLE.

THE following letter from Mr. KELLER, who purchased the so-called Spanish imported sheep of HENRY B. SILVERNAIL, of Ancram, N. Y., was received too late for insertion last week. Mr. Sweet's letter, which we are requested to publish, is not inclosed, but there is one from another gentleman which orders "two more ewes with lamb by the imported buck," and states that another person is ready to pay \$75 a head for another pair. These are the only facts of the least significance contained in the

NEWARK, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1864. MR. RANDALL - Dear Sir: - I have seen your account of my imported sheep, and Mr. KELLY'S letter. I had a letter from KELLY before you got yours. I will say the public has not suffered much by my purchase. Sold one buck-lamb and am willing to take him back. According to the inclosed letter I think I shall not suffer much as [although?] it happens that the sheep are not from the best flock in Spain,

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but have descended from a later flock than they have in Spain. I speak of the ewes. Your theory is correct, yet I do not give Mr. SILVER-NAIL credit for lying, but I look upon him as I shall on all sheep peddlers. He called his imported, while other peddlers call theirs full blood, and well selected, and not colored. I want you to give this, with Mr. SWEET's letter, to the public in justice to myself.

BELL DYELD

Yours, truly, ELI KELLER.

INFLUENCE OF THE MALE, ETC.

BLACK ROCK, March 1, 1864. COL. RANDALL:-You ask my opinion of the "new theory," viz., "that the male that first cohabits with a female, to a certain degree marks and influences her subsequent progeny by other males;" and say, that, as you see by

the papers, "AGASSIZ is said to favor the idea."

Now, as to what AGASSIZ thinks or favors, I don't know; for although that profound naturalist may know the variety of a fish by the looks of a single one of its scales-as they say he does-I do not believe that he knows anything more of the "influence" aforesaid, than you or I do, or any other man who has any definite knowledge of animal physiology.

The reproduction of the animal species, of most kinds, from the parent, is an independent function, entirely separate from the ordinary system of life. The organs of procreation in the male, as well as those provided for the reception of the semen, and growth of the fœtus during the period of gestation in the female, are independent, separate and apart from the material physical organization necessary to their daily life and sustenance. These organs may be partially removed or emasculated from the performance of their proper duties without prejudice to the indispensable functions of life, and probably without any ill effect on longevity, or ordinary physical powers. The "theory" must be based on the supposition that the "first" semen introduced into the womb of the female becomes-either by the force of imagination on the part of the female, or by its incorporation into the womb in the course of gestation-a part of her own physical embodiment, and changes, to a certain extent, her own original status, or condition, through which she imparts, for the remainder of her life, a portion of that influence to her future offspring, by whatever male it may be begotten.

How can that be? In the human organization, as I stated in an article on in-and-inbreeding, a few weeks ago, the mother, by imagination, sympathy, or other strange passion at the time of procreation, or during gestation, may be so impressed as to retain, for a shorter or longer time, an influence over, not only the then existing fœtus in her womb, but may extend it to future ones, involuntary, however, in herself, only, as the play or influence of those returning passions may be exercised. Still, such instances are uncommon. We see a mother bearing children by successive husbands-the children nowise alike, except in resemblance, in greater or less degree, to their mother and alike in other degrees to their separate fathers. I once knew a woman whose first child was a mulatto by a black man. She afterwards married a white man and had several stout, good-looking girls and boys as fair and delicate in complexion as any white persons. Possibly, had she retained a liking, or passion, or exceeding sympathy for her negro lover, the continuous image of him in her thoughts might have darkened the complexion and flattened the features of her subsequent offspring; but such was not the case.

Therefore, in answer to the "theory," I remark, that in the human organization it may, in few and far between instances, be the case. But, in the brute creation, with their obtuse mental organization, I think it can have little or no effect. Let us see: - The sexual passion is an instinct of their organization. With the female, it occurs periodically. It is ungovernably, madly impulsive, overleaping all barriers to indulgence when possible to be at tained-and that without regard to appearance, complexion, or any personal quality of the male which she seeks, other than the ability to gratify her desires. Her whole animal faculty is swallowed up in desire; but that desire indulged, the passion abates. Becoming pregnant, the course of gestation goes on within the natural law regulating the ordinary production of her species. Her instinctive passion lies dormant, and she subsides into the passive, habitual life of her nature during the growth of the fœtus. The fœtus, wrapped in its covering within the womb, and fed to the proper time of birth, from the extraordinary provision incident to its growth, then emerges into life with that covering (afterbirth) still surrounding it—an entire ejection from the body, and only, through the womb, ever having any connectiou whatever with the body, or physical system of the mother. The mother, after the birth of her offspring, is left as before. All that she received from the male, of his organization, is thrown off in the progeny. She has done with him forever, or until a future copulation with him, if such shall occur. In her temporary connection with him she received no inoculation of his blood or character whatever. She received his semen into her womb, to be sure, and after due course of gestation, she ejected that semen, to which she had imparted life, substance and growth - and there is an end of it.

I can not imagine how—unless by a very lively sympathy, long retained in her recollection, and altogether unusual in the brute creation the first, or indeed, a future connection with the male can in any degree influence the subsequent progeny. In the course of 30 years' careful breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, I have never discovered a trace of such influence, in several instances which have occurred of accidental mishaps in females get. SEER or CUYP might leave the tails!

ting access to wrong, vulgar, or strange-blooded males. The unlucky, or inadvertant connection took place, and the female threw off a bastard progeny-most undesirable, too, in every instance - but I never have discovered a prejudicial influence on the succeeding one, by the proper sire.

There is one thing, however, to be regarded by all breeders of fine stock of whatever kind. I would always have them associated in yard, stable, or pasture with their own kind. I would never have a fine breeding mare associated with a mule or an ass; a fine bred cow with the sight of a vulgar, common bull; a fine ewe with an uncouth ram at any time. On the other hand, I would accustom them to the presence, occasionally, of the best males of their kind, such as I intended to use when copulation were to take place. Some sheep breeders take a paltry scrub of a ram or half emasculated wether, and put him in an adjoining yard or lot, as a a "teazer." This should never be. The ewe in heat, or coming in heat, hangs about the fence or doors; her imagination-for even a sheep may have an imagination-becomes enamored of that brute; for if she could get to him he might gratify her desire; and by possibility, when suddenly introduced to the proper ram (till the moment a stranger to her) she might reluctantly receive him, though preferring the other, and stamp her progeny with the appearance and quality of the worthless wretch that had stimulated her passion.

Thus, you will conclude what is my opinion of the "new theory." It is like many other new theories and nostrums of the day floating in the prurient imaginations of speculative minds, resulting in not much of anything either useful or entertaining. Nature works by well-known and long-practiced laws, and such as he who runs, if he notices wisely, may read understandingly. In propagating the best animals of whatever race, breed, or variety, the breeder has only to exercise sound judgment, be a fair animal physiologist, have a positive and welldefined purpose in view, and then, with the right tools in hand, he may go on his way rejoicing. L. F. ALLEN.

CHEAP MODE OF WINTERING SHEEP.

Truly yours,

In an excursion of two days among the excellent flocks of Onondaga county, N. Y., made last month, we found one flock of seventyseven ewes, belonging to JOSEPH HESS, of Fayetteville, which was in high condition, and which has been wintered as follows:-They are fed cut feed consisting about equally of corn stalks, ripe oat straw, and ripe pea haulm. Mr. H. intended to cut and cure the two latter greenish, but circumstances did not permit it. The flock is also fed twelve quarts of peas per day. They are kept confined in a close, but properly ventilated stable, and only let out twice a day to drink. They waste no more of their cut feed than they would of coarseish hay. The feed is cut by horse-power. At present prices, all will see that the above must be vastly more economical feed than hav.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, MINOR ITEMS, &c.

Correction.—In our note appended to Mr. R. H. SAUNDERS' letter on "In-and-in-Breeding," published March 5th, we are made to say of the samples of wool ent by him that they have "heavy outer ends." It should have been printed hairy outer ends, giving an entirely different character to the fleece.

HOOF - ROT .- G. L. HURLBUT, of Tioga Co., Pa., describes what is undoubtedly hoof-rot. Lay open and uncover every unsound particle of the foot, and then swab the parts with butyr of antimony, or bathe them horoughly with, or what is better, soak them, in a saturated solution (i. e. a solution as strong as it can be made.) of blue vitriol. We have occupied some pages in the Practical Shepherd in giving a full account of this disease, the various remedies, and the modes in which they may be administered successfully. As we have no interest in the sale of that work, we feel that we have a right to refer those to it who ask our opinion on the subjects treated in it.

SHEEP WASHING. - "Wad," of West Springfield, Pa., says that to find a stream deep enough to wash sheep in he would have to drive 21/2 miles, while a small stream runs within 40 rods of his barn; and he wishes therefore to know if a tank with two or three feet fall of water into it, would not answer the purpose; and how it is to be constructed? Certainly, a tank or washing vat is the very best place to get wool clean on the backs of the sheep, and with so much fall, quite a small stream would answer the purpose. The vat is usually a strong box, large enough to hold two or four sheep a a time, from 31/2 to 4 feet deep, and for the convenience of the washers sunk nearly half way into the ground.

Long Tails on Sheep .- T. D. Hall, of Hudson, St Croix Co., Wisconsin, lets us know, that seeing no satisfactory reason for docking his lambs, and considering the operation a cruel one, he has for two years abstained from it. He pronounces the statement in the Practical Shepherd that "docking is necessary to guard against filthiness" a mistake. He says:-"This, so far as my experience goes, is not the case. I see no difference in this respect between those I have purchased which are docked, and those I have raised which are not. Occa sionally one of each gets filthy and requires tagging. Mr. Hall dissents altogether from the further statement in the Practical Shepherd that "habit has rendered a long tail an unsightly appendage to the sheep."

Has our correspondent ever seen nearly the whole of a large flock laboring under what old PARKINSON calls the "green skit," arising say from too sudden access to abundant green feed in spring - each sheep literally pouring out half liquid stools of sticky dung? Has he een diarrhea, or that fell destroyer, dysentery, prevail ing among a flock in winter-the latter causing each sheep affected by it to emit a disgusting and unhealthy odor, even when kept as clean as possible? If Mr. HALL had witnessed such things, he would not have to be told how much difference there is in preserving cleanliness between docked and undocked sheep under such circumstances. On the question of the "unsight liness" of long tails, all we have to say is that the verdict of the civilized world is against him-though in a landscape painting and for picturesque effect, LAND-

Communications, Etc.

CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO.

THE increasing importance of this crop invites discussion as to its proper cultivation. There is a great diversity of opinion on this subject, but I hazard little in the assertion that few cultivators follow a system based upon careful experiments,-a great majority of farmers pay little attention to the potato. After putting in all their other spring crops they half plow some neglected corner; perhaps drag it over once, and then "furrow it out" with a shovel plow. The next thing to be done is to bury up whole potatoes six or eight inches deep in these trenches. In the course of five or six weeks the poor, weak plants emerge from the cold ground and strive to maintain a standing in the midst of the tall grass and weeds that surround them. If sufficient time can be spared from other work, they are now cultivated and hoed, care being taken to haul the soil away from the plant, leaving the surface as nearly flat as possible. In the course of ten or fifteen days, if time permits, this process is repeated, with, perhaps, the addition of a slight hilling, leaving the hills broad and flat, to give the tubers a chance to spread, at the same time to catch and hold all the water that falls. After this, no more attention is given the crop until the last of October or first of November. The hills are then sought out in the weeds and grass, and the potatoes are "dug," very likely in rainy weather, picked up while wet, and hauled to the cellar or buried in the field. The result is generally from 40 to 100 bushels of small potatoes, more or less diseased, frequently not worth digging. This practice is continued year after year, without change of seed or better results, the unlucky farmer, wondering what is the reason that his neighbor is more successful than himself. This picture may seem too much of a carica-

ture, but careful observation will prove it, in many respects, at least, a true description of potato culture among farmers who do not make it their principal crop. It is this class of cultivators that oftenest suffer from the rot. They neither understand nor care for the scientific researches and theories of LIEBIG, Dr. BARRY, or Johnson. The learned speculations upon the "Peronospora infretaus," are altogether too fine spun for their comprehension. So that if we expect to reach their case, we must confine ourselves to plain, practical common sense, supported by actual experience. With judicious and careful cultivation, upon proper soil, the potato is one of the most remunerative crops we can raise. It is nearly as easy to get 200 bushels and over to the acre as it is 100 or less. The raising of small potatoes may almost always be avoided, and the skillful cultivator is rarely troubled with any of the numerous tribe of "Fungi" that so much exercise our worthy professor. We farmers are undoubtedly under great obligations to them for their sciential researches; but I have yet to learn that they have elicited a single fact of any practical importance on the culture of potato. What we want most, is to know how to obtain the greatest possible profit, with the least labor and experience.

In a future communication, I may possibly give some idea of a soil, and manner of cultivation, which has almost always produced bountiful crops of large, healthy potatoes. Batavia, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1864.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-For the benefit of "A Subscriber," I send my experience in tobacco culture.

First, new beginners, or those not acquainted with the care of this crop, should not plant too extensively at first. Tobacco is a very uncertain crop any way, and much more so with an unskilled grower. It is subject to injury from until the crop is sold.

I procure the best plants to be had, regardless of cost. A few dollars expended for good, early plants, will make many dollars difference in the value of the crop in the end. The Connecticut Seed Leaf is almost universally raised

I have my land prepared in time to set as soon as the plants are large enough. Set the plants from one and a half to two feet apart on the rows, and the rows four feet apart. The richer the land is the closer they may be set on the row, but the rows should not be nearer than four feet. As soon as the plants have rooted they should be heed. I hoe the first time without harrowing. Hoe three times. Keep the worms off. Top and sucker in the proper season, and when ripe cut and hang.

Last year I raised an acre and kept an account

of the cost, which was as follows: To man and team plowing and harrowing land, \$ 2.00

" 20 loads of manure at \$1 per load, 20.00

" 5 days work making hills at \$1 per day, 5.00

" 4 barrels of compost (estimated cost,) 5.00

" 5,000 plants at \$1.00 per M, 5.00

" 5 days work setting plants, 5.00

" 10½ days work hoeing, 10.50

" 2 days worming and topping, 2.00

" 2 days worming and snokering, 2.00

" 7 days cutting and hanging, 7.00 ays cutting and hanging,.... "Twine used, "10 days stripping, packing, &c., 75 cts. per day, 7.50 Total cost of raising, \$73.00

I ever knew it before. I sold mine for 25 cents a pound. I had 1,000 pounds on an acre which brought \$250.

The cost of raising being deducted leaves a

profit of \$177, from an acre. It is thought that it will bring a still higher price this year. The farmers will set more than ever before, the coming season, in hopes of a higher price. Julius Rising.

Southwick, Hampton Co., Mass., Feb. 25, 1864.

Condensed Correspondence.

To Cure Horse Distemper.

B. M., writes us of what he did when he found his colts had the horse distemper. Boiled a pail three-fourths full of tamarac bark in two pails of water, till it was reduced one-half. Mixed this liquid with mill feed and cut straw and chaff, using two quarts of the liquor in a feed for each horse. One of the colts, two years old, was very much swollen under the throat, the other was affected in the head. The effect of the feed was to check the distemper at once. It remained stationary for a few days, and then the swelling began to diminish and finally broke, and matter flowed from it and the colts got well as if by magic.

Experience in Willow Culture.

HENRY L. BATES, of Yates Co., N. Y. gives us his experience. Himself and two neighbors planted 51 acres. First year no crop, were not worth pulling. Second year, one neighbor, from two acres, cut 700 pounds, for which he obtained \$24; the other neighbor, with 2 acres, cut 800 pounds. Returns, not given. BATES did nothing with his cropthought it would not pay. Plowed the plantation up. His neighbors do the same this spring. Thinks those who expect to get 3 or 4 tuns per acre will be sadly mistaken. Believes Osier Willow cultivation a humbug. But our correspondent does not tell us when or how he planted them and how he cultivated them. Will he now do it, and let us see if there is not good cause for ill success?

Coarse Feathers as Fertilizers.

G. HASKINS, of Meridian, says he has for six years dressed poultry for the eastern market and spread the refuse feathers upon a small garden, and without applying any other manure, it constantly improves in fertility. "Let every careful housewife apply all such to the poorest part of her garden, and in two or three years she will find it (the garden) equal to the best."

Hog Manure and the Wire Worm.

H. H. BARBER writes:-"For several years I have been in the habit of saving the manure from my hog pen under shelter, and applying it to corn in the hill. And corn where the manure has been so applied has never been injured by the wire worm, while in other parts of the field it was nearly destroyed."

Inquiries and Answers.

POLAND OATS WANTED.—Will you please inform a subscriber where he may obtain the Poland Oat, and at what price? and much oblige—J. T., Dutchess Co., N. Y.

A Machine for Mixing and Coloring Butter.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me where such a machine is made, and how the butter is colored?—A Subscriber, Bristol.

CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER .- (J. Ruche, Cape Vincent.) The Cayuga Chief Mower was manufactured by SHEL-DON & Co., at Auburn, N. Y. Cannot say whether it

BLOAT IN CATTLE.—Our attention has been called to the fact that we recommended puncturing, in extreme cases, the animal on the right side; we should have said the left side, at a point between the hip and ribs where the paunch grows fast to the skin.

A LARGE Hog.-John Day, Salina, N. Y., writes us that he recently killed a pig, seven months old, which weighed 276 pounds. He wants to know if any farmer has a hog at that age that will outweigh him. He does not tell us whether this was the live or net weight.

THE BEST PENS.-A correspondent asks where he can get the very best pens for business purposes. Much as we know (!) we cannot answer that question. The standard of judging of the value of pens belongs to each individual, and is as diverse as is individual character. Some prefer a gold, some a steel, some a quill pen. The very best, in our opinion, is a good gold pen.

"A DISEASED COW."-In a late RURAL, T. R. of Ginthe jaw. The disease I cannot name; but two years ago I had a cow and several other animals afflicted in the same way. I bathed the parts three or four times a day with strong camphor, and in every instance a speedy cure was effected .- J. M. GASKELL, Delavan,

Lice on Cattle.—What is the most effective remedy for destroying lice on cattle?—John C. Shafer.

There are almost as many so called remedies as there are herdsmen. We have two before us which we give you, but do not know which is better. No. 1 is:-Take sassafras bark, steep it in water two hours, and apply with a sponge or cloth. No. 2 is:-Take one gill of plaster to each cow, sprinkle it on when dry, rub it in, and it is said the varmints will leave.

FowL Meadow Seed.—I wish to inquire where Fowl Meadow Seed can be obtained, and at what price? Please reply soon through the Rural, and oblige a constant reader.—J. H. H., Ripon, Wis.

Very dear Sir! There are seed stores in Chicago, in Milwaukee, and there are seedsmen advertising in our columns, whose business it is to keep and furnish all kinds of seeds. And they can tell you the price! We do not run a seed store. Use a little good sense, and apply where you ought to for such information.

CORN FOR SOILING.—Will you or some of your readers inform me how to plant corn where fodder and not the grain is desired?—M. C., Port Gibson.

Plant thick in drills, three or four feet apart-say three and a half feet, so that you can run a cultivator between the rows. It is the best way we know of to raise an excellent forage for milch cows, unless sorghum Last year tobacco was very high-higher than is planted instead of corn. See article in RUBAL of February 27th.

Measuring Conn in the Cris.—Do you know, or can your correspondents give any rule for measuring corn in the crib, which is approximately correct?—Amos Brown.

We know that the following rule has been used. How near correct it is we cannot say:-Multiply the length, breadth and heighth together, in feet; multiply this product by 4, strike off the right hand figure, and the result will be the number of shelled bushels contained in the crib.

Rural Notes and Items.

To READERS AND ADVERTISERS -After referring our readers to the array of seasonable advertisements in this paper—including offers of various articles useful if not indispensable for the farm, orchard, garden, or ousehold-we wish to say that the demand upon our advertising columns is such that we are constrained to defer several announcements until next week. We are doing our best to accommodate advertisers, but must not infringe too much upon reading departments.

- The large number of persons who have written us during the past three months for our best advertising terms, or wishing us to give lowest rates for certain advertisements, are advised that we have no occasion to depart from published rates, and are therefore referred to our terms as given in each number of the RURAL. Instead of making special private terms, lower than published, it is more than probable that we shall publicly advance our rates on the 1st of April, as intimated

PATIENCE, FRIENDS!-If agents and others will bear with us yet a little we will endeavor to get all straight and satisfactory. The unexpectedly large increase of subscriptions in January necessitated the employment of additional and inexperienced clerks, (who made a few mistakes, which are being corrected as fast as we are advised,) and our edition is so much larger than last year that it has been difficult to print and mail in due season. But we are now increasing our facilities and making such arrangements as will enable us to mail the Runar as promptly as ever.

THE NEW ENGLAND AG. SOCIETY.-As previously. announced in the RURAL, a meeting has been held, and an Association with the above name has been organized with the following officers: President - George B. LORING of Salem. Vice Prests.-Ezekiel Holmes of Winthrop. Me.: Frederick Smyth of Manchester, N. H.: Daniel Kimball of Rutland, Vt.; William H. Prince of Northampton, Mass.; T. S. Gould of West Cornwall, Conn.; Amasa Sprague of Cranston, R. I. Secys.—Charles L. Flint of Boston, Mass.; Henry Clark of Pultney, Vt. Freas.-Thomas Saunders of Brookfield, Vt. In addition to the above officers, five trustees are appointed from each State. Seven Trustees are to constitute a quorum to do business. The annual meeting is to take place the first Wednesday in March, at such place as the Board of Trustees shall designate Special meetings may be called at the written request of twelve members; any person may become a member by paying \$8 into the funds of the Society; Governors and Lieutenant Governors of New England are to be honorary members; and its annual exhibitions are to begin with Massachusetts and be held in the other States as ordered by the trustees. Subsequently the trustees had a meeting and voted first to ascertain the best place in Massachusetts to hold an exhibition, and then the whole board will be called together to fix the time and premiums.

The Springfield Republican, of March 12th, says the Fair of this Society will be held at Worcester or Springfield, depending upon the balance of advantages in favor of one of the other of these places.

NEW ENGLAND CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this Association was held at Worcester, March 3d. The Officers and Committees for 1864 are as follows: President-H. H. PETERS, Southboro, Mass. Vice Presidents - Thomas Sanders, Brookfield, Vt.; J. J. Webb, New Haven, Conn.; E. N. Jameson, Antrim, N. H.; S. L. Goodale, Saco, Me.; E. D. Pearce, East Providence, R. I.; E. H. Hyde, Stafford, Conn. Sec. and Treas.-H. A. Dyer, Brooklyn, Conn. Com. on Ayrshires and Herefords - H. H. Peters. Southboro, Mass.; Thomas E. Hatch, Keene, Wm. Birney, Springfield, Mass. Com. on Devons. -H. M. Sessions, South Wilbraham, Mass.; B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Conn.; E. H. Hyde, Stafford, Conn. Com. on Short Horns-S. W. Buffam, Winchester, N. H.; S. .W. Bartlett, East Windsor, Conn.; P. Stedman, Chicopee, Mass. Committee on Jerseys-John Brooks, Princeton, Mass.; Jonathan Forbush, Bolton, Mass.; John Giles, Woodstock, Conn. The various committees on pedigrees were authorized to receive and examine, and on approval, to make record of all animals offered with a fee of fifty cents for each animal offered, and that the secretary record annually all pedigrees reported by the committees.

Wool in New York.—From Walter Brown's wool circular of March 1st, we make the following extract: 'The aggregate stock of fine domestic wool is large, and as the arrivals of the best grades of foreign wools during the past two months have also been large beyond precedent, and these wools are being constantly forced on the market, by auction and otherwise, the effect has been unfavorable to the maintenance of prices. This somewhat unexpected condition of the market has no doubt been induced by the high prices which wools have attained in the past year, and the largely increased consumption of them in this country. In accordance with the operation of the law of supply and demand, wools have been attracted from the other markets of the world to this, being the point of highest appreciation or value. And in the present instance it has happened, as it often must, that the influx from abroad has exceeded the demand for the article here, thus producing an overstock, which is necessarily followed by a decline of prices. To what extent the price of fine domes tic fleeces may be affected by this result, it is now difficult to determine - while American gold sustains its present value we look for no material decline."

LANE'S PURCHASING AGENCY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this Agency on the last page of our present issue. From our acquaintance with Mr. LANE, and some knowledge of his mode of doing business, we can confidently refer to him all RURAL readers having occasion to transact business through a New York Purchasing Agency. Those wishing articles not readily obtainable from reliable dealers, will find Mr. LANE's a convenient and trustworthy establishment.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The location and time of holding this Fair have not yet been decided by the Executive Committee to whom the matter was referred. It was supposed that the question of location would be decided on the 10th inst., but we learn it will not be finally determined until the next meeting of the Executive Board, which is to be held March 24th. We are not advised as to what proposals have been made, and can give no intimation as to the location of the Fair.

Wisconsin to Hold a State Fair this Year.—So it is announced. Time is fixed as the last week in September. Location not yet selected. Wisconsin ought to hold a Fair if any State can, and make it successful. It has the elements needed, if they can be made to harmonize.

FAIRs.-We are requested to state that the Fair of the Union Agricultural Association, will be held at Burgettstown, Pa., the 6th and 7th days of Oct., next. - The Orleans Co., N. Y., Society hold their Fair at Albion the 14th and 15th days of Sept. next.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[Concluded from page 79.]

VARIETIES OF GRAPES. Which are the best varieties of Grapes for Western New York.

MOODY-In the selection of varieties we must have two objects in view-to get table and wine grapes. We should not cultivate a grape that is not a wine grape, because if our grapes are wine grapes the market will not be over stocked. For this reason, I recommend Diana: I think it the best wine grape in America. I have made wine from it. I would not say anything about Northern Muscadine and that class of grapes. American taste needs cultivating. The Delaware is a splendid grape; but if it is not a good wine grape the market will soon be overstocked with it.

Judge LARUE-I doubt if there is any one variety that can be recommended for general cultivation in Western New York. The Hartford Prolific, Concord and Delaware, can be grown over a larger area of territory, I think, than any other varieties. I think the Concord a comparatively poor grape. It is said to make a good wine. It is a hardy grape, and bears ill usage, which is a valuable quality. But the man who cares for his vineyard as he would for a flock of sheep, will do better to cultivate other varieties. It is necessary to carry the knife and use it in the vineyard. There are some grapes that do not need as much pruning as others. A man should be governed in pruning a vine by the capacity of its root to ripen wood and fruit. The Delaware and Diana do not bear green grapes; they ripen evenly. The lower shoots on a Delaware vine always perfect themselves; on the Catawba and Isabella these are water shoots. The buds of the lower shoots of the Delaware ripen and fruit the next year. I think it may be cultivated over a larger area than any other grape I know of. It is perfectly hardy, and if it does make wine, or if it will, by mixing with other grapes, as I think it will, it may safely be recommended. The Diana is more tender than the Delaware. It is about as hardy as the Isabella. It needs protection. Protected, it can be grown almost anywhere in Western New York. The Catawba, where it can be ripened-and you can ripen it where you can ripen the Isabella-is a valuable grape. But the Isabella is called ripe when it colors. The Catawba ripens before it colors. If you can bring the Isabella up to 70° or 75° Saccharometer, you will find a different grape than most of you have seen. We have never been able to discover any difference in the time of ripening the Isabella and the Catawba. The former colors soonest, but is by no means ripe.

Grapes must be cultivated for wine. Grape juice and sugar is not wine. The Isabella, when perfectly ripened, makes a good wine. Catawba makes a better wine than the Isabella. The Delaware will make a good wine, probably; but it is not a good grape to be handled for manufacture. It is too thin-skinned. If a man is afraid to go into grape culture, because the fruit may be made into wine, he had better not raise barley, because it may be made into beer.

The consumption of grapes is still in its infancy. It increases every year. From an acre of Isabellas we sold 5,000 pounds of grapes year before last; last year 4,000 pounds. I have heard of 12 tons to the acre. I think four tons may be put down as a reliable average.

The cost of cultivating is from \$40 to \$50 per acre in the vineyard, including all the work of the year. Mine has never cost me over \$25 per acre. I hire by the month and get the work done cheaper. But at \$50 per acre there is a large margin left for profit. An acre of good Catawba grapes with us is worth to us, annually, the interest on \$4,000 or \$5,000 at 7 per centum, sition. and that is enough. There will be 500 acres planted in grapes in our neighborhood. Catawbas, Delawares, Dianas and Concords, will yield us \$400 to \$500 per acre. We plant Isabellas 8 feet apart each way, and train on the renewal system. We keep the fruit near the ground. The fruit is better, is richer in saccharine properties. The hill system is practiced, but you are compelled to carry a large amount of dold wood. Would set Catawbas, Delawares and Dianas 6 by 8 feet apart.

H. N. LANGWORTHY-I recommend the following from among the grapes with which I am acquainted:-Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Diana, Concord, Isabella and Rebecca. Have never laid down any of these grapes, except Diana, and have never failed to have a crop, well ripened, generally. I think the Society should only recommend for general cultivation such as are wine grapes.

MOODY-I recommend Diana, Delaware, Concord and Hartford Prolific.

BAKER, of Hammondsport-It is important that we should neither propagate, grow, sell nor show worthless varieties of grapes. The Catawba is our second best grape, but cannot be generally cultivated. Neither can the Isabella; it is one of the finest grapes when ripened. It makes nearly as good wine as the Catawba, and a better brandy. The grape to recommend for general cultivation is the Delaware. It is sweeter, and shows higher on a must scale than any other grape we grow. And that is what we want. It is not difficult to get acid. What we want is to get sugar in the grape. I think the Hartford Prolific a better grape for all purposes than the Concord. The Concord will not keep. If ripe it must be put in the market. The Creveling is promising. It has a hard, woody stem; and such grapes keep better than others. The cluster is rather straggling. Have

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seen good clusters of it in Pennsylvania. The Diana is an excellent grape, but I think it will ripen in few localities. The wood is soft. For general cultivation in Western New York, I would name Hartford Prolific, Delaware. Creveling and Concord. I would not put Diana in the list. The Delaware will be found to be a better carrying grape than it has a reputation for. Care should be taken to pack it closely. I have had charge of a vineyard of 7 acres. We have realized from it, in gross, \$2,500 per year. The vines commenced bearing the third year from planting.

Dr. SYLVESTER-I have twenty to thirty varieties of grapes planted. The earliest is the Hartford Prolific-a strong grower. It does not drop its fruit as the vines get age. On account of earliness and a strong habit of growth, it should be recommended. Its flavor is not the best. The Concord is a strong grower, bunches fine, flavor not first quality. But both these grapes will give satisfaction to the farmer and mechanic who can give vines but little attention. The Delaware is a sweet, good eating grape, hardy, and has lots of friends. And it is claimed that it will make wine without sugar. I doubt if it has tartaric acid enough to make a wine of good body and palatable to the wine taster. There must be enough of this acid in the wine to throw impurities to the surface. The Oporto grape gives nearly two per cent. of tartaric acid. In Europe they do add sugar, made of potatoes, to grape juice that has not enough sugar in it. I do not know any difference between grape and cane sugar as an addition to grape juice. I am glad to see so many friends of the Diana. In this respect there has been a change in this Society. It is a good grape, good bunches, tough skin, and these are good qualities in a market grape, though an objection for the amateur. Wherever this grape will ripen it will give satisfaction. The Catawba does not ripen, and cannot be recommended for all localities.

But, gentlemen, I am astonished to hear that there is danger of over stocking the market with grapes! It is all nonsense! It is an impossibility. Just such fears were expressed early in the history of apple culture, and yet the apple market is not over stocked. Prices are and will continue to be remunerative.

As a wine grape, my preference is the Oporto. The wine from it has more body than any other grape I know of. It is hardy everywhere, ripening early. It requires that some sugar be added in Western New York to make wine of it. LONGWORTH says, it shows more must than

any other grape. G. ELLWANGER-No good wine can be made from a grape where sugar needs to be added to its juice. In Europe no man will drink such wine. It is true, that in neighborhoods where their whole dependence for livelihood is upon the wine crop, if a season is unfavorable and sugar is wanting in the grape juice, it is supplied. But the men who make it do not drink it. I can assure vou.

OLMSTEAD-I would add Rebecca to those named for general cultivation.

PRUNING AND TRAINING GRAPES. What are the relative advantages of long and short pruning of the grape? What the best manner of pruning grapes? What is the best mode of training grapes for vineyard purposes?

J. J. THOMAS-Many of our experiments are made on grape vines when young. BRIGHT's theory fell to the ground, based as it was on experiments with young vines. Our American vines must have room. Underhill, of Croton Point, said they started with a six feet trellis: found it too small and made it nine feet. I believe cultivators must allow more room to vines. UNDERHILL says their oldest vines are the best; the fruit is better on the old vines. They allow but few shoots and pinch in but little.

OLMSTEAD-I plant my vines 12 by 12 feet, so that I can go among them with teams to manure them and gather the fruit. I believe the Delaware cannot be manured too highly. Several gentlemen dissented from this propo-

Judge Larue—Some grapes grow more rampant than others. I believe in close pruning. We must take heed to the example of cultivators in the Old World where they have had so much experience. We cannot altogether ignore it. And yet it is true that the Yankee grape needs Yankee treatment. Our vines need more room than are given to vines in Europe. The proper way to prune is so that you can fill a trellis with new wood and fruit. No rule can be given. A man must use judgment. The object of the vine in going to the top of a tree or a trellis is to get sun and air. If the pruning is such as to give the grape sun and air near the ground, the best fruit is obtained - a fruit containing more saccharine matter in it. Diana, Delaware and Catawba should not be trained over six feet high; Isabella only four feet high. I would not let them grow further. You must not trim wood on which you want fruit next year so as to irritate the bud. You must let in the sun and light. We practice the renewal system. We should not prune while the vine is in bloom.

[At this point a private conversation took place between the gentleman and members about him, which it was impossible for the reporter, or anybody else at any distance to hear. It was very graceful in the Society to allow the gentleman to consume its time in this manner, but the reporter regarded it emphatically stupid.]

Judge LARUE, continued-Summer pruning commences after the grapes are formed. I would pinch, but be careful not to interfere with the blossoms. The less you do in a vineyard while it is in bloom, the better, and the more fruit you will get. A man who works a vineyard must attend to it constantly-he must make the vine a study and act accordingly.

vines is crop enough. Where large quantities rietics.

of grapes are grown on vines, the fruit contains more indigestible matter than where the crop is well developed and matured.

OLMSTEAD-I pruned too close at first. Early in the season I remove all the sprouts from the bottom. Would not cut back after the berry is formed. Better fruit will be obtained.

Dr. SYLVESTER-To prune grapes so as to get the largest yield of best grapes, requires great judgment. We used to let vines run wild. Then we began to dwarf according to the foreign system. In Cincinnati this was done. The result has been mildew and rot. They stimulate too much and diminish the amount of surface leaves which throw off this matter, and the vines there have got the gout. Our vines are like our institutions, free; and like the American Eagle, tend upward. There is, doubtless, a golden mean which we must determine in this matter of pruning. I believe we over-feed our vines. Mr. OLMSTEAD will quit the heavy manuring he has adopted. A good corn land, with a good dry subsoil, will give good crops of fruit with slight or no manuring. If you stimulate a vine it will make them sick.

J. J. THOMAS-I saw on trellises in Richmond, Ind., Catawbas, the bunches of which were a third larger than on stakes in Cincinnati. UNDERHILL says, land that will produce over 25 or 30 bushels of corn (?) is too rich for the Isabella grape.

STRAINING THE TRELLIS WIRE.

H. N. LANGWORTHY-I wish to call attention to the mode of tightening the trellis wire recommended in the President's Address. It. seems to me complex. I strain mine with a crowbar. I wind the wire around the crowbar at some distance from its end, make the post the fulcrum and strain it tight enough, easily, while another man fastens the wire to each post with staples, driven in so as divide the strain.

SEELEY-I use a windlass, or horizontal, movable capstan, very simple and roughly made, around which I wind the wire, and fasten with staples as Mr. L. has just described. It is

VARIETIES OF APPLES.

The following question was next on the programme:

What are the six most profitable varieties of winter apples for market?

It was decided to take a vote of members without discussion. The following is the vote: -Baldwin, 14; Tompkins County King, 14; Rhode Island Greening, 13; Roxbury Russet, 13; Twenty Ounce, 6; Golden Russet, 7; Northern Spy, 5; Seek-no-Farther, 3; Green Sweeting, 2; Peok's Pleasant, 2; Talman Sweet, 2; Lady Apple, Red Canada, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Jonathan, and Ladies Sweet, cent 1;

Adjourned sine die.



THE WHITE JAPANESE MELON.

SOME of our friends think this a most excellent musk melon. The seed is said to have been brought from Japan by a member of the Com. Perry expedition. Shape, globular, sometimes slightly oblong; furrows shallow; color, a greenish white-nearly white; flesh, very thick, greenish, tinged with orange; rind, thin as an apple skin; sweet, fine texture and good flavor.

Inquiries and Answers.

APPLES FROM SEED.—Will grafted apples come true from seed if they are not allowed to mix with other varieties? If so, why would it not be a good plan to plant trees from the seed, and thus obviate the necessity of grafting, which is detrimental to the health and vigor of the tree. If trees could be raised in this way they would be superior to grafted trees. I would like to be enlightened on this subject.—J. K. C., Eaton, Ind.

In reply to your first query, we answer, no sir. What might be done if the question could be answered in the affirmative, about what reforms might be wrought and revolutions effected in orchard culture, we have no disposition to speculate.

OSIER WILLOWS .- (J. Cunningham, Prairie City, Ill.) We do not know what Osier Willows sell for per tun in your Western markets. We know it is rargely used in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati; and that it is found profitable to grow it near those markets. Dr. WARDER once told the writer that an acre of it yielded him \$100 annually, beside supplying him with withes in his nursery business. Well managed, on the rich prairie soils, the yield is very large indeed. A bottom land should be chosen for it-a moist soil. On such soils, well cultivated, the yield ranges from one to three and five time per acre. In the New York market it sells at from \$100 to \$125 per tun, depending upon quality, size, &c. We cannot tell you the cost of peeling and preparing for market.

REVISION OF BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN.—Do you not think it is high time that Mr. BARRY revise his "Fruit Garden" so as to give us the advantage of his further experience in the management and cultivation of fruit trees. The chapter on List of Fruits is so ancient as to be almost obsolete, and yet from the imprint of the title page, the novice is led to believe that it is for the present age. This seems to me to absolutely peed revision.—C., Seneca Co., N. Y.

It certainly is true that the "Fruit Garden" should be revised, and we believe it will be in a very short time. The lists of fruits stand most in need of revision, as there are several varieties, which, at the time of publication of that book, were comparatively new and untried, that can now be classed properly. The select Three or four tons of grapes from an acre of lists may be enriched by the addition of a few fine va-

Horticultural Advertisements.

10.000 APPLE TREES, four and five years E. R. JONES, Batavia, N. Y., P. O. Box 494.

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POR SALE AT THE SENEOA CO. NURSERIES.—20.000 Delaware Grape Roots, 1 and 2 years old. Also, Russel's Strawberry plants for \$1.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 \times hundred. E. TAYLOR, Propretor. Waterloo, N. Y., March 7, 1864.

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To any one that will show my advertisements of
plants, in last week's RURAL, to a neighbor that does
not take it, and will forward me a strong envelope with a
2 ct, stamp, and their address on it, I will return it with
25 pure HUBBARD SQUASH SEED and some choice SWEET
CORN, or SWEET TURNIP SEED, as shall be desired.
H. H. DOOLITTLE, Oaks' Corners, N. Y.

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Dwarf, Early Flowering; do. Large do; Large Flowering Pyramidal; Early Autumnal Flowering, Branching, Wall-flower Leaved, Perpetual or Emperor, New Hybrid. Each variety embracing from 8 to 16 colors, mixed. The most superb collection in the world; sent by mail for \$1,26. Read the article on annual stocks in the Rural of the 12th March.—"Who will grow the Premium Stocks this year? Who will Try?" Catalogue of Choice Seeds sent on application.

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Standard Pear Trees.—The stock is unexcelled of ex-tra size trees, and we invite the attention of the trade to our wholesale price list. The New Seedling Pear, Clapp's Favorite, we are permitted to offer to purchasers. In size, color, and general appearance it resembles the Bartlett; and in habit and foliage the Flemish Beauty. It has the productiveness of the former, with the hardiness in the nursery rows of the latter.

President C. M. House, A. W. The State of the control of the control of the latter.

President C. M. HOVEY, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes of it in the "Magazine of Horticulture," thus:

That this pear has fruited this year shows that while It nearly resembles the Bartlett in appearance, it is so hardy in its character as to resist the severe cold which so generally affected the Bartlett; and in quality it cer-tainly is its superior."

Send for a Circular. The Rogers' Hybrid Grape.—Fine vines, transplant ed one and two years, with good roots and well ripened wood, at a liberal discount to the trade. Currants.—La Versaillaise, La Seitlle d'Angers, La Hative de Berlin, Dana's New White, and all the other

popular varieties.

MARSHALL P. WILDER & BAKER,

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FLOWER SEEDS, from their compactness and light weight, can be safely and speedily transported by mail to any part of the country, thereby giving those who live remote from the larger towns and cities, where they can be procured, nearly an equal chance with those living in them for procuring, at a moderate rate, all the choice and rare varieties. For the accomplishment of this purpose, we offer the following collections, comprising the most beautiful and showy

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS & PERENNIALS which will be sent by mall, free of postage, to any par of the United States, at the following prices:

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♥ extra fine varieties, Truff. new peony-flowered,\$1.25
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To addition to those I man
In addition to these I pat up a collection of Asters
tains len packages of mixed colors of the following
Killus, VIZ:
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Hedgehog, Reid's Improved, La Superba, and the beautiful new Aster Splendens. No one who delights to grow fine flowers should fail to end for one of these packages. Price \$1.

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6 splendid do. Scabioso, large flowerd. 59

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DOCT. ABBOTT & SON OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Evergreens, small Fruits. And also 600,
Apple Seedlings, 2 years old, sold cheap for cash at the
Old Kinderhook Nursery. The ground must be cleared.
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J. W. LYON, General Agent.
Valatte, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 7, 1864.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry Plants, every one warranted true to name, for sale at \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100, packed in good or-der. Cash to accompany orders. Delaware Grape Vines, very fine, at \$30 per 100; 50 cts. each, in small quantities. Address 739-10t

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20.000 RED CED ARS—
per 1,000, \$5: 5,000, \$20: 10,000, \$30: 10 to 12 inches, \$1 per 100; 12 to 20 inches, \$2 per 100, carefully packed and delivered at depot.

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At the following low rates, 4 to 12 inches
100: 12 to 20 inches, \$2 per 100, carefully packed and delivered at depot.

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PECIAL NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN
AND OTHERS.—Trees, Vines, and Plants, for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH. Standard and Dwarf Pear, Standard Cherry Trees, Baldwin and Tomp. Co. King Apple
Trees, 15,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Horsechestunt, Cherry Currant, Russell's Great Prolific and
the Great Austin Strawberry. Trees, Vines and Plants
in large or small quantities. in large or small quantities. 739-2t
JAYNE & PLATMAN, Benton, Yates Co., N. Y.

kead the directions for preparing Hot-beds for Flowers, in the Rural of the 5th ult., and send at once for a Catalogue of all the

Choice Flowers

in cultivation. My Seeds are imported from the most reliable Seedsmen of Europe, and are offered as reason-ably as GOOD SEEDS can be by any florist. Remember, a dozen GOOD PLANTS are worth a hundred poor ones.

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Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry. This new Strawberry is undoubtedly the best Strawberry yet known, being the largest and most prollife bearer, many of the berries measuring 5 to 6 inches in circumference. We offer good, genuine plants, well packed the coming spring, for \$2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (doz; \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (0), cash to accompany orders.

Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Green-House and Bedding Plants, &c., &c., \frac{7}{3}\$. 4t. Address W. T. & E. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, N. Y.

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30.000 First Class 4 Years Old Apple Trees, very cheap.
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A Trees five years old and of the best varieties, at a
low price, in lots of 1,000 and upwards. The whole will
be sold apon favorable terms, or exchanged for other
property. For particulars, address
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864.
737-tf

Domestic Geonomy.

PAPERING WHITEWASHED WALLS.

LIZZIE F., of Bellefontaine, Ohio, gives the following mode which, she says, she knows to be good from experience:- To five quarts of very thin paste, take one pound white glue dissolved in warm water; wash the walls with this paste before putting on the paper.

HAVING had experience in papering, I would here state, for the benefit of your West Bloomfield subscriber, and all others who may desire information on the subject, that the work of papering whitewashed walls may be successfully accomplished, by applying the paste to both paper and wall. The paste may be prepared from either wheat or rye flour and should be applied warm. No other ingredients are necessary.-FARMER, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1864.

FIRST, wet the wall with a broom, then scrape off all you can of the old whitewash. You can next prepare your paper of right lengths, and, as you are ready to put on the paper, wet the wall with strong vinegar. I tried this two years ago, overhead, on a wall so dirty that you could not make even whitewash stick. It is as firm as ever to-day. - Mrs. NORCROSS. N. Y., 1864.

RICE PUDDING.-I saw an inquiry in the last RURAL for making plain rice pudding. I will send ours, which we think is sufficiently plain, but very good: - Take one small cup of unboiled rice to two quarts of new milk; sweeten to your taste. Bake four hours with a slow fire, stirring occasionally. - MARTHA J. MILLER, Harmony, N. J., 1864.

ANOTHER. - One teacupful of dry rice, ten teacupfuls of sweet milk, a small piece of butter, two eggs with sugar, nutmeg and salt to taste, with or without raisins, put cold into a hot oven, stir two or three times, or until it commences to thicken. Bake three hours. - N. R. GREENE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., 1864.

A RECIPE FOR BURNS .- Simmer together beeswax and mutton tallow in the proportion of one-third beeswax. Spread a plaster of this, and your burns will heal in a short time; besides, you will have no difficulty in removing it if the burns should maturate. - L. A. C., Elkhorn, Wis., 1864.

RECIPE FOR SOUP .- I prefer a nice beef bore with enough meat on it to season the soup; boil'ill nearly done, then add one pint chopped cabbae, four good sized onions sliced thin, half cup of rice a little black pepper, and as many potatoes as you wish; salt to suit the taste.-L. A. C. Blchorn, Wis., 1864.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

DON'T USE SODA-No any of the common kinds of Saleratus in making breat, if you value health and desire to have bread that a palatable. Always use De Land's Chemical Saleratus, and you will have a pure article. It may be had at the brocers.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

A CONTRACTOR

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A DREARY place would be the earth Were there no little people in it; The song of life would lose its mirth, Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow. And make the admiring heart surrender; No little hands on breast and brow, To keep the thrilling love chords tender;

No babe within our arms to leap, No little feet toward slumber tending; No little knee in prayer to bend, Our lips the sweet words lending.

What would the ladies do for work, Were there no pants nor jackets tearing? No tiny dresses to embroider? No cradle for their watchful caring?

No rosy boys at wintry morn, With satchel to the school-house hastening? No merry shouts as home they rush; No precious morsel for their tasting.

Tall, grave, grown people at the door Tall, grave, grown people at the table; The men of business all intent, The dames lugubrious as they're able.

The sterner souls would get more stern, Unfeeling natures more inhuman, And man to stoic coldness turn, And woman would be less than woman. For in that clime toward which we reach.

Through Time's mysterious, dim unfolding, The little ones, with cherub smile, Are still our Father's face beholding. So said His voice in whom we trust.

When in Judea's realm a preacher, He made a child confront the proud, And be in simple guise their teacher

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm, Were there no babies to begin it; A doleful place this world would be, Were there no little people in it.

THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

EDITORS RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Here are a few thoughts, suggested by reading a part of a letter in the fourth number of the RURAL, signed M. J. C. She says:-"The unprotected female, sitting among her boxes and bundles in some bustling depot, is, or ought always to be, the subject of interest. Made up as she is, of nerves, inefficiencies, headaches, cold feet, anxiety and skepticism, she has a title clear, my dear sir, to your candid opinion, as to whether the cars are moving east or due west, or even to express her conviction that they are stationary and surrounding objects marching on."

"The unprotected female!" Will M. J. C. please tell us why a female, unprotected, should demand any more interest or sympathy than an unprotected male? Has not her Creator endowed her with the same instinct for self-protection, and given her reason to guide it? Has He not bestowed upon her the same number of limbs for purposes of locomotion, and given her two hands with which to provide for her wants, and protect herself,—the same as he has the

"Sitting among her boxes and bundles." What business has a woman to load herself, or any one else, with such rubbish? Is it that she may keep two or three men standing, while she has the satisfaction of seeing said boxes and bundles occupying the seats which, by right, if not by custom, belongs to them? I agree that a woman thus situated ought always to be the subject of kindly interest,—so had a man who carries with him such unmistakable evidences of an unsound mind. Who can look at woman through the clear glasses of reason, instead of the colored ones of fashion, and not see that she is deficient in either education or independence. Her appearance clearly denotes that she is an abject slave, who is either ignorant of the fact, or considers it an honor that she is such, and is unwilling to appear, at least before strangers, unless surrounded by unmistakable evi- been out of her own house to a party, or gatherdences of her servitude. If she goes from home ing of any kind, except occasionally to a funeral, for a visit of a few days, she needs a baggage wagon to carry what she deems necessary for the display of her master's power.

If she is compelled to carry anything in her hands she is really to be pitied, for women, clothed as this class are, have not even one hand that they can properly claim for any use except to guard their badges from injury. They are arrayed in a manner that makes it actually unsafe for them to enter or leave a car or carriage, unless they have both hands free to prevent their skirts from being caught by one of the projections that seem made expressly to torment poor women-or being entangled by the feet of their fellow travelers. Why, unless they are proud of their servitude, will they consent to be thus shackled, while men go about unencumbered? Their hands are free, never being required to keep their clothes from dragging in the dirt, or being trodden upon by the feet of their companions. Their "boxes and bundles." even for a long journey, are all stowed in one arrival, appeared in great affliction at her good satchel or valise which they can easily carry i one hand, thus leaving the other free to grap the hand of a friend, or assist some unprotected female who has ventured from home to send a few days, but is already wishing she way back again; for how is she to change all this laggage from the depot to the cars without breating her neck or tearing her dress?

"Made up as she is, of nerves, headches, cold feet, anxiety and skepticism." For things! How much suffering is combated in this sentence. Yet who of the sufferers will allow even their best friends to tell them why they are thus made? I will write is although I will admit that I have not a friend who suffers from these freely to, lest they should consider me an enemy had intended for her sole benefit.

to right, because they consider these an affliction of Providence which it would be sacrilegious to seek to escape.

Women have no more "nerves" than men. and they would be no more nervous, were their bodies as healthy, and their nerves as little taxed by petty cares and little accidents. As to "inefficiences," suppose you try the experiment of dressing a strong man in trailing skirts, well extended by hoops! Pin his waist so tight as to prevent his stooping with ease, and only allowing him the use of the upper portion of his lungs. Then oblige him to look after the many boxes and bundles that we unprotected females are required, by fashion, to be encumbered with, and see who is the most inefficient! I would pronounce him a model of patience if he did not swear at the many hindrances and annoyances that he would be subjected to on account of his change of clothing, and consequent baggage.

"Headaches and cold feet" are two severe afflictions; the former generally caused by the latter, and the latter by improper dress in the majority of cases. I have never seen a woman yet, who had not broken out of fashion's train entirely, that did not dress her feet and lower limbs too thin, her hips too warm, her waist too tight, and carry suspended from her waist, weights, varying according to the season and the caprices of the wearer, from two to fifteen pounds. All these things aid in destroying the circulation of the blood, and the action of all the organs of the body.

That the present suffering of women is a punishment for their sin, I fully believe; but it appears to me that nothing but genuine stubbornness can prompt a continuation of the sins which we know have brought upon us such just suffering. Men, being clothed in substantial goods, made in a manner that allows them the free use of their bodies, and protects them from the cold, do not suffer these many severe afflictions, that are the bane of our lives; except such as they inherit. It would seem that after any class of beings, endowed with reason, had become so enfeebled as the women of the present have, that they would strive in every way possible, to regain their natural powers of body and mind. To do this, the first step should be to adopt a dress that would give perfect freedom to mind and body, instead of one that cripples and deforms the latter, while it exhausts the former, to keep it in a condition that will be considered by the rulers as acceptable.

"Anxiety and skepticism" are but attendant evils that will vanish when their causes are removed, which will be when women are not ashamed to be clothed in a manner that will insure them warmth and freedom. I do not believe that there is a woman living in the United States who has reached her sixteenth year, and dressed for the last three years with the least regard to the dictates of fashion, that, when dressed, even loosely, can draw a natural breath at first trial.

Will women ever learn to consider their bodies as only the dwelling place of their souls, where they are to be fitted for the world to come? If they ever do, we shall cease to hear so much prating about the inferiority of women, and her need of protection. She will then be safe to travel anywhere among Christian people unprotected, and will not need "your candid opinion, my dear sir, as to whether the cars are moving east or due west," and as to "expressing her conviction that they are stationary and surrounding objects marching on," she will be no more apt to make such expressions then than men will. I have heard many, who call themselves ladies, make remarks that were cate as sensible as that would be; but I consider that their greatest ignorance consisted is not knowing that it is a disgrace for even , lady to be igno-AMANDA ROBERTS KEYSER. Pekin, February, 1864.

GOSSIPPY PARAGRAPHS.

- MRS. JAMES K. POLK recently stated to a newspaper correspondent that since the time of want will be her portion, her husband's decease, in 1849, she had never She had not even taken tea out of her own domicil since the mekancholy event. "I live and belong to the past," she said.

- SURPRISING! In a gay circle of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, they were complimenting the beautiul Duchess de approaching and apparent birth of an heir to so illustrious a house as her own. "Say nothing of it to my nusband," she replied, "it is a little

surprise I'n preparing for him." _ IN England a husband died without making his will, and the widow, in order to save the property to herself resorted to the following expedent:—She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neigibor, who was in person somewhat like the decased, to go to bed at her house, and personat/him, in which character it was agred that he would dictate a will, leaving the widow the esate in question. An attorney was sent for to draw up the writing. The widow, who, on his man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler groaned aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered. "I intend to leave you half my estates, and I think the poor old shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed, (who was himself the poor shoemaker living opposite,) laughed in his sleeve, and divided afflictions that I should dare to speak my mind with her the fruits of a project which the widow

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. UNDER THE SNOW

BY FRANK VOLTUS.

LOCKED in slumbers, vale and hill Lie draped in garments, icy chill, And sad winds moan like lost souls crying, Or thrill with voice of flerce despair, Thro' forest branches, bleak and bare, That e'er respond with mournful sighing.

Now, scattered 'round our cheerless walks Are only dead, and broken stalks, Where late the wild bird wooed the roses; And in the leafy, wind-swung nest Which pillowed oft her downy breast, The snow flake, chill and white, reposes

Oh, drear the prospect! But below The surface of the crusted snow Faith tells us of rare gems reposing,
That, when the Spring their fetters break, Shall to a glorious life awake, Gleams caught from Paradise disclosing.

Lo, deep within the human breast The seeds of love and kindness rest, There planted by the hand Eternal: And though concealed beneath the drift Of worldy pride, and worldly thrift, Are warmed by feelings still fraternal.

There they shall bloom another day More rare than gems from far Cathay, Brighter than Hope to child of sorrow, When, chastened sore, mankind shall learn How life's high heritage to earn, And from Christ's precepts wisdom borrow. Chenango Co., N. Y., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MIGHT HAVE DONE.

THERE is a certain class of individuals whom you, will ever hear telling what other people might have done. Not that they themselves are exempt from failures, but in their own estimation they are very slight ones. Faults in themselves, like eclipses on the sun, are seldom seen with the naked eye, and if one happens to appear, they think their radiance so bright as hardly to be obscured by it. But they have a wonderful faculty to spy defects in the plans of others, and a greater faculty, still, to point out ways of remedying them. If they had done as they might have done, falls from their lips at every recital of a tale of suffering or want, and this cry is ever ready to meet any claims of sympathy or relief. A listener, to hear one of these infallible creatures point out the defects in other's plans, and the remedies for them, would suppose that every son and daughter of ADAM held their destiny in their own hands, and could weave therefrom just such a web as they chose; and thus all the ills human flesh is heir to could be easily avoided. I admit that it is in our own power to so shape the course of life that some, nay, many, rugged places may be avoided, but not all. No one is so isolated from his fellow beings that the happiness or misery of some one is not, in a measure, placed within his power. Our lives are so interwoven together that this is necessarily so, and whether we do well or ill, some one is affected thereby. This is unavoidably the case in families, and where wrongs are inflicted, the innocent are usually the greatest sufferers. When the maiden pronounces the marriage vow at the altar, she commits her future destiny to the care of another, and her weal or woe depends on his future course of action. If he is kind and obliging, though life ever has its cares, their roughest points will be smoothed by his smiles and lightened by his kindness. If he is otherwise, her pathway will be a rugged one; but if he pursue a downward road of sloth and drunkenness, woe betide her; she had better never been born. And not on her alone does the curse fall, her grief is greatly augmented by seeing her children share her sufferings. Misery and

"'Till death comes piteously to hide Her unkissed face within the shroud."

But whether a fellow-being's wees are brought on by others, or their own mismanagement, it becomes not erring man to withhold his sympathy or his aid. To judge his motives or his works is not for us; our duty is to do good as we have opportunity, and feel that it would be better to assist ten unworthy objects of charity than to withhold the needed aid from one worthy one. But things are not viewed in this light by Mr. GUIDE BOARD. In his estimation, no one suffers but those who do wrong, consequently no one is deserving of assistance. If every one would take the road he directs, and do as they might do, all would soon arrive at a state of prosperity and happiness; when, perchance, he has as much need to advance on the highway to wealth as any one. But not one step does he take. He merely sits by the wayside directing others, and contents himself by telling what he is going to do, until he arrives at a certain age, when he changes the programme, and tells what he has done. Things most marvelous are accomplished in his imagination, but the fruits remain invisible. Solicit his aid for the suffering, his bread for the hungry, his old clothes for the naked, his answer is ready,- if they had done as they might have done, they need not have come to want. Sometimes, for the sake of harmony, he strikes a different string, and tells you he would be willing to help them, but he fears if he does them one kindness they will ask him for another, and so he will have nothing to do with them. Ah, I often think, should our Heavenly Father deal out blessings by this standard what would become of us? Surely, when He grants us one favor, it ever emboldens us to sue for another. And yet no one would dare to approach His throne, and tell Him they always did as well as they might do; always obeyed His requirements to the best of their

abilities. No, we could not, dare not, tell Him that, and yet, unworthy and wayward as we are, "He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth His rain on the just and on the unjust." If it was our desire to follow His requirements, as we ought, we would not dwell so largely on the faults or mismanagements that reduced a fellow-being to want, as we would to devise ways and means to relieve them, lest it be said to us in the great day of accounts, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

Eaton, Mich., March, 1864. MYRA MYRTLE.

> Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GIVE THEM A LIFT.

FARMERS and teamsters, you with a good team and an empty wagon, give them a lift! Give who a lift? That poor traveler by the wayside there. No matter who he is, he has traveled a long way and is weary; perhaps he is in search of employment, or of some loved one whom he has not seen for years. No matter if he is ragged and dirty, he may have as warm a heart as beats in your own breast. Some drunken, worthless vagabond! He may have wandered from the path of rectitude, and fell among the thieves of intemperance, and been robbed and wounded and left half dead by the wayside; but should you, like the Priest and Levite, passed by on the other side? No, but like the Good Samaritan, take him up, bind up his wounds, give him a cheering word and help him on his way as far as you can, and, depend upon it, he will never forget it.

A few years ago I was returning from the city of H--- with an empty wagon, and picked up an old man by the wayside, whom I found on inquiry to be on his way from Ireland to spend the remainder of his days with his family, who were in this country. I carried him some ten or twelve miles on his way, and received a warm "God bless ye! and may ye niver want for a horse to draw ye." I thought no more about it until, some two or three years after, I was called upon by a young man whom I had occasionally met, to go and watch through the night with his father who was thought to be dying. I went, and on entering the room, the old man seemed to be insensible, but roused up when his son told him a gentleman had come to see him, and asked if he knew me. He looked at me, a smile lit up his countenance, and he reached out his emaciated hand and clasned mine, and in a feeble voice said, "Why shouldn't I? He is the man that gave me a lift on the road from H--- when I was near fainting. GOD bless him!" It was about the last words he spoke, for in a few minutes he was dead, and I thought, surely, if so small an act as giving a weary one a ride will be remembered on his death-bed, it will pay to "give them a lift" when you overtake them by the way.

Grimsby, C. W. REMARKS.—There is some good cause why

we should publish the above article. There are many men, with kind hearts, who are thoughtless and do not see the opportunity before them to do a kind deed, which they ought to seek for wherever they may be. Such acts, with the sure compensation which follows, keeps the heart green and fresh, and uncankered by selfish

THE SPIRIT OF LOVE.—Beyond all question, it is the unalterable constitution of nature that there is efficacy in love. The exhibition of kindness has the power to bring even the irrational animals into subjection. Show kindness to a dog, and he will remember it; he will be grateful; he will infallibly return love for love. Show kindness to a lion, and you can lead him by the mane; you can melt the untamed ferocity of his heart into an affection stronger than death. In all of God's vast, unbounded creation, there is not a living and sentient being, from the least to the largest, not one, not even the outcast and degraded serpent, that is insensible to acts of kindness. If love, such as our blessed Saviour manifested, could be introduced into the world, and exert its appropriate dominion, it would restore a state of things far brighter than the fabulous age of gold; it would annihilate every sting; it would pluck every poisonous tooth; it would hush every discordant voice. Even the inanimate creation is not insensible to this divine influence. The bud and flower, and fruit put forth most abundantly and beautifully where the hand of kindness is extended for their culture. And if this blessed influence should extend itself over the earth, a moral garden of Eden would exist in every land; instead of the thorn and briar, would spring up the fir tree and the myrtle; the desert would blossom, and the solitary place be made glad.—Exchange.

> THE VOICE OF LOVE. And thus, unnoticed and apart, And more by accident than choice I listened to that single voice, Until the chambers of my heart Were filled with it by night and day, And it rang through me and became Like the archangel's trump of doom, Which the soul hears and must obey And mine arose as from a tomb. My former life now seemed to me Such as, hereafter, death may be, When in the great Eternity We shall awake and find it day. [Longfellow.

PERFECTION.—CHESTERFIELD says, "Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unallowable. However, they who aim at it and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable."

MATTER is the dry rind of this succulent nutritious universe. Prick it on any side, and you

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE WIND AND THE PINE.

THE night wind sweeps o'er the moaning pine, And the trembling shadows shiver-Where the ghostly beams of the bright moon shine Down on the rushing river.

What dost thou see?" quoth the dusky tree, 'O wind of the night so wild and free, That the burden low of thy murm'ring tone Is ever a sigh and a weary moan, Till all the startled echoes creep With a timid step through the forest deep, And the moon beams, pale as winter's snow, In the tangled branches hide and quiver,— With a sadder tone the dark waves flow-The waves of the sweeping river?

With a mournful gleam and a pitying eye, The stars looked down from the far off sky, While the shadows fell on the drifted snow And the night wind sighed with a murmur low-From morn till eve, O list'ning tree, The song I sing thou would'st sing forever. Could'st thou sweep o'er the earth's broad breast with

O Pine by the moaning river!

'Sorrow sleeps in the forest wide, Sorrow drifts with the human tide That moves with a ceaseless ebb and flow, While the long years come, and the long years go: Death is lurking in light and shade, And the fairest flowers the soonest fade; Hope looks still through her falling tears, For the joys that come to her lone heart never, And weary and sad are the lingering years, O Pine by the murmuring river!

Throned and crowned sits the stern-browed Might,-Chained and alone the fallen Right,-Evil is king, and Good lies low,-Bound at the feet of its ancient foe. Hearts are given for shining gold, Faith and Truth are bought and sold. A nation's heart is rent and torn, Pierced with the wounds her own sons give her,-Do I not well to sigh and mourn,

The wind swept by with a wilder cry, But the tree's dark boughs still shiver, And still it moans 'neath the winter sky, Down by the sweeping river. M. E. C.

Traverse City, Mich., 1864.

O Pine by the rushing river?"

Written for the Rural New-Yorker. TRUST.

How pleasant amid the varying scenes of life - its grief - its joys - its hopes and disappointments - to know we have one Friend in whom we can repose confidence, who will truly sympathize with and aid us by kind words and acts; one who, from love for us, will reprove our faults, and help us to do right. Our hearts cling to such an one, and in His unchanging constancy and disinterestedness we learn fully to trust. But how far above all earthly is the ever true, divine Friend, who, not only in this life, guards, guides and supports those who look to Him, but is "able to save to the uttermost." O, did we trust that Friend, how would it lighten life's burdens, lift its cares from our hearts, and whether sunshine or shadow rest upon our pathway, make it ever bright. He will be with us when our feet lightly touch earth's strand, and the Future, with its realities, is becoming distinctly revealed. Ah! that time is surely coming when we shall be looking out upon the bright, beautiful earth, with a lingering farewell; watching the changing lights and shadows flitting over forest and meadow-the sunlight resting upon the hill-tops with its golden glow tinting the pearl-clouds with crimson, and sinking in a "sea of glory" to restlistening to the bird-songs trilled from the old cherry tree by the window, or the soft wind playing through its branches - to the music of child-voices, or the low, sweet tones of a friend by our side - and feel it is the last time. Soon our ear will be dull to earth's rich harmonies. our eyes closed to its beauties. Soon we shall be going down into the "dark valley," launching out upon the limitless future, knowing, hence-

not say "let me die thus?" O, what, at such an hour, is wealth, or honor, or fame? What matter, whether we have enjoyed the luxury and ease the one can bring, or have toiled for the plainest subsistance? What matter, whether Fame has twined the unfading laurel o'er our brow, or in loneliness and obscurity our lives have passed? What matter, whether kingly diadems have been ours, or the hard hand of toil been oft pressed to our aching heads? Ah, what matter? When just leaving Time's shores and looking forward,

forth, that light will be shining, life-breathing,

music-ringing, - flowers wafting their beauty

and fragrance, not around but above us. What

a moment! But if the soul reaches out to the

Infinite One, and the lips can calmly say, "I

have perfect trust," we go not alone. A Pres-

ence is with us to cheer and sustain. Who will

"A beautiful land by faith we see, A land of rest, from sorrow free, The home of the ransomed, bright and fair, And beautiful angels, too, are there."

"And we "trust" that home is ours, where no sin shall enter, no tears, no night; but peace and joy fill the soul, and the sweet rest of heaven be forever unbroken.

No crowns, or gems, or honors do I covet; only let this perfect trust be mine, that I may not fear when the waves of Death's river flow at my feet; but, having JESUS, the all-sufficient Savior for my friend, may joyfully sing with those who "die the death of the righteous." BELL CLINTON. Chenango Co., N. Y., 1864.

WOULD you be holy, you must be humble. Would you be humble, O never forget that the magnet which drew the Savior from the skies, was not your merit, but your misery.—Guthrie.

THE CHRISTAN MINISTRY is the worst of all trades, but the best of all professions.

BAR M- DYMAYS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Reviewer.

THE CHRONICLES OF A GARDEN: Its Pets and its Pleasures. By the late Miss HENRIETTA WILSON, author of "Little Things," With a brief Memoir by JAMES HAMILTON, D. D., LL. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

WE wish to call attention to one gratifying and noticeable fact, to wit: the rapidly increasing number of delightful books on Rural topics, prepared by accomplished and appreciative writers, and published in a style of book-art which indicates how the tide of life and love and worship is tending among the cultivated classes in this country. The book before us is a worthy memorial offering to the memory of the gifted woman who wrote it. The key to the character of this work is best given, perhaps, by the writer herself, in her introduction. She says:—"Much has been written of late on small farms and the profits thereof. Reading such works is pleasant and tempting, and sometimes one is inclined to wonder whether any profit could be made out of a sbrubbery and garden of two acres. Thus cogitating one day, it came into my head to endeavor to record the pleasures of which these two acres have been the source; and surely in this world of care and toil and anxiety, what is a daily source of enjoyment may be counted profitable also.

'Pleasures newly found are sweet When they lie about our feet.'

The profit of innocent pleasure is as real and as beneficial to the mind as the profit of gain is to the purse. It is wise and right to take advantage of such simple, pure and varied enjoyments as are to be found even in a garden of two acres."

And hence this book. The first chapter is devoted to the "Pleasures of Work." Among other pleasures which the garden brings she says the gratification of a healthy love of work is not the least; and, she asserts "where this love is not, the sooner it is acquired the better, and few pursuits help on the acquisition so well as gardening." And now, reader, here is an axiomatic saying of hers which is worth remembering:-"The true plan for making it (work) pleasant, is to endeavor to do it (whatever it is) as perfectly as possible. No one was ever yet interested in work who did it any way; for not only is the result of such careless labor most un satisfactory, so that it is often labor lost, but the work itself is insufferably tedious. But set to with a will, resolve and endeavor to do it neatly and completely, to make your work look well, to make it finished work and, whether you will or not, you will feel an interest in it while doing it, and a pleasure in contemplating it when done, utterly unknown to the slovenly worker.' Every worker knows that to be true as gospel-and ev ery sloven may test its truth, and acquire a new pleasure in the testing.

The second chapter is a delightful one on "Trees Evergreens and Shrubs." And how many of our read ers will have the memory of a painful perplexity revived by the following extract from it:- "Few thing are more perplexing to the lover of trees than the decision sometimes necessary as to which may be cut down, either in a clump where they are hindering each other's growth, or when a view may be opened out by removal, or light and air admitted to the dwelling. No one who merely looks upon woods and forests as 'timber' to be marked for felling, can understand the hesitation, the alternate changes of plan, the difference between the summer thought and the winter thought of the owner of a few cherished trees; and it is wise, certainly, thus to ponder, and look at the question on all sides: for cutting down a tree is an irretrievable step.

The chapter on "Spring" is full of fresh, sweet hints -among them many practical ones—and as we read we can almost realize the "rustle of wood-land nymphs," and the fragrance "bestrewn by floral fairies." Here is a practical hint for the ladies, which we hope will be embodied in their floriculture this spring. "Even in the lowliest plots, great additional pleasure may be derived from a harmonious arrangement of colors, and much additional interest in planning the best method of getting these flowers together which contrast we'l in color, and bloom at the same time." Talking of contrasts of colors in a flower border, she says:-"! I remember an accidental contrast of these colors (yellow and blue) that was exceedingly pretty, though it was formed by a large dandelion which had got rooted in a border of gentians, where its bright yellow stars, mingling with the vivid expanse of blue, made such an attractive show that the intruding weed was suffered to remain till the flowers had faded."

But we must close our before breakfast reading of this book, promising our readers to return to its pleasant pages with them again.

BABBLE BROOK SONGS. By J. H. McNaughton. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

THERE are a few satisfying poems in this little book. There are many which, for some reason-perhaps our own fault-we fail to appreciate. There is an affectation about them that repulses. There is a great difference, in the effect produced, whether we sing from the ore the overflo heart, perennial fountain, or simply babblings caused by a desire to babble, regardless of ability to do so well. A true poet never labors to write! He writes because he cannot help it! He sings because the spirit in him must be vocalized. We know nothing of this author. We have written just what his book has suggested to us. It is not without merit in some of its contents. But he should have waited a dozen years before undertaking to make a book. It is not one that we should buy for our own reading. For sale by STEELE & AVERY;

CUDJO'S CAVE. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

THIS story of the early phases of the rebellion, the scenes of which are laid in East Tennessee, we can cordially commend to our readers. It will prove of absorbing interest to them. The characters in it are drawn with wonderful skill and faithfulness; and it contains dramatic pictures, vivid and instructive. It illustrates, with a truthfulness which all who have ever lived in the South must concede, the character of the different classes of Southern people, begotten of and developed by the institution of slavery; and shows precisely what material, in the shape of deluded and degraded followers, the leaders in this rebellion had to use in promoting their own unscrupulous schemes We have read no story of this war that equals it in interest

THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. Stated and Explained, and its practice illustrated on an original system by means of hands played completely through. By CAYENDISH. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, for the publishers of this work, that the writer hereof does not know one card from another. Hence the Laws of Whist are entirely beyond his comprehension.

BLACKWOOD.-We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co., New York, the February number of this Magazine. The following is the Table of Contents:-Tony Butler-Part V; The Royal Academy Reformed; Cornelius O'Dood upon Men and Women and other Things in General; Witchhampton Hall; Chronicles of Carlingford-Part IX; A Ride through Sutherland; Charles the Bold.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT SANDWICH, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT-N. E. BALLOU, OBSERVER.

Latitude 41° 31' Longitude 88° 31'. Height of station above Sea, five hundred and seventy-five feet.

1863.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	May.	June.	JULY.	Avg.	SEPT.	Оот.	Nov.	DEC.			RESULT		1859
Thermometer Monthly Mean	31.65	28.21	35.07	51.43	62,70	67.63	72,74	73	62,16	45,09	39,28	30.07	50,74	48.50	49,80	49,51	48,88
Highest Degree	60	52	58	72	85	92	95	95	87	73	60	56	95	98	9 8	98	100
Lowest Degree	7	-10	15	29	- 38	50	.60	45	38	22	6	-5	10	-18	10	28	21
Range	53	62	43	43	47	42	85	50	49	51	54	61	105	116	,108	121	121
Warmest day	3	27	22	18	21	15	8	16	16	16	13	8	Aug. 16	Aug. 5	Aug. 7.	July 15	July 17
Coldest day	6	3	13	7	5	17	12	30	19	23	29	19	Feb. 1.	Jan. 13,	Jan. 31.	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Cloudiness, 10 being perfect cloudiness	5.99	5,97	5,28	5.12	4,83	3,50	3,80	8.15	3.23	5.82	4.41	7.02	4.83	4.93	5,18	4 41	4.88
Winds North North-East East South-East South South South Vest West North-West	0% 0% 1% 21% 7 516 6%	134 325 134 225 614 436 334 4	2' 2 2½ 2½ 2½ 4% 9 6	3 714 314 413 314 314 314 214	3/3 3/3 2/3 2/3 4/3 6/4 5%	2 /3 3 0 3 3 /4 2 /4 6	1 ½ 9 1 ½ 2 3 4 5 ½ 4 3 4 3 5 ½ 6 1 3 6 1 5 ½ 6 1 3 6 1 5 ½ 6 1 3 6 1 5 ½ 6 1 3 6 1 5 ½ 6 1 5	0% 2 6% 2 3 7% 8% 7	3 0% 1 3 9% 5% 5% 5%	2% 1% 1% 1% 2 5% 9%	3% 1 03% 12% 72% 51% 43% 51%	2% 3% 4 6% 5% 2% 3%	26 37 20% 31 58% 56 69%	221/4 4924 237/5 237/4 381/4 401/4 791/5	21 34/4 21 37 53/4 56% 88 41%	32% 34 49 47% 57%	50%
Total of each Month Prevailing Winds	31 N W	28 S	31 W	30 N.E.	91 W	80 N W	81 N E	'81 W] 30 S	31 W	80 S	31 S	365 S W	-337 N W	365 W	366 N W	365 N W
Force of Winds	1,99	2,16	2.71	2.03	1.85	1,42	1.49	1,38	1.56	1,64	1,80	1,98	1,83	1.77	1.42	1.51	1,88
Weather Fair days Cloudy days Total of each Month Rain	6 25 31 5	61/4 21/4 28 4	7 1/4 25 1/4 4	10 20 30 6	8 23 31 10	9 21 80 6	13% 173% 31 6	13% 17% 31 5	13¾ 16¾ 30 8	7½ 23¾ 31 8	103/4 193/4 30 4	5 26 31 3	109% 255½ 365 69	2543/s 337 74		72½ 293¾ 266 85	
Rain and Snow	2	6	1 6	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	0	2	0 2	1 6	6 25	12 28	6 24	12 23	10 19
Amount of water in inches	5,15	2,30	4.44	3,10	8,78	1,27	4.28	7.56	3.06	6.02	0.35	6.75	53.05	58,41	58.37	35,69	48,58

REMARKS.—This Meteorological Report is interesting from its being sent from a Western State, and a little west of Chicago. The Report is pretty full for 1863, and gives general results also for the four preceding years. The Report is derived from about 20,000 observations, and contains no small amount of labor and effort. It is from such careful, daily, and regular observations that important conclusions in Meteorology must ultimately be obtained. The author intends to continue and increase the proper appliances. He must interest many readers.—C. D.

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. COLD, DRY ASHES DANGEROUS.

COLD, dry ashes will ignite and become one solid mass of fire. I find that a very great many old and experienced men are ignorant of the fact that dry, cold ashes will take fire by having hot embers inserted in them, and become one solid mass of fire, and set on fire barrel, box, or whatever wooden thing contains them.

Now, ignorance on this subject exposes the ignorant to losses by fire. I have no doubt that many houses have been burned by ashes being put away with fire in them, and no one could imagine how the building took fire. I was about forty years old before I knew that ashes would take fire and burn over; and I had, perhaps, as good an opportunity to learn it as almost any one. It was but yesterday I had a friend near sixty years old stopping with me over night. I told him dry, cold ashes would take fire and burn. He said he never knew it; one thing he knew, he had a box of ashes once, and they were all on fire. He poured on several pails of water; the ashes flew and made a great smudge. He could not put them out, and the box burned up. He never thought of how they got on fire; it was a new idea to him. I have tried to make this thing known in the community where I have lived. I find there is great ignorance on the subject, and have been desirous to have information on the subject given in the public prints, but have waited in vain.

If any one disbelieves that dry ashes will take fire by inserting hot embers into them, let him take an old tin pail of dry ashes, or, to be more thoroughly convinced, a nice wooden pail full of ashes and introduce a few hot embers into the ashes, and I think in less than forty-eight hours he will be thoroughly convinced by the destruction of his wooden pail. The ashes may not always take fire and burn over, but I think they will not often fail. CHAS. M. FOWLER. Bristol, Wis., Jan., 1864.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ASSOCIATE TO BUY.

Goods in large quantities and original packages, can be bought at wholesale rates, or at the same prices the country merchant pays. You want sugar; your neighbors want it. Then buy it by the barrel or hogshead, and divide it equally among those interested and furnishing the money. If six families want ten pounds of tea each, it amounts to about what is usually called a chest. Why not buy a chest, then, and divide it among you according to cost? If six families want two brooms each, that makes one dozen, an original package. When brooms retail at two shillings each, they can generally he bought for eighteen shillings per dozen. Farmer's tools can be bought for twenty-five cents on a dollar less by the dozen or large quantity than they can singly. A few neighbors clubbing together can just as well save the usual retail profit as not. In order to purchase to advantage, commission some man of integrity, who is a judge of the goods to be bought, to make the purchases and divide up the goods among those interested. Let him go to some town where goods are sold at wholesale, and seek out some houses whose reputation for fair dealing is undoubted, and there purchase all that is needed by the club. The wholesale prices are now published weekly and daily in all the leading papers, so no wide awake man need be greatly at loss to know whether he is being dealt with fairly. We have known neighbors to make quite a saving by associating to purchase articles of necessity for the farm and the household. Perhaps these hints will be of some service to those about to purchase home L. L. F.

Rolling Prairie, Wis.

SOCIETY is a strong solution of books. It draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot water draws the strength of tea

SICKNESS NOT CAUSELESS.

THERE can never be a disease without a cause; and almost already the cause is in the person who is ill; he has either done something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should have attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly; as seldom does it thus come, as a house becomes enveloped in flames on the instant of the fire first breaking out. There is generally a spark; a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease, and promptitude is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which, after a while, passes off and the parents feel relieved; the second night cough is more decided; the third it is croup, and in a few hours more darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed the whole day after the first coughing was noticed, had it been fed lightly, and got abundant warm sleep, it would have had no cough the second night, and the day after would have been well.

An incalculable amount of human suffering, and many lives would be saved every year, if two things were done uniformly. First, when any uncomfortable feeling is noticed, begin at once, trace the course of it and avoid that cause ever after. Second, take means at once to remove the symptoms; among these, the best are those which are most universally available and applicable, as rest, warmth, abstinence, a clean person and pure air.

When animals are ill they follow nature's instinct, and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the unwise efforts of the patient to "keep up" when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment.

Some persons attempt to "handen their constitutions" by exposing themselves to the cause which induces their sufferings, as if they could by so doing get accustomed to the exposure and ever hereafter endure it with a great amount of impunity. A good constitution, like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire and is cured ever so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire; such a result is inevitable. There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the causes of disease. What gives a man a cold to-day, will give him a cold to-morrow, and the next day and the next. What lies in the stomach a heavy weight to-day, will do the same tomorrow, not in a less degree, but in a greater, and as we get older, or get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get the greater need is there for increased efforts to avoid hardships and exposures, and be more prompt in rectifying any "symptoms," by rest, warmth and abstinence.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—The following may prove of much value, worthy at least of being cut out and preserved. It is inclosed in a letter to the London Times, from Dr. James Edwards, a prominent London physician. He says:

I inclose a simple, safe and accessible prescription for the whole range of acid and corrosive poisons, and which, if promptly used, will almost invariably save life:-Mix two ounces of powdered chalk or magnesia, or 1 oz. of washing soda, with a pint of milk, and swallow at one draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or the finger, so as to produce vomiting. Afterwards drink freely of hot milk and water, and repeat the vomiting, so as to thoroughly wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken with safety, but soda in large quantities is injurious. I may add, also, that the narcotics being excepted, milk alone is antidote for almost all the poisons, and especially if followed by

EVERY vital thought is given pleasure in running, waking, loving, contending, helping-is valor dealing gayly with the homely old forces and needs.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT, A REPTILE.

CAPT. HARDY, R. A., writes an interesting letter to the Field newspaper, commenting on a statement that in Newfoundland there is not a snake, toad, frog, or reptile of any sort; nor any squirrels, porcupines, mink, or mice. Capt. Hardy says:-"Besides the above-mentioned deficiencies, I found, when visiting Newfoundland last summer, several others. It was midsummer, and the fire-flies were scintillating in myriads in the warm evenings over every swamp in Nova Scotia; here not one could be seen, nor was there another pleasing summer visitor of our neighboring provinces—the nighthawk. Considering the immense portion of this which is claimed by bogs and swamps, I think the absence of all reptiles very curious; and plodded long and often round the edges of ponds and swamps, hoping to see some little croaker a header from the bank; and by sunny slopes in the woods, where, on the mainland they might be seen at every other step, in search of snakes, but in vain. I believe some of our common green-headed frogs were recently transported to this island and turned out into a swamp such as would be a grand residence for them at home, but in a few days, alas! they all lay stiff on their backs. In fact, Newfoundland seems to be destined to remain as it now indubitably is—a country without a reptile."

AN INSECT SAMSON.

EVERY one who has taken the common beetle in his hand, knows that its limbs, if not remarkable for agility, are very powerful; but I was not prepared for so Samsonian a feat as that I have just witnessed. When the insect was brought to me, having no box immediately at hand. I was at a loss to know where to put it until I could kill it; a quart bottle full of milk being on the table, I placed the beetle for the present, under that, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise. the bottle began to move slowly. and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect. and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce; so that it readily moved a weight 112 times exceeding its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this fact by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul, which weighs 15,000 pounds, and to move to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing within. -Professor Goss.

Reading for the Young

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker THE DISCONTENTED SCHOOL-BOY.

BY SOPHIA C. GARRETT.

"OH, MOTHER! must I go to school to-day?" said JAMES BROWN as he came into the house one cold morning. "I'd give five dollars if I could stay at home and skate. The pond is as smooth as glass, and it is capital skating. Now, mother, say I may have a grand skating time this fine wintry day, won't you? I've gone to school so steadily that I'm tired, and want a day to skate and rest my mind. It will make me dull to be always at my books, and you know father often says that

'All work and no play Makes Jack a dull boy:'

I'm sure I feel as dull as an owl now, and a few runs across the pond would bring me around right side up for study very soon."

His mother smiled, and said, "Does not father say, also,

All play and no work Makes JACK a mere toy?" "

"Well, that may be true enough," added JAMES, "but my skates are rusting, and I want to brighten them to-day."

"Cannot you skate enough on Saturday?"

"On Saturdays there are so many on the ice that a fellow does not have a fair chance to dash ahead without running against some stupid chap and tripping him down. Last night a few of us boys thought if we could stay out of school to-day and have a grand time skating, we could study like judges for a month to come. Say, mother, what's the reason you and father want me to go to school every day? The WOODLEY boys say their folks let them stay at home whenever they please, and FRANK and PETER GRAY often stay out to skate. Other boys don't have to get up as early in the morning to feed the cattle and sheep, and saw wood, as I do, and then I go off to school when the scholars along the way are only at breakfast. I think I might play awhile before starting for school instead of working at the wood. If all the scholars would go as early as I, we could have a fine play before school begins. But I get to the school-house long before others come, and that is dull business."
"Take your new book, your

Christmas present, with you this morning and read in it before school. You will have a quiet time for reading, and feel as happy as you would if others were there to play with you. You do not go too early if your school commences at 9 o'clock."

It is a pity your schoolmates come so late, as that is disagreeable for the teacher. I am glad you can go in time," said his mother, "and hope you will profit by it."

"I like school well enough, mother, but I wish the term would close before cold weather is over, and all the ice thawed away. I should like if it was out now, mother. It takes a great while before we are done going to school, don't it? How nice it would be if people could be educated without going to school year after year for ever so long. I wish some body would find out a new way of getting a great deal of learning in a year or two, don't you, mother?"

"That is an old wish, JAMES, but there is not a more rapid way of getting an education than by going to school regularly, and getting your lessons well. No boy becomes a good scholar without liking school and its duties. If you allow yourself to feel discontented now, because you must go to school, you will not learn as much as if you were anxious to go. When vacation comes you will become tired of working at home, and wish there was school again. Your mind will be filled with dislike for present duties. Thus a habit will be formed which will iffect you seriously in after life. When a man, you will be changing from one kind of business to another, thinking each new employment will suit you better than the last. I will tell you a short story to illustrate what I have said to you about doing our daily duties faithfully and cheerfully.

"Do you remember the poor man that stayed all night here three weeks ago, JAMES? In his boyhood he was a playmate of your father's, and had a good opportunity for going to school. In autumn, when husking corn, he would get tired and long for school to commence, in order to get away from work. After going part of the term, study would become irksome, and he would long quite as eagerly for vacation. Many a day was spent by him skating and hunting with idle companions, while his parents supposed him to be at the school-house. When nineteen years of age he was apprenticed to a a carpenter, he having a taste for that business. He was an ingenious lad, and used to say 'he could turn his hand to anything.' He made rapid progress in this noble trade while its novelty lasted. When that was gone, he gradcould not have been less than three pounds and ually became careless in doing his work. Sometimes, when his employer was absent, he would slip off to the tavern to see what was going on there. He saw gentlemen drinking liquor there, and thinking it manly to do so, copied their example, and thus became addicted to the vice of intemperance.

"He loitered often at a blacksmith shop near by, and becoming tired of being a carpenter, thought he would like to be a blacksmith. His fondness for this trade was of brief duration. When summer came, with its bright days, he said the shop was too hot and noisy to suit him, and away he went with his fishing rod, leaving his customers to await his return, or get their work done at another shop. Other trades were tried, but none was thoroughly learned. He only wanted to work when he felt like it, and could get the highest wages. He rambled from place to place, sometimes working a few days, and then spending months in idleness. Totally disregarding the present time as the period for faithful labor, he has vainly hoped future years would open to him new avenues for gaining wealth without toiling for it. You saw him three weeks ago, when he called here and begged a night's lodging. Had he formed good habits in yeath he might now be enjoying the comforts of a happy home instead of being a wretched wanderer. Now, my boy, learn from this story to be contented to perform your present duty cheerfully, and never think of play unless it is at the proper time."

JAMES said, "Oh, mother, forgive me for being so foolish! I believe you and father know what is best for me, and I will always do as you direct," and off he run to school with a happy heart.

GIVE the hour to folly and you set back the dial-hand of destiny; you are so much behind your privilege in every following hour.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Anral New-Yorker.

SOUR BYENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 19, 1864.

The Army in Virginia.

THE Washington Republican states that Major-Gen. Meade has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant his entering upon another campaign with the army; of the Potomac. His physician advises him not to attempt such a thing, and there is little doubt that he will yield to medical advice and retire for a while from active service.

Gen. Grant and staff visited the army of the Potomac on the 10th inst. It is stated that upon the recommendation of Gen. Grant, Gen. W. T. Smith has been made a Major-General, and that he will assume the command of the army of the Petomae.

From returned Richmond papers we glean the following incident connected with Kilpatrick's raid:

When information reached Richmond that Kilpatrick had crossed the Rapidan, the most vigorous orders were issued respecting the prisoners. Major Turner, their keeper, has been severely censured for the escape of Col. Straight and party. One of the Chickamauga prisoners had written the Major that if he did not treat the prisoners better, and allow them to have their boxes, they would assassinate him. These threats, with the advance of Kilpatrick, induced Turner to prevent communication, and when the fact that Kilpatrick was really approaching Richmond was established, 200 kegs of powder were placed under the prisoners, and every preparation made to blow them into eternity.

On the 10th inst., the picket line, composed of the 2d colored cavalry regiment, Col. Cole commanding, near Suffolk, was attacked by a force of the enemy, supported by four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and two full batteries. Our pickets fell back to Barnes Hill, where other troops were sent to their assistance. Seeing the strength of our supporting columns, the enemy did not continue his pursuit any further.

While Col. Cole's troops were falling back there was continued skirmishing. At some points our colored boys stood their ground manfully, and at others they became panicstricken and made the liveliest retreat possible. It is impossible to give our exact loss. About 100 are missing. One captain and a lieutenant were killed.

Gen. Butler sent a portion of Gen. Kilpatrick's eavalry, on the 12th, to King and Queen Court House to deal with the citizens claiming to be non-combatants who ambushed Col. Dahlgren. Col. Onderdonk reports that the 5th and 9th Va. cavalry, with citizens, 1,200 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrolton's store. The camp was taken and a number killed. 70 prisoners were taken. The enemy was also driven from the Court House. A large amount of grain mills and storehouses were burned.

A Norfolk letter of the 11th confirms the expulsion of the rebels from Suffolk, and our occupation of the place on the 10th. This is later than the reported repulse of our troops which occurred on the 9th.

Department of the South.

THE Commercial's Fortress Monroe letter of the 5th, says General Peck is besieged at Newbern, and nearly every port in North Carolina. There has been nothing confirming this statement, and it is thought to be untrue.

A Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging, on the 6th inst., of 23 captured soldiers belonging to Col. Foster's command, says:- The prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people and a large military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching forquarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on returning to duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with their God they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they said they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the rebel service by wholesale, and creating an indignation which, it is feared, will be uncontrol-

The native Union troops have decided to take the question of retaliation into their own hands. They have given notice to such of their officers as did not approve of severe measures to resign, and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted upon any officer who offers hereafter to surrender to the enemy or ask for any quarter. The deserters from the rebel conscription, and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which government military service is justly due from them, which they have no desire to withhold, but demand it as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their enlisting into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of being sent north and being thus expatriated, they will not submit to it.

The 3d N. C. cavalry, (white,) headquarters at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing suc-

The 4th N. C. artillery, Major Jameson comfilling up rapidly.

The 1st and 2d N. C. Union volunteerswhite - are ready for action.

Gen. Wessels, commanding at Plymouth, has so far regained his health as to be at his post.

The commander of the bark Roebuck, on blockade duty off India River Inlet, writes to the Navy Department under date of Feb. 26, to the effect that on the night previous, he captured the British sloop Two Brothers, from Nassau, for Dixie, with salt.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 6th inst., of the steamer Mary Ann, on Grand Gulf, off Wilmington. The Mary Ann is a new side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde and dispatched from Glasgow in June, 1863. She is reported to be a faster vessel than the Giraffe, alias Rob't E. Lee, and to have made nineteen statute miles per hour on her trial trip. The Mary Ann has been running the blockade on the coast of Louisiana, sailing from Havana.

The British blockade runner steamer Don was captured on the 4th by the gunboat Pequot off Wilmington, and brought to Beaufort. The night before, a white painted side-wheel steamer went ashore about 25 miles south of Beaufort. Three of our cruisers have gone in search.

It is said that the business of the blockade runners is resumed at Charleston. Hardly a week passes without one of them getting in.

Over 10,000 negroes are engaged in the fortifications of Charleston, and a joint-stock company organized at Charleston for the purpose of blockade running, and two swift steamers are now employed between there and Nassau. Two successful trips are reported within a month.

Department of the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS advices of the 1st, state that military movements are still in progress for repossessing the country beyond the Teche. Part of Gen. Lee's cavalry had left New Oreans for Red River.

Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the 2d, on the gunboat Diana. His late expedition is called by himself a big raid, in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian without any opposition worthy of name, and returned with 1,100 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners and a large amount of sup-

Transports are rapidly bringing troops back from Texas.

Gov. Hahn was inaugurated on the 4th, with imposing ceremonies at New Orleans. Gen. Banks delivered an address, in which he predicts the reduction of the insurrection to three or four States by this season's campaign.

Gov. Hahn's inaugural address regards slavery as the cause of the present unholy attempt to break up the Government, and its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing. From every light before me, he says. I am constrained to believe that the cause of the rebellion is in extremities, and it seems to me not extravagant to look upon this year as the final one of the most senseless, causeless, and most murderous rebellion that ever occurred in a civilized nation. The loyal men of Louisiana have suffered much and deeply, but, with the blessings of God upon our exertions, all will soon be right again, and peace, happiness and prosperity will smile upon our thresholds as of

Gen. Beauregard's wife died on the 2d, and the funeral on the 4th was the largest ever seen in New Orleans.

The steamer Morning Star brought 2,200 bales of cotton to New York.

The bombardment of Fort Powell, at Mobile, continued vigorously. The rebel batteries replied, but none of the vessels were seriously injured. The only casualty on our side was the wounding of one man on the Octorora. A letter from the fleet says Farragut intends to silence Fort Powell, so as to send his Mosquito fleet into Mobile Bay. By so doing he will cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines. The bay is said to be obstructed three miles below Mobile in such a manner that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two ironclad rams and a battery from the shore. The west side of Mobile is defended strongly at every point.

The ram Tennessee still lies in the bay. Mobile was almost entirely free from soldiers, 30,000 having gone to meet Sherman. The non-

combatants had all been removed from the city. Quincy Hooper, commanding the United States steamer Clyde, off Key West, writes that on the 21st ult. he sent two boats, with armed crews, up the Swanee River for the purpose of capturing cotton. On the morning of the 27th the boats returned with an old scow laden with 67 bales of cotton, which was put on board the Clyde, and sent to Key West.

Movements in the West and South-West.

TENNESSEE .- Gen. Thomas rode to the front at Chattanooga on the 10th and found all quiet along the lines.

Our new position is considerably in advance of the one held during the winter. General Palmer's line, embracing Chickamauga battlefield, Ringgold, Taylor and White Oak Ridges to Cleveland Gap, is strongly fortified. The rumors of skirmishing, heavy fire in the front, and rebel raids on the railroads, so prevalent a few days past, have no foundation whatever. Gen. Palmer's orders to his command for target practice gave rise to them.

There are now at Dalton and Tunnel Hill six divisions and two old brigades of rebel infantry. viz: Four brigades, consisting of Rhoddy's, Patterson's, Hume's and Davidson's cavalry; Hardee's infantry corps, consisting of Walker's, Cheatham's and Claiborne's division; Hindman's corps, made up of Stevenson's, Stuart's and Bates' commands. Four thousand men is a large estimate for each division of infantry and manding, with headquarters at Newbern, is 3,000 for a division of cavalry. This would give a grand total of 29,000 men.

There are no apprehensions of a raid on the railroad. All the lines are being rebuilt. The road to Ringgold is nearly finished, and will be well guarded.

Veterans are coming in at the rate of 2,000 a day. Many regiments bring back 300 or 400 more recruits.

Passengers by the steamer Sultana report the Sherman expedition penetrated 25 miles beyond Meridian, destroyed all the railroads in that vicinity, 32 locomotives and a large number of cars. There was no more fighting after leaving Canton, where Adams' rebel cavalry was encountered. Sherman's loss in killed wounded and missing is 500. A large number of plantations were destroyed.

MISSISSIPPI.—Advices from Vicksburg state that Sherman's expedition returned to that place, except the 16th and 17th army corps, which remained at Canton, Miss., until further orders. They did not proceed beyond Meridian. No fighting of consequence. Loss small, mostly from straggling. The 178th N. Y. lost over 200 from straggling, being greater than the entire loss of the balance of the expedition. 600 prisoners and 4,000 negroes were brought in.

The negro troops at Haines' Bluff made a descent on Yazoo city the 28th, and after a sharp fight occupied the place. Loss about 30 killed and wounded.

ARKANSAS.-Waldron, some 60 miles southwest of Fort Smith, Ark., and recently the advance post of our forces, was burned by guerrillas a few nights since.

Twenty steamers and a large supply train from Little Rock had arrived at Fort Smith.

Gen. Price has returned from Matamoras, Mexico, where his recent furlough allowed him to go to visit his family. He now commands the rebels in the Department of Arkansas.

Rebel deserters continue to arrive in considerable numbers.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President of the United States on the 9th inst. presented to Maj.-Gen. Grant his commission as Lieut.-General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber in the presence of the whole Cabinet, Gen. Halleck, etc. General Grant having entered the room, the President rose and addressed him:

"GEN. GRANT:-The Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this com-mission constituting you Lieutenant - General in the army of the United States. With this high the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need add that, with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

To which General Grant replied:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the art of noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my carnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now falling on me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was seated, and about half an hour was spent in social conversation.

General Grant had a conference the same day three hours long with the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck upon the military situation in every one of the fighting Departments, which was made as exact and as comprehensive as possible by reference to carefully prepared reports and data. In this important council a general plan of compaign was agreed upon which is intended to be decisive, and bring the war to a speedy close. The policy of making a vigorous and more effective use of the Army of the Potomac than heretofore was fully recognized.

General Grant stated to the President that the reports of Gen. Sherman having met with a reverse were totally untrue-he having accomnlished all he was sent to do, to destroy the railroads running from the Mississippi in the direction of Selma, so as to prevent a rebel diversion upon Banks in the spring.

The Secretary of State has replied to certain inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury, saying in substance that there is no Imperial or Provincial enactment exempting American vessels from tonnage or other duties in the ports of Canada. In some of these ports duties are laid on them under the name of light duties, hospital dues, and tunnage for the repair of harbors. &c. Hence there exists no good reason to exempt from tunnage duties vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, including those residing in the British North American provinces, on entry into our ports or the northern, north-eastern and north-western frontier from the British North American provinces. In view of these facts, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Treasury Department, the House passed a bill to repeal the 2d section of the act to regulate the foreign coasting trade in our frontiers—thus taking from her majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the privileges which were not reciprocated to our own citizens by the British Government.

Washington specials say, by order of the resident the following military arrangements have been made:

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has been assigned to the command of all the armies of the Union.
Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General-

in-Chief, and assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief to Staff of the army.

Maj.-Gen. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Division of the Mississippi lately commanded by Gen. Grant, and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the

Tennessee and the Arkansas.

Maj.-Gen. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department of Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant will establish his head-

quarters in the field with the respective armies pperating under his personal supervision.

The News Condenser.

- No raffling at the Cleveland fair.
- Roses are in bloom in San Francisco.
- The new rebel congress meets in May.
- Horses are \$2,000 apiece at Richmond.
- A temperance revival is just commencing at Chi-
- England manufactures a million paper collars a
- Rev. Mr. Spurgeon thinks of visiting this country in May.
- The Brooklyn Sanitary Fair will clear, it is said, \$400,000.
- Thomas Starr King died at San Francisco on the 4th of March. Gen. Johnston's army around Dalton is estimated
- at forty thousand strong.
- Gen. Grant is in command of forces which occupy a front of nearly 400 miles.
- Feb. 15th was the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the city of St. Louis. - The Hudson, Connecticut and almost all our nav-
- igable rivers are clear of ice. - The Philadelphians have subscribed \$27,000 for the relief of East Tennessee.
- A magnificent library has been purchased for the
- post headquarters at Louisville. - Geo. Elliott, a Londoner, has given \$15,000 worth
- of coal to the N. Y. sanitary fair. - An enthusiastic miner in Idaho sends Mr. Lincoln
- a nugget of gold valued at \$250. - A woman has been arrested as a lunatic at San
- Francisco for bathing in whale oil. - The peach crop in Western Va., says the Wheeling
- Intelligencer, is entirely destroyed
- The total amount of coin hoarded in the United States is estimated at \$200,000,000.
- A statue of Father Mathew, the Irish apostle of temperance, is to be erected at Cork.
- Nicaragua will raise 14,000 bales of cotton this year, all of which will go to England.

The Missouri river is still very low, and not freely navigable for heavy steamers at St. Charles.

- Two hundred cases of small-pox have been report ed to the Board of Health of Indianapolis, Ind.

- His Holiness, the Pope, has expelled the American spiritualist, Mr. Hume, from the "Eternal City."

- Colonel John F. Potter, of Wis., is mentioned as a candidate for chief of the new freedmen's bureau.

- The Washington National Monument Society has resurrected itself sufficiently to re-elect its old officers. -The lakes and basins in the Crystal Palace in closure, London, have been converted into skating

-There was raised in two days, in Chicago, for the purpose of building a new Board of Trade Room \$91,100.

- It is reported that Gen. Santa Anna is in favor of the establishment of the new Imperial Government in Mexico. — Golonel Dahlgren was a son of Admiral Dahlgren

was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the service as a captain.

- Geo. P. Kane, the notorious Marshal Kane of Bal timore, has arrived in Richmond, and has been made a

- The Provost Mashal General has issued an order directing the vaccination of recruits as soon as they are enlisted.

- General Kilpatrick was born in New Jersey, graduated from West Point in 1861, and is only twenty eight

- Iron ore of a superior quality has been found on the farm of William Cleveland, three miles from Hillsdale, Mich. - The Confederate Congress has issued an address

to the people. It is a monument of impudence and mendacity. - Thirty-five buildings, nearly half the town, were

burned at Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Monday night week. - The gross income of the British Government last year amounted to £70,483,620, or £2,622,683 more than

the expenditures.

- The University of Oxford, England, has an annual income, exclusive of the fees received from students, of nearly \$1,500,000. - The officers and crew of the gunboat Seminole,

stationed off Brazos, Texas, are said to be suffering severely from scurvy. - The N. Y. hotels have increased their prices to \$3.50 per day. The increased cost of food and labor i

assigned as the reason. - During the past year the total number of passengers carried on the Philadelphia street railways over

11 roads was 26,664,510. - General Custar is a native of Ohio, graduated in the same class with Kilpatrick, and is said to be only

twenty-four years of age. - Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, has given \$1,000 for a prize fund for elocutionary excellence in the Uni-

versity of Rochester, N. Y. - At a recent auction sale of coins at Philadelphia, a silver half dollar of 1888 brought \$55, and a silver

dollar of 1842 brought \$42. - The late foreign news contains the fact that nine hundred persons were killed by the explosion of the powder magazine in Morocco

- Vermont has furnished 2,025 more soldiers than have been required of her under all the calls thus far, according to the Adjutant General.

- Indications point to the occupation of North Caroling by the rebels, and the abandonment of Virginia It is, of course, all speculation yet. - One of the Boston rioters concerned in resisting

the draft in July last, has just been sentenced to ten years hard labor in the State prison. - A bill has been passed by the Missouri legislature

and signed by Gov. Hall, calling a new convention to amend the constitution of that State. - The Board of Managers of the Boston Banks have voted to assess \$5 on each \$100,000 of the capital stock

for the suppression of counterfeiting. - There are three men in Cincinnati who are millionaires; ten worth half a million, and twenty-three worth

two hundred and fifty thousand or more

— The ladies engaged in the N. Y. Sanitary Fair have determined to yield to the clerical protest, and permit no raffling during the progress of the fair - The Mayor of Maquoketa, Iowa, has closed the

public schools and prohibited all public gatherings in consequence of the prevalence of small pox.

- A serious schism has sprung up in the Mormon ranks-an issue being raised by Joe Smith, Jr., and Israel Rogers, in favor of the one wife doctrine.

List of New Advertisements.

Flower Seeds by Mail—J Wesley Jones.
The Best Reading Books—Brewer & Tileston.
Splendid List of Articles—Geo Demerit & Co.
The Housekeeper's Enevclopædia—D Appleton & Co.
Dorchester Nurserles—Marshall P Wilder & Baker.
Astounding Disclosures—W K Lamphear.
Fruit Trees at Wholessle—G-C Buell.
100,000 Apple Trees—E Moody & Son.
Annual or Ten Wrees's Stocks—Mark D Willson.
Elevating Hay—G W Prout.
Farm for Sale—E H Hurd.
Seeds by Mail Free—H H Doolittle.
Small Farm for Sale—S R Mann.
Patent Star no Chimney Burner—Peter Essig & Co.
Gainesville Fennale Sennianry—Miss C A Eldridge.
Tobacco Seed—B W Edwards.
Farm for Sale—J R Babbitt.
Nervous Diseases—Dr Geo R Calhoun.
Nursery Stocks for Sale—E Taylor.
Farmer Wanted—Axa.
Rejected Applications for Patents—J Fraser & Co.
Flax and Hemp Oulture—D D T Moore.
Farmer Wanted—Axa.
Rejected Applications for Patents—J Fraser & Co.
Flax and Hemp Oulture—D D T Moore.
Farmer Wanted—Axa.
Rejected Tils—Dr C Robbins.
Farm, &c., for Sale—L S Ford.
Pure Sorgo and Imphee Seed—Jas S McCall.
Grape Vines for Sale—Criffith & Co.
Apple Trees—E R Jones.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Catalogue of Sabbath School Books, Papers, Cards, &c. Adams & Ellis. Highly Important. Champion Clothes Wringer. Don't use Soda—D B DeLand.Co..

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, March 15, 1864.

OUR market, as far as Flour and Grain are concerned is very quiet, there being only one or two changes observable. Corn is down to \$1,00 \$ bushel. The range in Oats has been lessened.

MEATS.—Pork, in all its shapes, has advanced very materially. Dressed Hogs have gone up 500@\$1 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ ewt; Mess Pork has put on \$1 P barrel; Clear Fork, a like amount; Hams, \$1@1,50 \$7 100 lbs; Shoulders 50c P cwt. Beef is \$2,50@3,00 higher. Chickens are 1@2 cents per pound better.

DAIRY-Cheese is \$1,00 \$2 100 pounds higher. FRUIT—Apples have advanced 12½ cts. So busher. HAY has declined \$2,00 per tun.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

Trochestor, 44 H	OLOBORIO I XICOBO
Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen16@18c
our, win. wh't, \$6,75@8.25	Honey, box12(a)14
our spring etc. 6,00(a)6,25	Candles, box121/2@131/2
our, buckwheat,2,10@2,15	Candles, extra14@14%
al. Indian2,10(a)2,15	Candles, extra
heat. Genesee1,30@1,65	Apples, bushel50@75c
st white Canadal.70@1.75	Do. dried \$3 fb 8 (48%)
rn 0,95@1,00 re, 60 fbs. & bu. 1,10@1,15	Peaches, do17@18
e. 60 fbs. 49 bu. 1,10@1,15	Cherries, do18@20
te hv welcht. haddur	Plums, do14@16
rlev1,20(a)1,30	Potatoes, \$0 bush 40@50
ans 2,00(a)2,25	Hides and Skins.
ckwheat 55@60c.	Slaughtered 8@8140
Ments.	Calf 14@14
ork, old mess00,00@00,00	Sheep Pelts50@4,00
ork, new mess 23,00@24,00	Lamb Pelts 50@2,00
ork. clear 25,00@25,00	Seeds.
ressed hogs,cw19.50@10.00	Clover, medium \$6,50@7,00
ef, cwt7,00@10,00 oring lambs2,00@3,00	Do. large 6,75@7,2
ring lambs 2,00@3,00	Timothy 2,75@3,2
utton, carcass 6@9c ams, smoked13,50@14,00	Sundries.
ams, śmoked13,50@14,00	Wood, hard\$6,50@7,5
oulders10,00@10,50	Do. soft 4,00@5,0
ickens 12@14c	Coal, Scranton8,75(a)10,0
ırkeys 13@15	Do. Pittston 8,75@10.0
eese	Do. Shamokin . 8,75@9,7
Dairy, &c. atter, roll25@28c	Do. Char 12@15c
utter, roll25@28c	Salt, bbl. 2,35@2,4 Straw, tun 7,00@9,0
utter, firkin 23@26	Straw, tun 7,00@9,0
neese, new 0(@00 neese13(@16	Hay, tun10,00@18,0
neese	Wool, \$2 ib
ard, tried131/2@141/2	wnitensn, % bbi. 7,00@7,
allow, rough 0@8	Counsin, quintal7,75@8,2
allow, tried10%@11	Trout, half bbl 6,75@7,0

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—ASHES—Steady; sales at \$8,57% for pots, and \$10 for pearls.

FLOUR—Market dull and may be quoted 5c lower, with a moderate demand. Sales at \$6,40%,50 for superfine State; \$6,70%,50 for centra State; \$6,20%,50 for superfine Western; \$6,26%,720 for common to medium extra Western; \$7,15%,725 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooped Unio, and \$7,30%,50 for trade brands the market closing quiet. Sales choice extra State were made at \$6,5%,67,10. Canadian Flour may be quoted dull and 5c lower; sales at \$5,50,70 for common, and \$7,00%,00 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour rules unchanged; sales at \$5,50%,62,57 for inferior to choice. Orn meai rules quiet; sales at \$5,50%,61,50 for Brandy wine; \$5,20%,50 for jersey; \$5,90 for common State and \$6,10 for Marsh's caloric.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and 1c lower, with only a a moderate ousiness doing; sales at \$1,65%,166 for Chicago spring; \$1,65%,166 for Milwalkee club; \$1,64%,165 for amber Milwalkee; \$1 69%,11,1 for winter red Western; \$1,73%,1,75 for amber Michigan; \$1,29 for white Michigan. Rye rules dull and unchanged. Barley Malt Quiet and unchanged; sales at \$1,55. Teas quiet at \$1,20 for Canada. Corn market rules heavy and declining; sales at \$1,30 for cash and \$1,31% in the regular way for shipping mixed Western, in store; \$1,27%,120,27 for yellow jersey. Oats are less firm; sales at \$1,20 for Canada; 90%,20% c for State, and 90%,91c for Western.

PROVISIONS—-Pork market dull and unchanged; sales at \$1,50 for canada; 90%,20% c for State, and 90%,91c for Western.

PROVISIONS—-Pork market dull and unchanged; sales at \$1,50%, Dear hanket code inness, and \$13,20%,22.75 for prime. Beef market code inness, and \$13,20%,22.75 for prime. Beef market code inness, and \$13,20%,20% for shoulders; 12%,60%,20% for remarket dull and land nominal at loc of western, and Difficulty sales at 11% for city, Lard market dull and heavy; sales at 13%,614e for No.1 to choice. Butter selling at 27,00% for Ohno, and \$3%,60% for Common

prime.

HOPS—Market steady and quiet; sales at 25@32c for common to prime.

TORONTO, March 9—FLOUR—Superfine \$3.59 for shipment, #2 barrel; \$3.75@3.56 for home consumption; Extra \$4.40@4.50; Fancy \$4.10@4.20; Superior \$4.75@5.10; Bag Flour \$4.00 per 200 ibs.

GRAIN—Fall Wheat 85@95c common to choice; \$0.95@, 1,00 good to choice; \$0.95@ extra. Spring Wheat in good demand at 75@80c. Barley 70@78c. Oats 38@40c. for common to good; \$4.0348c for good to extra. Peas \$5@57c common to good; \$4.75@5.0c. peac 10.00 per 100 ibs. Bacon \$5.50@7.00. Cheese \$9.50@10.00 per 100 ibs. Bacon ib retail.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—BEEF CATTLE.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:— Extra, \$00,00@,00,01 First quality, \$16,00@,17,00; ordin-ary, \$13,00@,15,50; common, \$11,50@,12,50; inferior, \$10,00@

aty, \$13,00@15.50; common, \$11,50@12.50; inferior, \$10,00@11.00

100

\$ and Calves. — Extras, \$80@70; First quality, \$55@55; ordinary, \$45@50; common, \$40@45; inferior, \$30@40.

VEAL CALVES.— Extras, \$2 b, 00@00 cts; First quality, \$4,300.40; ordinary, \$4,200.50; common, 74,200; inferior, 76,740; common, 74,200; inferior, 76,00@60; ordinary, \$6,00@7,50; common, \$5,50 @6,00; inferior, \$5,00@6,50.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 73,200.50; ctsll-fed, 73,200.00,00; inferior, \$6,00@6,50.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 73,200.50; ctsll-fed, 73,200.00,00; inferior, \$6,00@6,50.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 73,200.50; ctsll-fed, 73,200.00,00; inferior, \$6,00@6,50.

SWINE.—Corn-fed, heavy, 73,200.50; ctsll-fed, 73,200.00,00; inferior, \$10,000.50; cd do, \$9,00@3,5; \$3 do, \$1,000.50; \$100 ibs. Stores Yearlings, \$0,000.00; cy years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$128, \$100.00; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$11,200.500; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$11,200.500; since years old, \$00,200. Working Oxen-sales at \$11,200.500; since years old, \$100.500; since years old, \$100.500

000400. Hides, 10c & th. Tallow at 9c.

CAMBRIDGE, March 9.—BEEF CATTLE—Extra \$11@
1.89; 1st quality \$1.026031.00; second quality \$3.50.26.75;
third quality \$1.75.07.76. Working Oxen—\$0.5100.2000.

Cows and Calves—\$25.00.067.00. Yearlings, \$00.000; Two
years old \$00.000.000; three years old \$30.00.37.00. Sheep
years old \$0.000.000.00; three years old \$30.00.37.00. Sheep
and Lambs—\$1.760.500 each; extra \$6.00.3.50, or from
6 to 8% \$1.000.000.000.000.

Pelts \$3,000.400 each.

TOPONTO. March 2—Park by the quarter, from \$3.25

Pelts \$3,0004,00 each.

TORONTO, March 9—BEEF, by the quarter, from \$3.25.

(23,50 for fore quarters; \$4,0005,00 for lind quarters. In the market, interior \$3,50 fill this; \$3d quality, \$4,004,50 for superior. Calves scarce at \$4,500,60 ordinary; 6,500 for superior. Calves scarce at \$4 and upwards. Sheep for superior. Calves scarce at \$4 and upwards. Sheep for superior. Calves scarce at \$4,500,60,60 each according to size and quality; Sheep at \$4,500,60,60 each according to size and quality. Sheep and Lambskins at \$1,220,100. Pelts — Plucked 30,240 each. Hides 44,600. Callekins at 7,600 fill this. Pork—Poressed \$5,00,60,50 for common to good; \$6,000 for common

THE WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 9.—The following are the quotations of wool for this week: I blood, 786,990; half and three-fine, 32 b, 80,285c; in blood, 786,990; half and three-fourths blood, 722,760c; common, 63,670c; pulled, extra, fourths blood, 722,760c; common, 63,670c; pulled, extra, fourths blood, 722,760c; common, 63,670c; pulled, extra, fourths blood, 722,760c; western mixed, 60,670c; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 322,36c; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 322,36c; Foreign—Smyrna, washed, 322,36c; Syrian, 26,43c; Cape, 31,636c; Crimea, 19,235; Buenos Syrian, 26,43c; Cape, 31,636c; Peruvian, 33,645c.

TORONTO, March 9-Wool scarce at 35@41c \$ lb.

- QYEAT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Publisher to the Public.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE RUBAL. - We can no longer furnish all the back numbers of this volume. New subscribers wishing back numbers can have all but No. 7, (Feb. 13,) of which we have not a copy left, except those reserved for files and binding. And we have only a few copies of No. 6. Agents or others having extra copies of either No. 6 or 7, or both, will greatly oblige us by forwarding the same—and we are willing to pay double price for either.

COMPETITORS FOR THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BOYS AND Young Men under 21 years of age, are informed that it has been impossible for us to make the awards for want of proper information. Only a few competitors have given us their respective ages, and the clerk having the matter in charge is unable to decide who are entitled to premiums. We therefore request all proper competitors who have formed clubs-Boys or Young Men under 21-to immediately notify us of the fact, and each send the certificate of nearest Post-Master as to his age. Prompt attention to this will enable us to award and pay the premiums, and we are anxious to do so at the earliest possible moment.

Remit Full Price.—People who remit less than \$2 for a single copy of RURAL one year, (except club agents, clergymen, soldiers, etc.,) will only receive the paper for the length of time their money pays for at single conprice. It is useless to send us \$1.25 or \$1.50, and tell us to send one year for that, or add your name to a club (perhaps fifty miles away,) for we must and shall adhere to our published rules and terms—especially when our lowest rate ought to be \$2. While many, who might join clubs, send us the full single copy price, others insist upon getting the paper at a low figure without joining a club. As an instance of the difference in people, a California lady has just sent us \$10 in gold for a club of six asking no premium on the coin—while a Canada man sends us a gold dollar asking the RURAL and American postage, one year (\$2.20) therefor.

Help the Agents.-All who wish well to the RURAT are requested to help it along by forming clubs or aiding those who are doing so in their respective localities. Many a person who has not time to attend wholly to the matter of organizing a club can materially aid a friend in so doing. How many readers will kindly do this non?

Special Notices

CATALOGUE OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPERS, CARDS, &c.

WE have been shown a Catalogue of Sabbath School Books, Papers, Cards, &c., published by ADAMS & ELLIS of this city, containing over 3,000 volumes of the best books published by the different publishers in the country, together with a list of everything needed by a Sabbath School. They also publish a Sunday School Hymn Book, containing 81 choice hymns selected from the Oriole, Golden Choir, Golden Shower, &c., &c., at the remarkably low price of six cents, bound in boards. N. B.—Send for a Catalogue.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE "Champion" is the most perfect Self-Adjusting and Adjustable Clothes Wringer in use.

The "Champion" is the only Clothes Wringer in use that is fastened to a tub by the Patent Circular Clamp.

Married.

AT Hemlock Lake, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. W BAILEY, Mr. LYMAN B. RAY, of Concord, Mich., and Miss L. N. SHORT, of the former place.

Died.

IN East Oxford, C. W., March 1st, 1864, WEALTHA KEYES, wife of Mr. S. W. KEYES, aged 69 years, for-merly of Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y. In Penfield, on the 14th inst., RELIEF B., wife of AUS-TIN P. Ross, aged 33 years and 9 months.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,

The edition of the RURAL is now so large as to render it necessary that the first form (outside pages) should go to press on Friday of the week preceding date, and the last form (inside pages) on Tuesday morning. Hence to secure insertion advertisements intended for the last page should reach us ten days in advance of the date of the paper, and those for the inside (7th page) on

PURE SORGO AND IMPHEE SEED, Warranted, for sale by JAMES S. MCCALL, Lyons, N. Y.

FARMER WANTED—TO SUPERINTEND 800 acres.

Married man—wife to attend to dairy. Address by letter

AXA, Western Sub-Post Office,
Philadelphia, Pa.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS ARE A prosecuted in Appeal by us without charge unless successful. Send for Circular on the subject.

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NERVOUS DISEASES and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes,—new and reliable treatment, Valuable Essays, sent by mail free of charge. Address,

DE. GEO. R. CALHOUN,

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Box 1,421 Philadelphia, Pa.

SMALL FARM WANTED—Of from 30 to 60 acres in Swestern New York, near RR. and markets, adapted to fruits and general farming, with good but not costly buildings. Address, with full description, terms, &c., E. P. M., care of J. R. BABBITT, Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.

TARM FOR SALE.—In East Bloomfield, Ont. Co., N. Y., containing 80½ acres in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, about 15 acres choice timber, buildings good, terms easy. Price \$5,600. Apply to or address J. B. FRENCH, Jr., East Bloomfield, N. Y. March 7, 1854.

TOBACCO SEED.—The genuine Connecticut Seed Leaf, grown by special contract. Packets containing 1 oz. sent by mail pre-paid, on receipt of 50 cts., with directions. Larger quantities if desired. Havana and Cuba at same rates. Address.

749-3t

B. W. EDWARDS, Laceyville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to Sell,
or EXCHANGE, for land in Western N. Y., a small
farm of about 40 acres, situated 2 miles from the city of
Lansing, Mich. Also adwelling house and 410ts, located
on one of the pleasantest streets of said city,
Address L. S. FORD, Corfu, Genesee Co., N. Y.

PHLEPTIC FITS.—Dr. C. ROBBINS, Charlestown, I Mass., "the famed discoverer of NEW REMEDIES of Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance," by which he cures eighty per cent of his cases, has cured a thousand cases, some of 25 years standing, having from one to fifty fits per day, would call attention to his advertisement in the Rural New-Yorker of March 5th, 1864.

CAINESVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring J. Term of this Institution will commence Thursday, April 7th, with a full corps of experienced Teachers. Board, and Tuttion in Higher Branches 323. In Common Branches, 324. For further particulars address MISS C. A. ELDRIDGE, Principal. Gainesville, Wyo. Co., N. Y., March 7, 1364. [740-3t]

THE PATENT "STAR" NO CHIMNEY BURNER
I for Kerosene Oil Lamps and Lanterns. Gives a brillant light, free from smoke or smell, and requires no chimney. It can be carried and handled freely without being extinguished. Every consumer of Kerosene oil wants it. Samples sent free for 35c. Agents wanted. Send for circular. PETER ESSIG & CO., 740-2t Manufacturers, 2 Platt St., New York.

MALL FARM FOR SALE.—A small farm of about 50 acres, situated on the Susquehannah river, 9 miles from Binghamton, Broome Co. N. Y., 36 of a mile from Kirkwood Village and N. Y. & Erte Ric depot; churches, schools. &c., convenient; good buildings, good orchard, tive acres wood land, ice house, carriage house, &c. The farm is a clay loam, in good state of cultivation, in a pleasant location. Will be sold on reasonable terms, to close an estate, or will exchange for city property in New York city or Brooklyn. Call on or address S. R. MANN, Kirkwood, Broome Co., N. Y., or O. W. CHAPMAN, Esq., Binghamton, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE. GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP! The Farm formerly owned and occupied by EDWARD FITCH, in the town of Birdsall, Allegany county, N. Y., containing 563 acres -600 acres good tillable land, under cultivation. Soll, black sandy loam. 153 acres heavily timbered woodland. Has a small frame house and two barns. For terms apply to 740-4t

E. H. HURD, Geneva, N. Y.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!

NARRATIVE OF EDMUND WRIGHT: HIS ADVENTURES with and Escape from the Knights of the Golden Circle; giving an inside view of the modes of that Infamous Organization, its connection with the Great Rebellion and the Copperhead Movement of the North.

the North.

One of the most startling and truly astonishing narratives ever issued from the press. It is teeming with the Mysterious, the Wonderful, the Horrbie; full of incident, admirably related—full of warning to the patriot—full of danger to treason and its myrmidons. It is the Book for the Hour, and will be sought after and read by millions. The demand for it is prodigious. It is creditably produced, on good paper, with splendid illuminated covers, and eighteen full page illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

The Trade supplied on liberal terms. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

post-paid, on receipt of price. W. K. LANPHEAR, 134 West 4th st., Cincinnati, O.

ON FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE JUST PUBLISHED,

The Sixth Edition of "A MANUAL OF FLAX CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE, embracing full directions for Preparing the Ground, Sowing, Harvesting, &c., &c. Also, an E88 AY by a

Western man, on HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WEST: Modes of Culture. Preparation for Market, &c. With Market, &c. With Botanical Descrip-tions and Iliustra-

tions and Illustrations."
This work, first
published last season, has been highly commended by
the Press and cultivators of Flax
and Hemp. It contains Essays by
Practical Men of
muchexperience—
the opening one by
Dr. Newcome, of
Rensselear, who
has cultivated flax
over thirty years
and thoroughly undierstands the
whole subject.
The whole subject is published in handover thirty have the
whole subject is published in handover the manual is
published in hand-



published in har published in hand-some style, pamphlet form. Price only 25 cents—for which a copy will be sent to any point reached by the U. 5. or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the which a copy will be sent a discount to Agents and the S. or Canada mails. Liberal discount to Agents and the Trade. Address B. B. T. MOORE, Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 & 445 Broadway,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED A NEW EDITION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

IN ALL BRANCHES OF

Cooking and Domestic Economy,

Containing Containing
The First Scientific and Reliable Rules for Putting up all kinds of Hermetically-Sealed
Fruits, with or without Sugar, in Tin Gans or Common Bottles; also Rules for Preserving Fruits in American and French Styles; with Tried Receipts for Making Domestic Wines, Carburb, Sirus, Cordials, &c., and Practical Directions for Cultivation of Vagetables, Fruits and Flowers,

Destruction of Tried, By Mrs. E. F. Haskell.

MRS. E. F. HASKELL. 1 vol., 12mo., 445 pages. Price \$1.50. "This is one of the best and most thoroughly practical cook-books which it has been our fortune to examine."

Gode's Lady's Book.

"This is a work of rare merit."—San Francisco Daily "This volume should be introduced as a text-book in our female schools."—Augusta Chronicle.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE BEST READING BOOKS.

HILLARD'S NEW SERIES.

Recommendations. From JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent o Public Schools, Boston. J

Public Schools, Boston.

CITY OF BOSTON,

Office of Superintendent of Public Schools,

2 Chauncey Street, Feb. 2, 1864.

It gives me pleasure to assure you that the new series of Hillard's "Readers" is giving very great satisfaction—so far as I know, entire satisfaction—to our public schools. In regard to these books, I hear from the teachers but one opinion; and that is decidedly favorable. Since their introduction, a new interest in reading has been awakened among both teachers and pupils. From present indications, I feel warranted in saying that reading in our grammar schools will be advanced during the year, twenty-live per cent. In consequence of the introduction of this series.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

[From GEORGE F. PHELPS, Principal of Eaton School New Haven, Conn.]

(From George F. Pheles, Principal of Eaton School, New Haven, Conn.]

"I have examined with much care Hillard's series of 'Beaders,' and I have no hesitation in recommending them as the best reading books yet published.

The truly progressive character and adaptability to each grade, as well as the superior mechanical execution and beautiful illustrations of the primary books, are unsqualed. The intermediate books, forming the connecting link between the primary and the higher, are finely arranged; the lessons being peculiarly well adapted to that class of pupils.

The selections of the 'Fifth' and 'Sixth' are unsurpassed; and, after a very careful review, I do not see a single place that I would care to see omitten. The Introduction, by Frof. BALLEY, is the most practical treatise on elocution I have ever seen.

The natural method of analysis, the concise and clearly stated principles, the common-sense arrangement, and the copious and characteristic examples with which every principle is illustrated, combine to make it a most complete and practical work. If earlierly sustains itself when tried by the severest of all tests—the class-room; and in no instance have I known of its being used but with the happlest results.

It marks a new era in the teaching of reading, for a lupil made familiar with its principles can be questioned upon his reading lesson with the same definiteness and facility as in grammar or, arithmetic; and reading thus becomes an intelligible study, instead of a duil, unmethodical exercise."

Copies of the books will be furnished to teachers and chool officers for examination, or they will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of, for the Sixth, 24 cents; Fifth, 20 cents; Fourth, 16 cents; Third Primary, 12 cts; Second Primary, 8 cents; First Primary, 8 cents; and for the seven books, \$1.00.

> BREWER & TILESTON, 181 Washington Street. Boston

ELEVATING HAY.—For sale, County and State Rights for an invention just patented for elevating a load of hay bodily from the wagon, and dumping it at the required spot, in a simple, easy and quick manner. It can be made by a carpenter and will cost not much more than a horse-hay fork. It has been in use by the patentee for the last four years. Address the patentee, G. W. PROUT, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

(FO. DEMERIT & CO., JEWELERS.

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(CORNER DUANE STREET.) 100,000 Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., &c.,

WORTH \$500,000! TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES All to be Sold for One Dollar Each

	· ·	
	100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches \$100,00 e	a
	I 100 Gold Watches 60.00	**
	200 Ladies' Watches	54
.	500 Silver Watches	64
	600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains 12,00 to 15,00	
	1,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains 5,00 to 15,00	ŧ
	3 000 Vest and Neck Chains 400 to 12 00	. 4
:	4,000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches. 4,00 to 8,00	
	4.000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches 3,00 to 8,00	61
	7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops 3,00 to 8,00	64
1	5,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins 8,00 to 8,00	61
	6,000 Oval Band Bracelets 3,00 to 8,00	4
٠	2,000 Chased Bracelets 5.00 to 10,00	
,	3,500 California Diamond Pins and Rings 2,50 to 8,60	4
•	2,000 Gold Watch Keys 2,50 to 6,00	4
•	5,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs 2,00 to 8.00	
,	3,000 Gold Thimbles	٠
Ł,	5,000 Miniature Lockets 2,00 to 7,00	4
	3,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic 4,00 to 9,00	
•	2,500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c 2,00 to 6,00	
•	2,500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c 2,00 to 6,00 3,000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	
	5,000 Chased Gold Rings 2,00 to 5,00	
,	1 5,000 Chaseu Gritt Kings	
•	4,000 Stone Set Rings 2,00 to 6,00	-
	6,700 Sets Ladies' Jewelry-Jet and Gold 5,00 to 15,00	- 2
	6,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, varied styles 3,00 to 15,00	
	8,000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil. 4,00 to 8.00	•
,	4,000 Gold Pens, Gold Case and Pencil. 5,00 to 10,00	•
	6,000 Gold Pens, Gold-mounted Holder. 2,00 to 6,00	•

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes scaled and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

Same value.

It is a substitute that the same value of the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1: Eleven for \$2: Thirty for \$5: Sixty-five for \$10, and One Hundred for \$15.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article they may receive, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents

11, and the price will be reminded.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each.

Address

740-2teow

303 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.—A MAN TO MAKE CHEESE. GOOD references required. Buffalo, March 7, 1864. GEO. A. MOORE. 739-21

FARM FOR SALE-87 Acres, good buildings, fruit, &c., one mile from the village of Cato. For further particulars, address Box 44, Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y. BRIDGEWATER PAINT.-ESTABLISHED 1860.-Fire

B and Water Proof, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, iron work, brick, tin, railroad bridges, depots, &c. Depot 74 Maiden Lane, New York.
739-261 ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent.

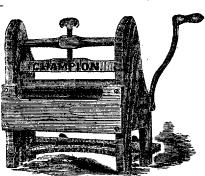
FARM FOR SALE, OF 105 ACRES, IN OAKFIELD, Genesee Co., 6 miles north-west of Batavia, 2 miles west of Dunham's Corners, and 2 miles south of the village of Cary. Good wheat land, two springs of living water, and well fenced,—fair buildings.

March 7, 1864. EDWARD TUTTLE, Oakfield.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE FARM, containing one hundred and seven acres, excellent land for wheat and corn; with good buildings and a fine lot of FRUIT TREES, situated near the village of Geneva, about two miles west of the Post Office. Terms easy.

T. C. MAXWELL& BROS., Old Castle Nurseries, March 1, 1864. [739-24] Geneva, Ont. Co., N. Y.

CHAMPION



Clothes Wringer.

The following are a few of the many advantages of the CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGER" over all others

n use: 1st. It is fastened to a tub by a CIRCULAR CLAMP,

which has an equal hearing on the Tub the whole length of the Wringer, while all other Wringers are merely fastened to a SINGLE STAVE at each end. The Circular Clamp not only affords the most secure fastening of any in use, but it does not strain the tub like all other modes of fastening. A child eight years old can securely fasten the Wringer to any size TUE, POUNDING BARREL OF BOX.

in use, but it does not strain the tub like all other modes of fastening. A child eight years old can securely fasten the Wringer to any size Tub, Pounding Barrel or Box. The Rubber Rollers are fastened to the shaft under Haley's Patent, which is acknowledged to be the most effectual fastening in use. It is done by first covering the Shaft with varnish, which rigidly atheres to the same. The Shaft is then wound with a strong twine, which is covered with Rubber Cement, of the same nature as the rollers. The roller being drawn on to the shaft soon unites with the cement, forming a solid mass. If the rubber is allowed to come in contact with the shaft, the sulphur in the rubber acting on the iron soon causes the rubber to become loose, which renders the Wringer useless. This is entitely overcome by using Haley's manner of fastening, which not only prevents the Kollers from becoming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of COG-WHEELS entirely unnecessary. Wringers with Cog-Wheels turn a great deal harder than those without, a fact which every one in want of a Wringer should prove by trial, before purchasing one with Cog-Wheels.

3d. The Rollers need no adjusting to wring ordinary clothing, but to wring very heavy articles, they can be adjusted as desired, which saves much hard labor and straining of the Wringer.

4th. The Rollers turn in boxes of hard maple wood, which are boiled in tallow, consequently need no oilling; while rollers that turn on iron soon rust, which cause them to turn very hard unless frequently oiled. Oil has a very bad effect on the rubber.

5th. There is no iron about the Wringer that can come in contact with articles being wrung. Besides saving much hard labor, the Wringer will soon pay for itself in the saving of clothing.

Having been so successful un selling these Wringers, as to never have one returned, if returned within one month.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. #1 Any active person with a capital of \$50 or \$100, can make \$5 per day in selling this Wringer.

RETAIL PRICES.

 No. A, 10 inch Roller,
 \$7.00

 No. 1, 9 inch Roller,
 6.50

 No. 2, 8½ inch Roller,
 6.00

 Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by, 789-tf] N. B. PHELPS, 21 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—In West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y. It consists of 121 acres under good improvement, with good buildings and well fenced. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of 178-4t IRA O. THOMPSON, on the premises.

PAIRFIELD SEMINARY

Spring Term begins March 23.

\$37.50 per term of 14 weeks, for Board, Washing, Fuel and Room furnished with stove, table, stand, bedstead, mattress and bedding, except sheets and pillow cases. Tals Institution is located at Fairfield, Herkimer Co. N. Y. It is only seven miles from the New York Central Railroad, at Little Falls, from which students are conveyed free of charge, the first day of each term. For further information address 739-2t Rev. L. B. BARKER, Principal.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS.

A good Church or other Bell for 20 cents per pound. WARRANTED To give Satisfaction. For valuable information upon the subject of BELLS send for pamphlets to the undersigned, who are the only manufacturers of this description of Bell with Harrison's zelf-cetting patented rotating hangs either in this country or in Europe.

AMERICAN BELL COMPANY, No. 30 Liberty Street, New York

PURE EXTRACT OF

${f TOBACCO},$

FOR SHEEP WASH Send for Circular to R. H. ALLEN & CO., 738-4t 189, 191 & 193 Water St., New York.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE—
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HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of, the dull, dead black dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any-article of the tollet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

Sold everywhere.

JOS HOYT & CO.,
785-17

FARMS FOR SALE.—For particulars see Rural of Feb. 6th. J. B. WILFORD, Oakfield, N. Y.

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.

A real Guano, containing from seventy to eighty pe ent. of Phosphate of Lime, to which has been added A rest Guano, containing and a cent. of Phosphate of Lime, to which has been added, by a chemical process, a large per centage of actual Ammonia so fixed that it can not evaporate, making it equal, if not superior, to any other fertilizer.

Pamphlets, with copies of analysis by Dr. JACKSON, Mass. State Assayer, and Dr. Liebig, of Baltimore, with testimonials from scientific agriculturists, showing its value, can be obtained from

J. O. BAKER & CO., Selling Agents, 87 Wall Street, New York.

\$40 A TERM, OF 14 WEEKS, WHICH OPENS ROOM furnished except sheets and pillow cases, in Faley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition from \$6 to \$9. Address J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

THE CULTIVATION of the Cranberry Is much more easy and successful in the cramberry is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private and market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of Cramberry Plants and all other Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

738-0t Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—The subscriber ofters for s.d. his Home Farm, known as "The Bradley Farm," lying one mile south of the village of West Bloomteld, condaining I acres of land, about 100 acres being improved, and under a state of good cultivation.

The farm has a good reputation for productiveness, is well fenced and watered, has a comfortable dwelling house and good farm barns, orchard, &c. Price reasonable, and terms of payment easy. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

MATTHEW J. PECK.

West Bloomfield, Feb., 1884.

D'75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every D'75 county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address 736-18t S. MADISON. Alfred, Maine.

DOO A MONTH!—I want Agents at \$60 a month.

DO expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars seriences, Address, JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Ma

CEED WHEAT, &c.—For advertisement of BOOTH'S SHAKER see RURAL of January 30th 1864. Good Far-mers, Country Merchants, and others are invited for the 1734-tf

CHOICE VINEYARD LANDS.—We offer superior cultivated grape lands fronting on Maumee Bay, west end of Lake Erie, in the famous Kelly Island grape region, and adjoining successful peach and grape plantations. The lands are within sight of, and four to five miles from the city of Toledo, by water and land. Apply to W. H. & F. J. SCOTT, Toledo.

UNIVERSAL **CLOTHES WRINGER**

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 ${f WARRANTED!}$ It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most

EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER, from the clothes.

We have seven sizes, from \$5.50 to \$30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, \$10, and No. 2, \$7. These have COG-WHEELS.

Our cheap sizes (No. 2% and 8,) have small rolls which to not admit of Cocs. All others are Warranted in wery particular. This means, capecially, that after a few months' use, his means, especially, that after a few months' use, lower roll

Will not Twist on the Shaft, and tear the clothing.
On receipt of the price, from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

JULIUS IVES & CO., 347 Broadway, New York. GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

A magnificent business for any one to engage in the sale of the Great "Novelty Prize Stationary Packet"

which contains besides the large amount of fine Stationery, ONE CHANCE in the great sale of \$609,000 of Watches and Jewelry. Agents can sell thousands of these Packets, as the Stationery is worth more than the price asked, and the Certificate which is added is worth 25 cts alone. As an EXTRA INDUCEMENT WE will present, free, with every 100 Packets, a fine SOLID SILVER WATCH, warranted genuline. Also "SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAYINGS," the finest every published, and Photograph Pictures at prices which will yield the agent nearly \$30 for every \$10 invested. Never before were such great inducements offered! Circulars, with full parliculars, mailed free. Sample Packets forwarded by mail upon receipt of 50 cts. Address G. S. HASKINS & CO., 732-tf. Nos. 58 & 33 Beekman St., New York.

(PREMIUM)

53,818 SOLD IN 1863. SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE! The only Wringer with the

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator,

Which POSITIVELY prevents the rolls from BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT. A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED

In every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

JULIUS IVES & CO.,
735-tf
347 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAIN THE MACHINE, BEST IN USE MANUAL LA TOURRETTE, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TOR SALE.—The Surburban Farm
RESIDENCE of the late W. R. COPPOCK, situated on
Main St., Buffalo, only 3 miles from the center of the
city, containing 25 acres of highly cultivated land, well
stocked with a great variety of choice fruit in full bearing. Its fine location, valuable improvements, and
nearness to the Street Railroad, make it highly desirable, either as a residence or profitable Fruit Garden.
Title perfect, price moderate, and terms easy, if required. For further particulars apply to
725-tf HAMPTON DODGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cancers cured without pain or the use of the knife Tumorous White Swelling, Gottre, Ulcers and all Chronic diseases successfully treated. Circulars describing treatment sent free of charge. Address

Drs. BABCOCK & TOBIN,

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27 Bond Street, New York.

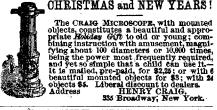
RANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep. By Hon. HERRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Hus-bandry," &c. With Illustrations.

THIS work reached seven editions in less than six weeks from the time of its first publication, in October, 1863, and the demand for it is still extraordinary. No volume on any branch of Agriculture or husbandry ever had so rapid a sale, or gave such universal satisfaction. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People, being pronounced THE BEST WORK ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. The Twelfth Edition is now in press and will be issued next week.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. It comprises 454 large duo-decimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. The uniform price is \$1.50, and it can not be afforded at a less price for years, if ever. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS!



BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the Great International Exhibition, Lon-

Principal Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. 65 S. W. DIBBLE, Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can also furnish other books on Eural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual re-

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TO SECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

OVER THE WATERS.

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BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

On, why art thou dreaming? The bright moon is beaming Giving the lustre of day to the night! Awake from thy slumbers, And list to my numbers. Rise like a star in the regions of light! Oh, come, love, with me, And our carol shall be, Over the waters, away, love, with thee.

Arise from thy pillow, Come over the billow; There's peril, believe me, in longer delay. The sun, when adorning The hill-tops of morning, Will smile on our union: then rise and away. Oh, come, love, with me, And our carol shall be, Over the waters, away, love, with thee.

The Story-Teller.

MANLY INDEPENDENCE:

THE MAN WHO CARRIED HIS OWN BUNDLE.

THERE are days when men must carry their own bundles-in other words, rely upon their own exertions for fame and fortune. The class who "tip their hats" only to those who are well dressed and snobbish, is every day growing smaller. The man who bravely takes up his bundle, (duty,) whatever it is, and carries it in an unconscious, matter of fact way, is always regarded by true men and women as a true man. The following story contains a practical lesson. It shows how custom unbalances good sense and blinds wellmeaning persons; especially if it is established by a class who never see beyond the established "style" of "our set." Reader, we think this worthy a place in

In the dullest part of the dullest county in England is situated the little demi-semi-fashionable bathing town of-Bless me!-I was almost betrayed by the mere force of habit into the imprudence of calling it by its name -

Once upon a time there happened to the said little town a very dull bathing season — every town on the coast, beside, was full of company; bathers, walkers, donkey-riders, saunterers and pebble gatherers, yet the luckless town of was comparatively empty. Huge placards with "Lodgings to let" stared everybody in the face, from every window in every direction. Things of course were very flat, all ranks of people were malcontent. The shop-keepers were croaking; the proprietors of lodging houses in despair! and the few visitors who had ventured thither in hopes of making pleasant acquaintances and dissipating their dullness were sick of ennui. As for that class of incurables, the resident inhabitants, they, for want of some better amusement, applied themselves with redoubled ardor to their favorite winter recreations of cards, and the most inveterate scandal of each other.

In this state of utter stagnation were affairs at , when, one very hot day in the middle of August, a stranger was seen to enter that worthy town corporate. In the dearth of anything in the shape of news or variety which was felt so sensible at --- the arrival of a stranger would have been considered a seasonable mercy, could he have been approached without the direful risk of contaminating gentility by bringing it in contact with something beneath it. But this stranger entered the town in so questionable a shape that the very fourth and fifth rate castes in --- stoodlaloof, holding themselves a peg above him. Even the shop-keepers, mantuamakers, and waiters at the tayerns felt their noses curl up intuitively at the sight of him. The groups of loiterers collected at the doors of the inns passed contemptuous comments on him as he pursued his way, and the few fashionables that were to be seen in the streets cast supercilious glances of careless superiority upon him. for he was on foot and alone, attired in a coat, waistcoat, and, in short, a whole suit of that ort of mixed cloth called pepper-and-salt co ored, with a black silk handkerchief tied about his neck in a nautical style; he wore huge seaboots pulled over his knees, and to complete the picture, carried a large bundle in a red silk handkerchief at the end of a stout oaken cudgel over bis shoulder.

Such was his dress: yet to close observers of character, there was something wholly out of the common way about the lonely pedestrian. There was that expression of cool, determined courage in his large grey eyes, that whatever might be the prevailing sentiments of the community towards him, few would have been bold enough to offer him actual insult, even if he had not grasped so substantial a weapon of offence and defence as the above mentioned stout oaken cudgel in a hand that betokened such weight of bone and power of muscle.

There certainly was a characteristic something in the stranger, from the tie of his handkerchief to the slight roll in his gait, that savored of a seafaring life. Even his way of setting on his hat had not the look of a landsman. The air of sturdy independence with which he shouldered his bundle, and trudged along, shewed that he considered the opinions of the bystanders as a matter of perfect indifference. Yet there was that about him which forcibly arrested the attention of every one; people who would not own to themselves that they thought him worth looking at once, nevertheless turned round to look at him again,

The first step he took was to search for lodgings; but these, though readily found, were not so easily obtained. It was in vain that he applied to the proprietors of every lodging. house; it seemed as though he carried a bill of exclusion in his face: people shut their doors on got affoat. his approach, and from the genteel marine villa to the most paltry cabin, he could not find a roof these on dits, with all their variations and

THE BOTH A

that would shelter him and his bundle. The inn-keepers were equally inexorable, and it appeared doubtful whether he would be permitted to rest even the sole of his foot in the hospitable town of -

Our pedestrian might have despaired even of obtaining a night's lodging in a place where the tide of popular opinion seemed to set so dead against him, but he was no sentimental novice; he had passed the meridian of life, and was too well acquainted with mankind not to know that while he could call to his aid a few of those potent little magicians called sovereigns (and most despotic sovereigns they are) he could insure himself anything he pleased in the little corporation. In fact, the prudential doubts of its inhabitants as to the probability of his carrying any metal of that shape and color in the queerly cut pockets of his thread-bare pepperand-salts, was the whole and sole cause of his cool reception.

The witness of a sovereign, to which the stranger as a dernier resort appealed, procured him a supper and bed, and all things needful for rest and refreshment, at a small public house, whose crazy little creaking sign promised to travelers "Good entertainment for man and horse,"

The next morning, being disencumbered of the unpopular bundle at the end of that oaken cudgel which he still either grasped or flourished in a most nautical fashion, he entered the reading-room.

"It is no use putting down your name, sir, for you cannot be admitted here;" was the answer he received from the pert superintendent of this place of fashion and resort.

"Not on my paying the usual terms of subscription?" demanded the stranger.

"No, sir, we cannot admit persons of your description on any terms, sir."

"Persons of my description" repeated the stranger, most emphatically, grasping his trusty cudgel, "and pray, sir, of what description do you suppose me to be?"

The Jack in office surveyed the sturdy stranger with a look in which contempt and alarm were oddly blended, as he replied.

"Can't exactly say, sir, but I am sure none of our subscribers would choose to associate with you."

"How do you know that, you saucy Jacka napes?" said the stranger, becoming a little choleric.

"Why, sir, because, sir, we make a point of being very select, sir, and never on no account admit persons of your description."

"But it seems you do not know of what de cription I am."

"Why, sir, no one can expect to keep these sort of things secret."

"What, then, is it whispered about who I am ?"

"Yes, sir, by everybody." "And what does that important personage,

everybody, say?", "Oh, sir, that you are a broken down miller, hiding from his creditors." And here he cast a

shrewd glance on the thread-bare pepper andsalts of the stranger. The stranger regarded him for a moment with a comic expression on his features, made him a profound bow and walked off.

Not a whit humbled by this repulse, the stranger repaired to the place of general promenade, and took possession of a vacant place at the end of one of the benches, on which were seated two or three of those important people who had from time immemorial invested themselves with the dignity of the head persons in the place. It is hardly possible to suppose such people would condescend to exchange a few remarks with a stranger of whom the only particulars known were, that he trudged into town carrying his own bundle, wore a thread-bate suit of pepper-and-salts, and slept at the Golden Lion.

These worthies did not allow him time to make their acquintance, but with an air as if they dreaded infection, they rose and departed. Not the least discomposed by the distaste the great men of little - evinced for his society, the stranger proceeded to make himself as much at home on the bench as if it had been his inheritance. He drew from his pocket a box with an apparatus for igniting a match, lighted a cigar and smoked for some time with great apparent

At length perceiving a new set of loungers on the promenade, he hastily dispatched his cigar, and approaching one of the other benches, addressed a few courteous, though trifling observations to its occupants, three ladies and a gentleman; but had his remarks been either of a blasphemous or indelicate nature, they could not have been received with a greater appearance of consternation by the ladies, who rose, alarmed at the liberty the pepper-and-salt colored man had taken, while the gentleman observed, with a most aristocratic demeanor, that he labored under a mistake in addressing those ladies.

"Sir," said the stranger, "you are right; I took you for persons of politeness and benevolence. Discovering my error, I crave your pardon, and retire."

Although any reasonable person might have been satisfied from these specimens of the in-habitants of ____ that it was no spot for a friendly unknown individual to pitch his tent in, still "the man who carried his own bundle" persevered in his endeavors to find some liberalminded person therein. Yet, from the highest to the lowest, a general feeling of suspicion of oak. seemed to pervade the bosoms of all, and the luckless stranger resided in the town a whole week without finding a single exception. Nay, worse reports still than being a bankrupt miller

Mine hostess of the Golden Lion served up

accompaniments, daily to her guest at his meals, protesting in the true tone of all dealers in such matters, her total disbelief in everything that was said to the prejudice of her guest-a guest, who showed so much good taste as to prefer her house, and sufficient honesty to pay for everything before he consumed it—which, to be sure, she prudently added, was the way in which business was always carried on at the Golden Lion.

"I wonder, then, Mrs. Pagan, that you should do so unhandsome a thing by Jack Smith, Tom Balls, and some dozen other of your customers, as to chalk up such enormous scores against them as these," said the stranger, drily pointing with his oak stick to the hieroglyphics, with which the bar was graced.

"Why, sir, to be sure these be all 'sponsible persons," stammered Betty Pagan. Her guest muttered to himself as he passed into the street.

"Rather hard that my credit should be worse than that of Jack Smith and Tom Balls and the rest of Betty Pagan's customers. Faith, I must be a most suspicious-looking fellow! To be sure, reports like these are of a nature to give the deathblow to my vanity, if that were a failing that could be cured by mortification. I am an ugly dog, I am aware, but I did not know that my phiz was ill-looking enough to indicate an old smuggler, a broken-down miller (but for that the pepper-and-salts may be thanked,) a fraudulent bankrupt hiding up from his creditors, a returned convict, and a man who having married three wives has run away from them all !"

The habitual good temper, and light-hearted gaiety of the stranger was ruffled; and there was a compression on his brow, and an angry glow on his cheek, as he entered that notorious gossip shop, the Post Office. The mail had just arrived, and the letters having been sorted, were delivered to their respective claimants. But there was one letter that had not been claimed, which excited general curiosity.

According to invariable diurnal custom, all the towns-people who had nothing to do, were assembled in or near the Post Office-those who expected letters, to receive them, and those who did not, to take note of the epistles directed to their neighbors, and obtain, if possible, some clue whereby to guess their contents-either from observation of hands or seals, or haply from the expression of countenance of the recipients, or some hint or exclamation during perusal.

The unclaimed letter was of a most tempting appearance, sealed, surmounted with a coronet to the Right Hon. Admirable A- B- and franked by the Duke of A-.... Many were the surmises effered on the subject. Could it bepossible that a man of his rank meant to honor. them with his presence for the season? But then he had not engaged lodgings. No matter, there were plenty disengaged. The most noble duke evidently supposed that his uncle was there, and it was impossible for so great a manto make a mistake. Lord A-B- would doubtless arrive that day with his suit. It would be the salvation of the town for the season to be able to announce such an arrival in the county papers—the presence of my Lord, was perhaps a prognostic of a visit from the duke and his mighty duchess.

All present were impressed with the necessity of calling an immediate town meeting, to propose presenting him with the freedom of the town, in a gilt box, which doubtless his Lordship would be polite enough to take for gold. During the discussion, in which, by this time, the whole town was engaged, there were some whose curiosity to know the contents of this important epistle was so great as to betray them: into the endeavor of forestalling Lord A-B--- in reading all that was come-at-able in his letter; but the envelope was folded so as to baffle the most expert in the worthy art of round-readings.

How far the ardor of making discoveries would have carried some of them I am not prepared to say-perhaps it might have led to seal and frank, had not the stranger (who had remained an unnoticed listener in the crowd. and had quietly seen the letter passing from hand to hand through a large circle,) now stepped into their midst, and, making a very low bow, said.

"Gentlemen, when you have amused yourselves sufficiently with that letter, I will thank you to hand it over to me, its rightful owner," "To you?" exclaimed the whole town and

corporation in a breath, looking unutterable things at the thread-bare, pepper-and-salt, of the independent individual before them. "We are surprised at your impudence in demanding this letter, which is franked and sealed by the Duke

of A--- and addressed to Admiral A--- B-"I am he, gentlemen," returned the stranger, making a sarcastic bow all round. "I see you do not think the son of a Duke can wear such a coat, and carry his own bundle on occasion. However, I see one within hail who can witness to my identity. Here, you, Jack Braceyard, have you forgotten your old commander?"

"Forgotten your honor! No, no, my Lord," exclaimed Jack, springing into the midst of the circle. "I knew your noble Lordship the moment I seed you; but I remembered your honor's humor too well to spoil sport by saluting when you thought to hoist foreign colors."

"Jack, you are an honest fellow; and here's a sovereign to drink my health, for we have weathered many a hard gale together, and here's another for keeping my secret, old heart

"And now, gentlemen," continued Lord A-B-, "if you are not yet satisfied that the letter belongs to me, here are, I trust, sufficient proofs!" As he spoke he produced from his pocket book a bundle of letters bearing the same

superscription. The post-master immediately handed him the

letter, and began a string of the most elaborate apologies, which his Lordship did not stay to listen to, but walked back to the Golden Lion, leaving the assembled population of --- mute with consternation.

That afternoon, the whole corporation, sensisible too late of their error, waited in a body on Lord A-B- to apologize for their mistake, and to entreat him to honor their town with his presence during the remainder of the season.

 B—— was busily employed in tying up his bundle when the deputation entered, and he continued to adjust it all the time they were speaking. When they were concluded, having tightened the last knot, he answered them as follows:

"Gentlemen, I entered your town with every intention of thinking well of its inhabitants. But you will say that I came in a shabby coat, carrying my own bundle—and took up my quarters at a paltry ale-house. Upon my word, it was the only place where you would give me admittance! Your reception of me would have been very different had I arrived in my carriage.

"Gentlemen, I doubt it not; my rank, fortune, and equipage will procure me respect anywhere from people of your way of thinking. But, gentlemen, I am an odd fellow, as you see, and sometimes try whether I can obtain it without these adventitious distinctions; and the manner in which you treated me when I appeared among you in the light of a poor and most inoffensive stranger, has convinced me of my error in looking for liberality of construction here. And now, gentlemen, I must inform you that I estimate your polite attention at the same value that I did your contempt, and that I would not spend another night in your town if you would give it to me for nothing, and so I will bid you a very good evening."

As his Lordship concluded, he attached his red bundle to the end of his bludgeon, and shouldering it, with a droll look at the discomfited corporation, he trudged out of town with the same air of sturdy independence with which he had trudged in.

The sagacious town and corporation remained thunder-struck with the adventure. However, their conduct in the affair had been too unanimous to admit of their recriminating on each other the blame of this unlucky mistake; so they came to the wise resolution of making the best of a bad business, and digesting the bitter rebuke as well as they might; moreover, they determined that their town should not lose the credit of a visit from so distinguished a personage, and duly announced in the county papers Lord A-B-'s arrival and departure from the town of ---

Corner for the Young.

For the Rural New-Yorker. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 4, 16, 26, 19, 22, 12 was a great philosopher.

My 21, 7, 30, 24, 16 was the name of a poet. My 17, 13, 11, 21, 14 is the name of a mathematician. My 14, 16 26, 9, 23, 8 is the name of a statesman. My 5, 12, 11, 15, 15 is the name of a man who commands

a Union battery. My 15, 25, 23, 6, 16, 24 is the name of a Rear Admiral. My 26, 2, 3, 1, 16 is a General in the Union Army. My 18, 16, 12, 4, 16, 13, 10 is the name of a Colonel of s

a Maryland Régiment. My 5, 9, 12, 16 was the name of an Arctic navigator.

My whole is an old saying. J. G. BENSON.

Cold Brook, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

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

THERE persons, A, B and C, purchase a ball of twine 8 inches in diameter, and the parts for which they pay bear the following proportions to each other, viz: the sum of the first and second, the sum of the first and felonious attempts on the sanctity of the ducal third, and the sum of the second and third are to each other as 1-2, 3-5 and 7-10. How much of the diameter must each wind off to get his share if C winds his part first?

> Carthage, N. Y., 1864. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 738,

Answer to Geographical Enigma: - The love of money is the root of all evil. Answer to Puzzle:-Morality.

Answer to Anagrams of Rivers: - Dneiper, Bog, Thames, Yellow, Rock, Salt, Cedar, Cheat, Tennessee, Alleghany, Dan, Muskingum.

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